Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV.....NO. 13,743. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1895.—TWO PARTS—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FIRST RACE FOR THE CUP

Valkyrie and Defender Ready for the Contest.

YACHTS MEASURED IN THE ERIE BASIN

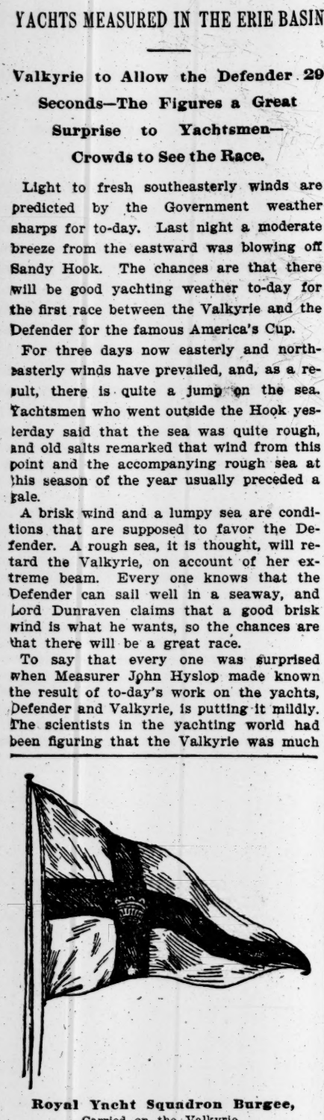
Valkyrie to Allow the Defender 29 Seconds—The Figures a Great Surprise to Yachtsmen—Crowds to See the Race.

Light to fresh southeasterly winds are predicted by the Government weather sharps for to-day. Last night a moderate breeze from the eastward was blowing off Sandy Hook. The chances are that there will be good yachting weather to-day for the first race between the Valkyrie and the Defender for the famous America's Cup.

For three days now easterly and northeasterly winds have prevailed, and, as a result, there is quite a jump on the sea. Yachtsmen who went outside the Hook yesterday said that the sea was quite rough, and old salts remarked that wind from this point and the accompanying rough sea at this season of the year usually preceded a gale.

A brisk wind and a lumpy sea are conditions that are supposed to favor the Defender. A rough sea, it is thought, will retard the Valkyrie, on account of her extreme beam. Every one knows that the Defender can sail well in a seaway, and Lord Dunraven claims that a good brisk wind is what he wants, so the chances are that there will be a great race.

To say that every one was surprised when Measurer John Hyslop made known the result of to-day's work on the yachts, Defender and Valkyrie, is putting it mildly. The scientists in the yachting world had been figuring that the Valkyrie was much



Royal Yacht Squadron Burgee,
Carried on the Valkyrie.

longer than the Defender. That her sail area, judged by the length of her spars, was from 700 to 1,000 square feet more than that of the Defender, and that, consequently, the Valkyrie would have to allow the Defender at least a minute and a half in the races.

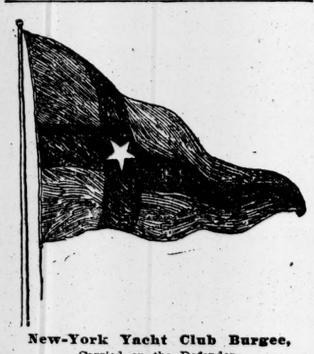
The scientists figured well in one way. The Valkyrie is longer than the Defender, but only four-tenths of a foot. The Valkyrie carries a much larger sail spread than the Defender, but the canvas has been placed so judiciously that she is only taxed for 400 square feet more than the Defender, and the result is that the Valkyrie has to allow the Defender 29.10 seconds.

When the figures were posted on the bulletin board at the New-York Yacht Clubhouse, the members looked at them in astonishment. They declined, however, to express an opinion. The figures, which speak for themselves, are as follows:

	Valkyrie. Feet.	Defender. Feet.
Length on load water line	88.85	88.45
Length from after end of main boom to forward point of measurement	186.02	181.79
Length from fore side of mast to forward point of measurement	78.94	73.55
Length, extreme, of spinnaker boom	78.94	73.36
Length of main gaff	59.58	64.95
Length of topmast	55.98	57.42
Length of topmast, less one-fifth	44.78	45.94
Height upper side of main boom to topsail halyard block	129.80	125.48
Square foot of sail area	114.14	112.26
Sailing length	101.49	100.36

These figures show that the Valkyrie's sail arear is 13,027.93 square feet, and the Defender's, 12,602.30 square feet. At least this is what each boat is taxed for, but there are several points where George L. Watson, the canny Scot, has got the advantage of Nathaniel S. Herreshoff, the Wizard of Bristol.

It will be seen that on the baseline of her sails, the Valkyrie is 4.23 feet longer than the Defender. This gain is all forward of the mast. On this point the Valkyrie gains



New-York Yacht Club Burgee,
Carried on the Defender.

5.39 feet, but on the main boom, the Defender had about a foot the best of it. This gain forward is through the Valkyrie's mast being stepped further back than the Defender's, and, consequently, the English boat can use a larger spinnaker.

According to the New-York Yacht Club measurement rules, the spinnaker may not be longer than from the mast to the forward end of measurement. If it is longer, any excess is added to the base line.

With the old Valkyrie, Watson made a mistake here, and was taxed for it. This time he is exactly right. The Defender's spinnaker boom is 73.36 feet in length, or 5.58 feet shorter than the Valkyrie's. This difference on the foot of the spinnaker will make an enormous difference in the size of the sail, at least 400 square feet, and will materially aid the English boat when off the wind.

Again, according to the rules, if the gaff is more than 80 per cent. the length of the topmast, the excess is added to the base line. The Defender's gaff is much longer than that of the Valkyrie, and so is her topmast, but the difference in length is not proportionate, and the Defender is taxed for 19.01 feet and the Valkyrie 14.80 feet. The topsail halyard block on the Valkyrie is 4.32 feet higher than that of the Defender. The Valkyrie's mainsail is much larger

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SPAIN BLAMES THE AMERICANS

A Passenger on the Allianca and Senor Muruaga Say that the Conde de Venadito Was in the Right.

MADRID, Sept. 6.—Count Hobkirk, the Frenchman who was on board the American steamer Alliança at the time she was fired upon by a Spanish warship off Cape Maysi, Cuba, is now in this city. In an interview to-day he said that the Alliança was so close to the coast that he could see the inhabitants clearly.

When Capt. Crossman, the master of the Alliança, saw the Conde de Venadito, the warship which fired on the American vessel, he was enraged, because he knew he would not be able to land the arms he had aboard the steamer. He exclaimed: "I will kick up a nice row when I reach the United States."

Señor Muruaga, formerly Spanish Minister to the United States, has written to the papers, stating that he resigned because he had proof that the Conde de Venadito was right in firing on the Alliança. He would not consent that Spain should give humiliating satisfaction to the United States for an incident in which the United States was at fault.

Moreover, he adds, it is known in the United States that Capt. Crossman smuggled arms to the rebels in Brazil during the civil war in that country, and that he now carries on a brisk trade smuggling arms to the insurgents in Cuba. Señor Muruaga adds that he had the statements of witnesses that the Allianca carried contraband of war, and that she was only a mile and a half from the Cuban coast when the Conde de Venadito hailed her. He sent these statements and a full report of the occurrence to the Madrid Government, and they concealed them.

The Spanish press is indignant over these revelations, and violently attacks the United States and the Spanish Government. The newspapers declare that the action of the United States in sending an ultimatum was a gross abuse of strength, seeing Spain's difficulty at the time.

BLUE AND GRAY AT ATLANTA

Sept. 21 Set Apart for the Veterans—Exposition Will Open Sept. 18.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 6.—The Cotton States Exposition is in receipt of a letter from Senator John B. Gordon, Commander in Chief of the United Confederate Veterans, intimating that he has instructed the Adjutant General to issue general orders from the headquarters of the United Confederate Veterans, announcing Blue and Gray Day at the exposition Sept. 21. Atlanta is preparing to take care of the biggest crowd of visitors on that day since Gen. Sherman visited here with his army in 1864.

Reports that have gone out to the effect that the opening of the exposition will be postponed are absolutely without foundation. President Collier was seen this afternoon on this subject, and said:

"The report is groundless, and the exposition will be opened Sept. 18. The buildings are all finished, and the grounds are practically ready. The steam is now on in the power plant, and the seventeen engines and all the exhibits in the Machinery Hall will be ready promptly. The electric fountain will be playing. The exhibits are now in place in the Government Building. The Agricultural, Fine Arts, Electricity, Transportation, Machinery, and the Manufactures' Buildings will all be ready for the public. There has never been a time in the history of expositions when a more thoroughly complete exposition was thrown open to the public on the opening day."

JAPANESE POISONED BY CHINESE

Four Young Men Taken Ill After a Meal at a Restaurant.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—Four young Japanese, belonging to the Japanese Christian Mission of this city, went to a Chinese restaurant at Waverly Place in the Chinese quarter last Wednesday evening. They received good attention, and what was presumed to be a good meal was served.

Soon after they left the place they were all taken seriously ill and a doctor was summoned. It was discovered that they had been poisoned, and antidotes were administered but with little effect. After a few hours of agony one of the victims died. The doctors have despaired of the lives of the other three, as the poison used is of a very virulent nature, the dead man turning black and swelling to twice the normal size soon after his death.

It is thought that the enmity which exists between the two nations at the present time was the cause of the crime on the part of the Chinese.

THE SUGAR PLANTERS MAY APPEAL

Controller's Decision on the Bounty Case Was Not Unexpected.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 6.—The disappointment over Controller Bowler's decision is not so great as it would have been had his action not been anticipated. The prevailing opinion among the sugar men is that Controller Bowler sets himself above the President, Cabinet, and Congress, and they do not believe that the country will submit to his arbitrary assumption of power. Senator Caffery believes that the matter ought to be allowed to rest until Congress has opportunity to assert its authority. Senator Blanchard favors taking the case to the Supreme Court, being confident of a victory there. Most of the members of the Merchants' Executive Committee are out of town, but a canvass of those interested will be made, and a course of action decided upon as soon as possible. In the meantime the revenue agents will continue to audit claims and forward them to Washington. About 450 out of the 500 claims expected have been filed to date.

Cloudburst Near Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 6.—A cloudburst occurred to-day near Glen Falls Station, on the Western Maryland Railroad, twenty-three miles from this city. The water washed away the embankment and roadbed for a considerable distance, leaving the rails and ties suspended in the air. The west branch of the Patapsco River, which is ordinarily only a few feet wide, became a swirling torrent an eighth of a mile wide, inundating the fields and ruining crops for several miles along the Patapsco Valley. Pieces of barns and outbuildings were seen floating by. Traffic on the railroad was delayed several hours.

Killed by a Quarantine Officer.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 6.—Caleb Norman was shot and killed yesterday at Walls, Miss., by Horse Turner, a quarantine officer. Norman had been run out of Arkansas, and was shot twice by officers. He was driven away from Cow Island on account of smallpox. The Mississippi authorities refused to let him in that State, and he could return neither to Cow Island nor Arkansas. He attempted to run the gantlet, and was shot and killed.

Court of Appeals to Meet Sept. 17.

ALBANY, Sept. 6.—The Court of Appeals was to-day ordered to convene at the Capitol in this city Tuesday, Sept. 17, at 10 A. M., to hear appeals pending in cases arising under Chapter 934 of the Laws of 1895, involving an apportionment in the County of Westchester and the City and County of New-York.

GERMAN-AMERICANS OUT

Their Reform Union Denounces Mayor Strong's Policy.

A MORE LIBERAL EXCISE LAW WANTED

The Mayor Charged with Being False to His Promises—Commissioner Roosevelt Accused of Being Tyrannical.

The new General Committee of the German-American Reform Union adopted resolutions at its meeting last night of a character decidedly unfriendly to Mayor Strong.

It is apparently the purpose of this organization to cut loose from its associates in the union made against Tammany last Fall, and to stand in opposition to the Mayor and his policy.

Those who are advocating the nomination of another union ticket this year will be very much perplexed by the action of the German-Americans last night. It puts a new phase on the local political situation, and makes it evident that this Fall will be an unusually interesting one in politics in this city.

The lately elected delegates of the German-American Reform Union held a meeting last night at their headquarters in East Fifty-sixth Stret, to organize the General Committee.

In order to expedite matters, Committees on Nominations, Contested Seats, and Resolutions, were chosen, and the routine business of the evening was put through without any halt.

The interest of the meeting centered on a resolution denouncing the official conduct of Mayor Strong, particularly his "tyrannical" enforcement of the excise law by means of spies and violence, and of his approval of the acts of the "egotistic and supercilious Police Commissioner Roosevelt."

The resolution was so forcible that the Committee on Resolutions debated for a long time about submitting it to a vote. Some members expressed the opinion that Mr. Roosevelt is all right in enforcing the law, so long as it is a law, while others contended that he should either have come out sooner as a "dry Sunday" exponent or have waited until after the elections.

When the resolution was submitted to the delegates, however, there was no wavering, and a unanimous affirmative vote was shouted out with such volume that it might have been heard many blocks away.

"There is no use talking," said Sheriff Tamsen, in commenting on the resolution. "You cannot argue with a Dutchman when it comes to his beer. They must have it. It seems that the Republicans are doing everything to drive away their constituents. They might have held the city for a number of years to come. But since they have brought up the excise question in this obnoxious manner they cannot do it."

"When I went to Roosevelt," said Chairman Anderson, "and asked him directly whether he was in favor of liberal Sunday laws, he said: 'I can't answer that now, but when you see my course later on you'll thank me.'

"Well, what have we to thank him for? At the Catholic Cold Water Convention he announced himself as an adherent of total abstinence. He wants the saloons closed all the time. What are you going to do with a man like that? The only way to do is to take the matter in our own hands and influence the Legislature for more liberal excise laws."

Nearly all of the 627 delegates of the newly apportioned thirty-five Assembly districts were present last night, and they were emphatic in their indorsement of the resolution against Mayor Strong's policy.

The resolution was offered by Edmund Grosse, Internal Revenue Collector, and read as follows:

Resolved, That the official conduct of Mayor Strong forces us to a public declaration that he has not lived up to the assurances given on his behalf by the Committee of Seventy, nor to the declarations and promises given by himself. He has sadly disappointed us. When he was nominated the German-American Reform Union enlisted under his banner and strained every nerve to secure his election, because he had committed himself to an impartial administration of the city's affairs, regardless of State and National politics. Instead of carrying out these principles energetically and zealously, Mayor Strong has openly trampled upon them. In all his official acts he was guided principally by a regard for the interests of the Republican Party. His approval of the Bi-Partisan Police Commission bill was done with an express reference to the interests of and upon the demand of the Republican Party. When the German American Reform Union determined to support Mayor Strong, it did not intend to become an appendage to the Republican Party. Mayor Strong would never have received the indorsement and support of the German-American Reform Union if he had not verbally and in writing expressed himself in favor of a liberal and reasonable policy in the enforcement of the excise law, and if he had not promised to exercise his influence with the last Legislature to secure the passage of a liberal excise law. To both of these promises he has been disloyal; he has broken them in the most regardless manner. He flatly refused to recommend to the last Legislature the passage of the Local Option bill which had been presented to that body; this, together with his approbation of the tyrannical enforcement of the excise laws by means of spies and violence under the direction of his vain and arrogant Police Commissioner, Roosevelt, is an inexcusable breach of promise. In consideration of these facts we cannot place any faith in his declaration for local option, but must expect that they will like his former promises, turn out as false pretenses. The German-American Reform Union will remain true to its principles and aims as laid down in its platform; it will, however, in the approaching campaign make the advocacy of a liberal excise law one of the main issues; it will demand a change in a law that is puritanical, that is a mockery of personal freedom, and is degrading the metropolis of the United States to the level of a bigoted New-England hamlet.

The German-American Reform Union will not support a candidate on a simple promise that he is and will be in favor of local option. We will demand binding assurances that he is in favor of a law which makes Sunday not only a day for rest and religious worship, but also a day for recreation.

The resolution was amended by adding a clause authorizing the President of the General Committee to appoint a committee consisting of one member from each district which shall represent the union's position on the excise question at the coming State Convention.

A separate resolution was afterward passed for the appointment of a committee of seven to go before the Democratic State Convention to present there the views of the union on the excise question.

The delegates disposed of the resignation of Theodore Sutro of the office of President of the union in a rather summary manner.

Chairman Anderson announced that he had received the resignation, and started to read it; but Sheriff Tamsen and half a dozen others moved that it be tabled and not read. The vote went through like a rocket, and Mr. Sutro's resignation was relegated to the files.

Mr. Sutro, having been given a position by Mayor Strong, naturally feels kindly toward him, and in his letter of resignation he took a lukewarm position in the opposition to the Mayor. This did not please German-American Reform delegates, some of whom remarked that Mr. Sutro is posing as a martyr. With the establishment of a new General Committee, they say, his term of

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BRAZIL DESTROYS A NEWSPAPER

Editors of Florianopolis Compelled to Hide —Argentine and Chile Accept the Boundary Details.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

RIO DE JANEIRO, via Galveston, Sept. 6.—The Brazilian soldiers have destroyed the presses of the opposition paper, Correio da Manhana, of Desterro, now known as Florianopolis. Its editors are in hiding.

Boundary of Chile and Argentine.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, via Galveston, Sept. 6.—The new agreement about the boundaries between Chile and Argentine contains, beyond the statement already published, only details of delimitation. The relations between the two countries are most cordial.

A SYNDICATE DEPOSIT EXPECTED

Withdrawals from the Sub-Treasury Yesterday Left the Gold Reserve Below the $100,000,000 Mark.

The gold withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for export amounted to $1,600,000, which includes $100,000 taken for shipment to Canada by the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The shipments to Europe to-day will be $1,250,000 by W. H. Crossman & Brother, $100,000 by Nesslage & Fuller, and $150,000 by Hard & Rand.

In addition to these exports of gold coin Handy & Harman will ship $150,000 in smelters' gold bars, and the Consolidated Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company will send out $50,000 in gold bars from its own mines. The shipments of gold to-day will therefore amount to $1,800,000.

Up to the time the Sub-Treasury closed yesterday no deposit of gold coin had been made by the bond syndicate, but it is presumed that such a deposit will be made to-day to make up for the withdrawals. The total amount shipped this week will be $4,650,000. The withdrawals yesterday reduced the reserve to a little over $98,000,000, but there is no doubt that a deposit by the syndicate to-day will bring it up to the normal figure of $100,000,000.

The syndicate has plenty of gold at its disposal to make good the drains of the Treasury reserve. There are said to be several millions of dollars at its disposal. The syndicate will be further strengthened, if it is found necessary, by the associated banks, which stand ready to turn into the Treasury on behalf of the syndicate as much gold as may be needed.

President James Stillman of the National City Bank, an institution which is said to hold $8,000,000 in gold, a much larger amount than any other bank in the country, said yesterday:

"I am perfectly willing to turn into the Treasury, if necessary, as much gold proportionately to our holdings as the other associated banks. The City Bank has has always done its share in helping out the Treasury and it will continue to do so."

Inquiry of the Presidents of a number of banks showed that they were ready and willing to do as Mr. Stillman suggests.

Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. will ship $60,000 gold in napoleons to-day. The Umbria, sailing for Europe to-day, will take out 430,000 ounces of silver and 45,000 Mexican dollars, shipped by the following houses: Handy & Harman, 175,000 ounces, and 25,000 Mexican dollars; J. & W. Seligman & Co., 150,000 ounces; Muller, Schall & Co., 50,000 ounces, and Zimmerman & Forshay, 55,000 ounces, and 20,000 Mexican dollars.

DR. FRAKER FULLY IDENTIFIED

Old Acquaintances Recognize the Prisoner in Richmond Jail.

RICHMNOD, Mo., Sept. 6.—The county jail was visited to-day by many old friends and acquaintances of Dr. George W. Fraker, under arrest for swindling life insurance companies. There is not the slightest doubt of his identity. He was recognized by over a dozen prominent people, whose acquaintance with him extends over a period of ten years. Between 500 and 600 people were admitted to the jail during the day. Fraker talked freely and pleasantly to all. When women called to see him he thanked them.

No arrangements have yet been made for the preliminary hearing. Several of Dr. Fraker's friends here and at Excelsior Springs are making an effort to secure his release on bond, but it is not believed their efforts will be successful.

TOOK A ROOSTER TO COURT

When Rehe Was Called to the Bar the Bird Began to Crow.

Charerso Rehe of 817 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street was drunk and disorderly at the corner of One Hundred and Second Street and Third Avenue yesterday. He was arrested and taken before Magistrate Simms, in the Harlem Police Court.

In his arms was a rooster, and when he was arraigned the bird took part in the proceedings in a manner which upset the dignity of the court. When Rehe was called to the bar the rooster began to crow, and he kept on crowing.

Rehe was adjudged guilty and paid a fine of $3.

One of the Wylo's Sailors Dead.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Sept. 6.—Joseph Mutch, a member of the crew of the steamer Wylo, who was quarantined at Swinburne Island, died last night, at that place, and the body awaits the orders of the British Consul. The Wylo arrived at this port Sept. 3 from Bluefields, Nombre Dios, Porto Cortes, and Progreso, and Capt. Christie reported three of his crew sick with malarial fever, among them Mutch. The other patients are doing well, and will probably be discharged cured in a few days.

Wild West Men Injured.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Sept. 6.—The train of Pawnee Bill's Wild West Show was crashed into at this place this morning by a car which was uncoupled and ran down a steep grade. The injured are: John Ross, trainman, foot crushed; John McLean, trainman, back badly injured; Mike Ryan, shoulder dislocated; Frank Smith, hip and foot injured; John Seans, Arab acrobat, ankle sprained. An Indian, whose name could not be learned, was also badly injured. The wounds of the injured were attended to and the train pulled out for Little Rock.

To Meet Sir Henry Irving.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Sept. 6.—Henry E. Abbey and a party of friends came down to Quarantine at 11 o'clock to-night on the steam yacht Stella to meet Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry, who are on the American Line steamship New-York. Mr. Abbey will board the New-York in the morning as soon as she is cleared.

Excise Inspectors Dismissed.

The Excise Board yesterday dismissed Inspectors W. J. Aikman, Joseph B. Morgan, and James I. Hagan. Commissioner Harburger said that the dismissals were made for the good of the service. Thomas J. Lomey, an Inspector who was dismissed a few days ago, was reinstated. Thomas W. Forster of 2,189 Madison Avenue was appointed an Excise Inspector.

Medals for Life Savers.

In Battery Park yesterday afternoon Capt. Fred Darragh of the Volunteer Life-Saving Crew presented to two members of the Battery Corps—James Donovan of Front Street and Peter Reilly of 34 Eighth Avenue—gold medals for the saving of a life Sunday, Aug. 25.

Women May Ride Astride.

The Police Commissioners have issued an order declaring that women who ride a horse astride in the public parks shall not be interfered with.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are the best; perfectly pure, highly concentrated.—Adv.

SEEKS GRAND JURY'S AID

Edward Lauterbach Anxious to Have Wilbur F. Wakeman Indicted.

OBJECTS TO CHARGES OF FORGERY

Mr. Wakeman Smiles and Says, "Let Him Prove I Said It"—May Be a Move Toward Republican Harmony.

Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, called at the District Attorney's office yesterday as the harbinger of a movement that promises still further to augment the good will between Mr. Platt's faction of the Republican Party in this city and Mr. Bliss's faction. The object of Mr. Lauterbach's call was to ask the September Grand Jury to help Republican harmony along by starting Mr. Wilbur F. Wakeman along the rocky road that leads to Sing Sing.

Mr. Wakeman is Secretary of the American Protective Tariff League, and County Committeeman from the First Assembly District. He lies awake nights thinking up new ways to worry the Platt crowd, and for the time being he has certainly succeeded, for Mr. Lauterbach is angry clear through and doesn't care who knows it.

Ordinarily Mr. Lauterbach is a gentleman of much equanimity, and he has grown rather used to being called names that are not exactly nice. But he thinks Mr. Wakeman went too far when he insinuated rather broadly that Mr. Lauterbach was a forger. The way of it was this:

Col. S. V. R. Cruger, as Chairman of the Twentieth District Republican organization, forwarded the following petition to Mr. Lauterbach, in order that that gentleman might send it out in the shape of a formal call:

You are hereby notified to attend a special meeting of the Republican County Committee at their headquarters on Wednesday evening, Sept. 4, 1895, at 8 o'clock. Said special meeting is called for the purpose of taking action on the report of the Committee on Organization regarding the place for holding the Assembly conventions in the Twentieth Assembly District, and all other matters concerning primaries and conventions in the City of New-York.

The call was sent out, but Mr. Lauterbach had the words "and all other matters concerning primaries and conventions in the City of New-York" stricken out. This was Mr. Wakeman's opportunity, or so it is alleged. He expressed his sentiments, according to The Sun, in the following interview with one of the reporters connected with that paper:

"The man who changed that call was guilty of forgery."

"May I print that?" asked The Sun reporter.

"You may," said Mr. Wakeman, and he added:

"Why, the man who would do that would forge a check. Yes, Sir; he would forge a check."

"May I print that?" asked the reporter.

"You may," said Mr. Wakeman. "He would forge a check."

Armed with a copy of this interview and a big bundle of papers, Mr. Lauterbach called on Acting District Attorney Davis yesterday. He remained closeted with Mr. Davis for some time, and when he reappeared his face was flushed with a look of triumph. To a reporter for The New-York Times who called on him at his office, Mr. Lauterbach said:

"I am going to do my duty as a man and a citizen in this matter."

"Then you asked for Mr. Wakeman's indictment?"

"Yes—" began Mr. Lauterbach. Then he stopped.

"This is not the time to talk about the matter," he added.

"Do you feel yourself aggrieved by Mr. Wakeman's statements?" asked the reporter.

Mr. Lauterbach is a small man, and from anger or some other cause he was exceedingly nervous. But this question seemed to quiet his nerves at once. He glared at the reporter for a moment in speechless indignation. Then he said, as calmly as he could:

"Do I feel aggrieved? Supposing somebody called you a forger, would you feel aggrieved?"

"Well, rather."

"That is my answer. Feel aggrieved? Of course I do."

"Do you believe that Mr. Wakeman was correctly quoted?"

"I do, but all that is a matter for the District Attorney."

"And can he proceed on a newspaper interview?"

"He can. He can subpoena the necessary persons and find out whether or not it is authentic."

"And has that been done?"

"It will be done, I guess," replied Mr. Lauterbach grimly, and then he added, "Now don't ask me any more questions at this time."

"Just one more—have you been before the Grand Jury with your complaint?"

"I don't care to say at this time."

Mr. Wakeman, when told about Mr. Lauterbach's visit to the District Attorney and the threatened indictment, smiled broadly and said:

"Let him prove that I said it. That's all I have to say. Let him go ahead."

Mr. Lauterbach does not mean to rest content with criminal proceedings. He declares he is also going to sue Mr. Wakeman civilly.

An Andersonville Prisoner Weds.

ANDERSON, Ind., Sept. 6.—Ralph O. Bates, the Grand Army of the Republic lecturer, and Mrs. Rosa Middleton, a thrice-wedded widow, whom he met two weeks ago, were married to-day at Middletown. Bates has been lecturing for twenty-five years about the war and his experiences while a prisoner at Andersonville. He escaped and was almost dead when Gen. Sheridan found him. The General sent him to Washington to show President Lincoln to what condition men were reduced in the Southern prison. The President is said to have wept when he saw him, and made him a guest at the White House for nine days.

Gen. Harrison Loses a Tooth.

OLD FORGE, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Gen. Harrison parted company with one of his wisdom teeth to-day. It has been annoying him for some time, and at last the pain became so great that he deemed it best to have a dentist called in. This afternoon Dr. John M. Barton of Rome, a retired dentist, was summoned to Dodd's camp to examine the offending tooth. Upon examination he found that the wisdom tooth on the left side of the General's mouth was ulcerated, and it was removed. It caused Gen. Harrison some little pain, but he stood it without wincing. After the tooth was removed he felt relieved.

Canada Solicitous About the Canal.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 6.—J. L. P. O'Hanley, civil engineer, of Otawa, has been appointed by John Costigan, Minister of Marine, to make a report to the Dominion Government as to the progress and results, if carried out, of the drainage canal proposed by the City of Chicago. The Dominion Government is apprehensive that it will greatly interfere with the navigation of the St. Lawrence waterways.

Gov. Morrill of Kansas Ill.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 6.—Gov. Morrill, while attending the encampment of the State militia at Emporia yesterday afternoon, was stricken down with an old malady contracted in the army, and is ill. He was taken this evening to Hiawatha, his home, where he will remain until he recovers.

ALFARO PROVOKES QUITO'S JOY

Guayaquil Will be the Seat of Ecuador's Government Until the Convention Meets—Aspiaza Resigned.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, via Galveston, Sept. 6.—Gen. Eloy Alfaro's reception at Quito was enthusiastic. The popular expression of feeling was intensely joyful. From the balconies young women of the leading circles of society cried "Viva Alfaro! Viva el Jefe Supremo!"

In the Government palace there were ovations of the highest order. A delegation of distinguished pupils of the best schools sang the National anthem to liberty, and the mob echoed the song with shouts of applause for the "partido liberal," and the Supreme Chief.

The delegate of the people spoke in unlimited praise of Alfaro.

Quito has never felt so sincere and profound affection for a Chief of State.

Alfaro announces that he will remain at Quito for fifteen days. He will then return to Guayaquil, which will be the seat of Ecuador's Government until the convention meets.

At Guayaquil balls, banquets and other festivals are being prepared in homage to the army and civil chiefs, who have vindicated the national honor, who are, in the popular phrase, "reinvidecadorez de la honra nacional."

Lantaro Aspiazu has resigned the post of Civil and Military Chief of Guayas. His successor has not been appointed as yet.

MR. GIBSON'S FIANCEE INJURED

The Artist Also Hurt—Both Thrown From a Cart in Virginia.

LOVINGSTON, Va., Sept. 6.—Miss Irene Langhorne, a daughter of C. D. Langhorne of Richmond, and the fiancée of Charles R. Dana Gibson of New-York, met with a painful accident near here yesterday.

Miss Langhorne was out riding with Mr. Gibson, when her horse became frightened, and the occupants of the vehicle were both thrown out. Miss Langhorne sustained a serious injury in the knee, the cap being badly damaged. Mr. Gibson's hand was sprained, but his injury is not serious, as was at first reported. It is feared that Miss Langhorne will be confined to her room for several weeks.

It is stated upon good authority that Miss Langhorne's marriage with Mr. Gibson will take place in Richmond in November, and will be one of the most important social functions for years.

THE NORMANNIA REPORTED DISABLED

Coming into Port with Only Her Starboard Engine in Working Order.

Capt. McKay of the Cunard steamship Lucania, which arrived yesterday, reported that he passed the Hamburg-American steamship Normannia Wednesday in a disabled condition.

The Normannia signaled that her port engine had broken down, and she was proceeding with the aid of the starboard engine alone. Her Captain expected to reach this port to-day. The Normannia was then in latitude 47 degrees 10 minutes and longitude 45 degrees 30 minutes. Help was declined.

The Normannia had not been reported at 2 o'clock this morning. No apprehension is felt for her safety. Even with one engine disabled, she can made 9 knots an hour.

COL. GRANT GAINS NEW DISTINCTION

The First to Talk by Telephone from New-York to Louisville.

Police Commissioner Grant enjoys the distinction of being the first person in this city to talk over the long-distance telephone with a resident of Louisville, Ky. The telephone bell in his office at Police Headquarters jingled sharply about 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Grant was told by the manager of the company that a man in Louisville, Ky., wished to talk with him.

"Hello!" said the Police Commissioner, and the next minute he was talking with his friend Logan Murray, who is President of the American National Bank in Louisville.

The manager of the telephone company told Commissioner Grant that he was the first person in New-York to hold communication with Louisville by telephone.

Would Not Be Vaccinated.

Four steerage passengers on the White Star steamer Britannic, which arrived yesterday, refused to be vaccinated by Dr. F. G. Glencross, the ship's surgeon, during the trip, and were, in consequence, transferred to Hoffman Island, to be isolated a week, and thus complete fourteen days from the time of leaving Liverpool, which is the incubative period for smallpox. During the transfer, two of the men expressed to Deputy Health Officer Sanborn their willingness to undergo vaccination rather than remain a week on the island. They were vaccinated and released. The two other passengers, a man and his fifteen-year-old daughter, must stay the full time on the island.

Mrs. Herreman Visits the Recorder.

Mrs. Matilda Herreman, the principal witness against Police Captain Eakins of the Mercer Street Station, called on Recorder Goff, at the New Criminal Court Building, yesterday, and had a talk for half an hour with him.

Her visit was said to be in connection with her alleged persecution by Policemen Hastings and Fitzpatrick of the Mercer Street Station, who, she says, forced their way into her house.

Mrs. Herreman furnished the Recorder with considerable evidence during the Lexow investigation.

Officials Charged with Smuggling.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 6.—Smuggling scandals in this city and its vicinity are growing in extent. It is alleged that five Whitewayite members of the Legislature and several of the most prominent public officials of the colony are implicated in such transactions, and, further, that the Government is afraid to prosecute the offenders, fearing far-reaching consequences from their exposure.

Caught in a Post Office Elevator.

Daniel Burke, the Assistant Superintendent of the Newspaper Delivery Department at the General Post Office, who lives at 217 East Thirty-fifth Street, was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital yesterday suffering from contusions of one leg and with two broken fingers.

He had been caught in an elevator in the Post Office, and had a narrow escape from death.

The President Fishes in Little Pond.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Sept. 6.—The President, Joe Jefferson, and Private Secretary Thurber have been to Little Island Pond, near the home of "Cape Cod Folks," to-day, on a fishing trip. In the early evening Mrs. Cleveland was seen taking a sail on the launch Esther. She also called after the evening mail, leaving the launch at Gen. Taylor's landing.

Brooklyn Republican Primaries.

The Republican County Committee of Kings County, at a meeting last night in the new Johnson Building, in Nevins Street, near Flatbush Avenue, ratified the action of the Executive Committee in fixing the primaries for Sept. 10, and the Assembly district convention for Sept. 13.

EXCURSION RATES TO LOUISVILLE, KY.
On account of the G. A. R. Annual Convention, the B. & O. R. R. will sell excursion tickets to Louisville, Ky., and return for all trains Sept. 7 to 10, inclusive, good returning until Oct. 6. The rate from New-York will be $17.34, and correspondingly low from other stations.—Adv

HYPNOTISM AND POISONS

Two Topics Discussed Before the Medico-Legal Congress.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IS DENOUNCED

Prof. Doremus Makes an Address on Milk Adulteration and Criticises the Present Law.

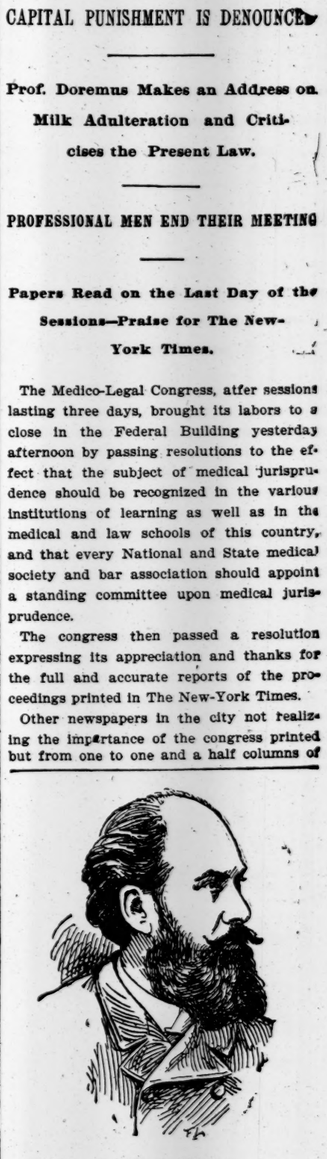
PROFESSIONAL MEN END THEIR MEETING

Papers Read on the Last Day of the Sessions—Praise for The New-York Times.

The Medico-Legal Congress, after sessions lasting three days, brought its labors to a close in the Federal Building yesterday afternoon by passing resolutions to the effect that the subject of medical jurisprudence should be recognized in the various institutions of learning as well as in the medical and law schools of this country, and that every National and State medical society and bar association should appoint a standing committee upon medical jurisprudence.

The congress then passed a resolution expressing its appreciation and thanks for the full and accurate reports of the proceedings printed in The New-York Times.

Other newspapers in the city not realizing the importance of the congress printed but from one to one and a half columns of



Dr. Paul Gibier.
Read a Paper on Bacteriology Before the Medico-Legal Congress.

the proceedings daily, while The New-York Times devoted more than a page to its report of the congress from day to day.

During the closing hours a number of papers of interest were read, among the most instructive being one by Prof. Charles A. Doremus of New-York on "Two Remarkable Cases of Chronic Antimonial Poisoning." This paper, by reason of the Buchanan murder trial and the more recent death of Mrs. E. M. Bliss under circumstances suggesting poisoning, was regarded with peculiar interest.

Gustave Boehm had a singular paper on "The Brutality of Capital Punishment," while Clark Bell's paper on "Hypnotism and Crime in the Courts of Law" led to an interesting discussion.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES PRAISED.

Complimented for Its Full and Accurate Reports of the Congress.

After the reading of the papers at the congress yesterday, Albert Bach, Vice President of the Medico-Legal Society, offered the following resolution, which was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of the officers and members of the Medico-Legal Congress now in session be extended to the public press of this city for the efficient and willing assistance it has yielded in disseminating the work of the congress and in awakening public interest in the science of forensic medicine; and be it further

Resolved, That the congress express its particular gratification with the full publication by The New-York Times of many of the papers read at its meetings.

Clark Bell said:

"I rise with great pleasure to second the resolution offered by Mr. Bach. Whatever work scientific men may do, if it only

Dr. Charles A. Doremus.
Prepared a Paper on Chronic Antimonial Poisoning for the Medico-Legal Congress.

extends to their own horizon, it does not do much good. No man can overestimate the good that has been done by the press of this city in laying before the public the valuable papers that have been presented to this congress. The press has been most kind, and The New-York Times, in particular, wonderfully kind toward the deliberations of this congress, and it is with great pleasure that I second the motion.

"I have never received, nor has the society which I represent, so much honor at the hands of the newspapers of New-York as on the present ocacsion."

Dr. Forbes Winslow, who also seconded the resolution, said:

"I should like to add my testimony to the remarks made. I have had a great deal of experience with the English newspapers, but I can assure you my experience with the American newspapers has been most agreeable. One of the chief institutions in

your country is your press, and the manner in which it is carried out, and by that I mean its enterprise is most wonderful. When I go back to England it will be with very pleasant recollections of the kindness I have recived at the hands of the American newspapers."

Dr. Hubbard W. Mitchel, President of the New-York Medico-Legal Society, who supported the motion, said:

"I desire to express my appreciation of the accuracy which has attended the reports that have appeared in the New-York newspapers of the proceedings of this body. The New-York Times has, with great liberality, given from day to day most complete reports of our proceedings. That paper's reports have been remarkable for their accuracy. It is with great pleasure that I also second the motion."

Dr. Quimby also supported the motion likening The New-York Times to the man who knew a good thing when he saw it, and remarking that a great many papers of international interest had been read at the congress, all of which had been faithfully reported.

AGAINST CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Gustave Boehm Calls It Brutal Murder and an Act of Revenge.

The session of the congress yesterday morning began at 10:30, with ex-Surrogate Ransom in the chair.

"The Brutality of Capital Punishment" was the title of a paper prepared by Gus-

Count Bettini di Moise, M. D.
Vice Chairman Department of Bacteriology at the Medico-Legal Congress.

tave Boehm, that was listened to with great interest. In the absence of Mr. Boehm the paper was read by President Clark Bell. The paper is as follows:

I have a dim recollection from the days of my childhood, that one day, early in the morning, a howling, laughing, joking crowd of people passed our country residence, in the suburbs of Vienna, on the way to the "Spider on the Cross"—a historical spot where for generations past the miserable wretches condemned to death by a high court of Vienna were executed in full view of the spectators generally a mob of several thousands of people of all stations, who had come from early dawn and many of them traveled many miles, to witness the interesting spectacle of strangling a human being (hands and feet tied, probably gagged) by means of a two-armed old-fashioned gallows, a wheel, a ladder, and a few yards of strong rope.

The noise of the passing crowd attracted us children to the window, from which we were peremptorily ordered by our tutor, as soon as he learned the cause of the hilarious procession. Later at other similar disturbances, I was told the object of these gatherings. People went to see and study every detail of the disgusting performance, and the scenes often witnessed at these unnatural spectacles were described as simply outrageous. Still—at that time—no one thought wrong of it. The pitiable wretch who, through circumstances perhaps entirely out of the reach of human power to control, by disposition, a consequence of natural inheritance, or lack of education, a consequence of economic shortcoming, committed a deed which doomed him to leave his life at the "Spider on the Cross," had no right to expect anything else but frowns, pain, shame, and death under the most harassing and torturing preparations. At that time, hardly out of my childhood's shoes, I had come to the conclusion that among all the beasts of nature, the human was the most cruel, the most vicious, the most despicable among all of God's creatures.

The methods of executing the death sentence have since changed in many countries; the manner is different, but the dreary act has remained. The hilarious crowd witnessing, watching, and discussing every movement, every word, every cry of agony, every twitch of the muscles of the poor wretch, has made room for a few invited guests whose scientific investigations and dissertations in public papers and magazines take the place of the popular gatherings formerly in vogue.

The Method in New-York.

The electrical chair has driven the gallows—at least in this State of our blessed land of progress—out of use; we do not hang our murderers any more "by the neck until they are dead," but we shock and, pity to say, at times roast, them until life is extinct. The method has changed, but the death sentence has remained, and, queer to admit, with all the cruelty of former times, with all the brutality still adhered to the death penalty, with all the precautions of society for protection. Yet murder has remained with us, and we dare say will always remain, as long as human beings with nerves and passions inhabit this globe.

The question arises, therefore, whether, in sacrificing our better feelings and killing the killers, we accomplish anything at all; whether experience does not teach that this sacrifice of our own better self is too great to chance for an apparently unsuccessful attempt; whether we ought to continue to kill legally while this degradation of ourselves to the level of the brute is eventually of no consequence for protection, whether it is, under the circumstances, not our duty, and in the spirit of progress, to insist that such a law be abolished.

It is true, in the passing of time, the execution of this cruel act has been reduced to a nominal probability. We do not sentence thieves and pickpockets to suffer death, we have no capital punishment for one hundred and more crimes, as in former times; we even insist only in the most flagrant cases of murder on the practices of the Biblical sentence "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth," but still, after experience has taught us that capital punishment does not protect from murder, we must acknowledge the barbarity of its execution, even in a single case, unworthy of society at the end of the nineteenth century. It is a barbaric remnant of former times, and, I daresay, the hour is not far off when men will hear with disgust and a shudder of the brutality of capital punishment, as we now listen with bated breath and revolting feelings to tales of the cruelties of the torture, not so very long ago the rightful and legal means to obtain admissions from suspicious persons, or to punish sentenced criminals.

The object of every law is threefold:
First—To punish.
Second—To reform.
Third—To prevent.

Among these three points the second is the highest purpose of a law. To make a better and more useful being of a miserable wretch is certainly a divine object. It ought to be considered the main purpose of the sentence. It alone is worthy of the attention of the humanitarian.

Threefold Object of the Law.

The first point—to punish—while it is strictly just, places legal sentence on the level of a pure act of revenge, hardly in accord with the majesty of the law," which should not practice any of the baser properties of human nature among which "revenge" is one of the foremost.

"To prevent" is one of the main objects of legal punishment. It is a protective measure, and the individual is bound to be sacrificed to benefit the community.

Summing up, we find in the case of capital punishment:

First—The execution of the death penalty is an absolute and pure act of revenge. We kill you because you have killed.

Second—The execution of the death penalty excludes a priori the highest purpose of the sentence—reform. We cannot reform the dead.

Third—Experience teaches that the execution of the death penalty has not accomplished the prevention of murders. The means to do so are apparently not within the reach of the law's intentions. Therefore, let us hope the humane and progressive spirit of our times will soon deliver us from this remnant of feudal barbarism.

The experiments with and introduction of death machines in the State of New-York to supersede the old methods of hanging or beheading; the invitation to scientists and the adoption of scientific methods to assist in killing the miserable wretch condemned to suffer the death penalty; the exclusion of the public from the disgusting spectacle; these appear to be a giant stride forward in the direction which will at last lead us to recognize that capital punishment in any form or shape is no less than the most brutal murder, the most despicable, low act of revenge, an example of cruelty, for no murderer will watch, nurse, keep from harm, and feed his victim in so accomplished a manner as the State does, simply for the one and only object—to kill.

What revolting reading the practice of our death sentences will be for coming generations!

Let us close this chapter of legal brutality, the sooner the better.

Mr. Boehm's Views Discussed.

In the discussion that followed the reading of Mr. Boehm's paper, Dr. Quimby of Jersey City coincided with the author. He said:

"I think a great deal can be said of the brutality of capital punishment. It seems to me there are points in the paper that are well taken. There are many gases that could be substituted that would do away

Out of Sorts

Tired, weak, and weary. If this is your condition, stop and think. You are a sufferer from dyspepsia, and great misery awaits you if you do not check it now. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine you can take. It has peculiar power to tone and strengthen the stomach.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye to-day. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25 cents.

with the inhumanity of the present form of execution. For instance, it would be possible to use chloroform, put in the form of such a spray that the victim would be killed without any of those contortions or horrible incidents connected with the present executions, but I am of the opinion that this is neither the time nor the place to discuss this question."

"Capital punishment," said Clark Bell, "must necessarily appear brutal to persons of peculiarly sensitive temperaments.

"Many years ago the Medico-Legal Society addressed itself to some form of capital punishment that would remove the horrible brutalities depicted by Mr. Boehm's paper. It was due to Elbridge T. Gerry, a lifelong member of the Medico-Legal Society, that the present substitution of electricity for hanging was obtained from the Legislature, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is absolutely devoid of brutality.

"The suggestions made by Dr. Quimby were carefully considered by this society, but no form of death was found to be so instantaneous or so painless as the existing method of electrosecution. Recent demonstrations have shown that the present mode of execution is absolutely painless."

MILK AND ITS ADULTERATIONS.

Tests Which Prof. Doremus Considers May Not Be Most Thorough.

After Mrs. Mathilde Morehouse, wife of Dr. C. L. Morehouse of this city, had read a paper on "Compulsory Vaccination and Its Errors," the seventh department—that of chemistry, and of which Prof. H. A. Mott, Jr., is Chairman—was opened. Prof. R. Ogden Doremus presided during the reading the of papers, he first making an address on "Milk Adulteration," which was as follows:

I feel confident that the members of this Medico-Legal Congress will unite with me in heartily commending the zeal of the Board of Health of this city in vigorously prosecuting the adulterators of milk. Within a few days I was astonished to learn that the Inspectors frequently condemn samples of milk merely by employing the lactometer and the senses, and throw the milk into the gutter before the chemist of the board has determined the percentage of total solids and of fat.

About twenty years ago I presented this subject to the Medico-Legal Society of this city. It was also before our courts. In the first case the lactometer was inserted in a can of milk standing on the sidewalk in the middle of August, and no thermometer was used! At a second trial, before Justice Josiah Sutherland, the lactometer, thermometer, and the senses were the only means employed for testing the milk. This method was at that time approved of. The case was then brought before the Judges of the Supreme Court of New-York—Brady, Davis, and Daniels. They rendered the following decision:

"If by tests made by scientific men, the lactometer or lactodensimeter furnishes only questionable evidence of adulteration, it should not be regarded as sufficient to warrant a conviction. There should be superadded evidence which would remove the doubt, and if the analysis be necessary for the purpose, it should be made. The milk supposed to be adulterated and offered for sale can be purchased and so tested that the result must be certain beyond a reasonable doubt. The testimony given on the trial herein and presented on this appeal establishes clearly that such a test can be made. It may be troublesome, but the Board of Health seems to be vested with the necessary power to have it done, and the duty of protecting the community from illegal traffic, of which it is a dangerous element, demands careful and rigid scrutiny. When the proof is certain, the punishment should be as severe as the law permits."

This resulted, after several years of incubation, in the passage of the following State law:

"When any officer, authorized by this act to inspect milk offered for sale, shall, in the discharge of his duties, take a sample of milk for purposes of analysis, it shall be his duty to take duplicate samples thereof, in the presence of at least one witness, and he shall, in the presence of such witness, seal both of the said samples, and shall tender, and if accepted deliver, at the time of such taking one sample to the vendor of said milk, or to the person having custody of the same, with a statement in writing of the cause of the sample having been taken. In all prosecutions under this act relating to the manufacture and sale of unclean, impure, unhealthy, adulterated, or unwholesome milk, if the milk be shown to contain more than 88 per centum of water or fluid, or less than 12 per centum of milk solids, which shall contain not less than 3 per centum of fat, it shall be declared adulterated. * * *"—Section 16, as amended, Laws of 1887, Chapter 430.

Tests of Milk in New-York.

Last Friday I obtained a private interview with one of the members of the Board of Health at his office, and expressed my surprise at recently learning that the Inspectors daily destroyed milk after merely examining it with the lactometer and the senses and prior to determining the total solids and the fat by analysis. I asked if I could be shown any law that authorized this summary action, which seemed to me unjust to the vendor, for neighbors and passers-by who witnessed the pouring of the milk into the gutter would naturally conclude that it was adulterated milk, an injury to the milk seller's reputation and business. I was invited into the office of the President of the board and informed him of the object of my visit. Without giving me the law I desired, he asserted that whenever the milk had been destroyed, it was afterward found by analysis to be adulterated. Other officers of the board made the same assertion. Reporters gave incorrect statements to their journals of my visit, and I was made to appear as a defender of the wholesale milk adulterators. I subsequently obtained from a legal friend the following State law of 1889:

Samples of milk seized to be delivered to vendor. Whenever any health officer or other official in the discharge of his duties shall seize or destroy or cause to be seized or destroyed any milk belonging to another person, such health officer or other official shall take a sample of such milk in the presence at least of one witness, and shall in the presence of such witness seal the said sample, and shall tender and, if accepted, deliver said sample to the vendor or person in custody or charge of the same, with the statement, in writing, of the cause of such seizure or destruction, and the date of such destruction or seizure. L. 1889, C. 397, Sec. 1.

The commission appointed by the French Government in 1844, and composed of MM. Soubeiran, Rayer, Guineau de Mussy, Bourchardat, and Orfila, Secretary, adopted the following method in examining milk:

If the guilty one is to be severely punished, it is especially necessary that the innocent one should not be confounded with him; we advise this method to reconcile all interests, and make the daily examination of milk possible in the largest city. We take Paris for illustration.

"First—The Commissioners of Police, or the Inspectors, under their orders, shall conduct the following methods every day at the milk dealers' in their section; these operations can be made in less than a minute:

"a. Take the degree with the lacto-densimeter (lactometer.)

"b. Taste the milk.

"If the degree indicated by the lacto-densimeter is below 29°, taking notice of the temperature.

"Or if the taste or the color shows something abnormal, be very careful before concluding, after these preliminary tests, (unless the dealer confesses or signs an affidavit,) and take a sample of at least half a liter of the suspected milk, having taken the precaution to make it homogeneous by mixing it thoroughly, and sending it immediately to the expert chemist appointed by the administration.

"This mode of procedure has the incontestible advantage of respecting the reputation of the dealer, and of not making a confiscation a circumstance which is always grave, only when there exists a very strong presumption of violation of the laws."

At the same milk trial I quoted, as an expert in court, from the work of the English analyst, J. Alfred Wanklyn, on milk analysis, as follows:

"The lactometer or lacto-densimeter was at one time a great favorite. In France, a few years ago, the police would take action at once on a reading of that instrument, and turn milk out into the gutter if it were condemned. * * * But although it is so very popular, and although it has been so implicitly trusted, the lactometer is a most untrustworthy instrument. There hardly ever was an instrument which has so utterly failed as the lactometer. It confounds together milk which is exceptionally rich with milk which has been largely watered. There is a prison not far from London, and the prison authorities are especially particular about their supply of milk. They allow no milk to enter the prison unless it comes up to the M mark on a certain lactometer. The M mark is pitched very high, and the milk purveyor reaches the M mark by skimming the milk."

Reliance on Lactometer Condemned.

Prof. Saco, formerly a confrere of Profs. Agassis and Guyot, in Switzerland, wrote to me at the time that he had twelve years' experience as chemist for his Government in the examination of commercial milk, and condemned reliance on the lactometer as vigorously as I did.

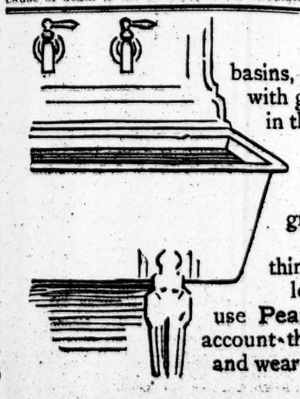
Since both water and cream are lighter than milk, the lactometer is valueless in determining the cause of the varying specific gravity of milk. We ask it to make a differential diagnosis which is impossible.

At a milk depot on the Erie Road very early one morning I found employes removing from cans of milk the small amount of cream that had arisen since the previous evening. I observed that the lactometer inserted in the milk stood above 1029° at 60° Fahrenheit, and that one-seventh of water could be added to this partially decreamed milk and yet the lactometer would indicate 1029°. I asked what they called this milk. The reply was: "Board of Health milk." Fourteen hundred cans of this milk came into New-York each morning by the Erie Road. The Inspectors using the lactometer and the senses never condemned it, for the removal of this small amount of cream could not be detected by the

Your sink,

basins, tubs, etc., never become clogged with grease, if the washing that's done in them is done with Pearline.

A small matter, perhaps—but remember that Pearline saves trouble and annoyance in a great many just such small matters. And the truth is that these little things alone ought to be enough to lead any quick-witted person to use Pearline—even without taking into account the big things, the saving in work, and wear and tear, and time, and money. 478



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Sold throughout the world. British depot: MUSGRAVE, London. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Boston, U.S.A.

Death Due to Arrested Circulation.

I can hear some one say that when the heart stops beating, and not until then, does death result. This is an erroneous view to take, as frequently, after an animal has been pronounced dead, the heart can be removed, cut into parts, and such parts will beat—that is to say, contract and expand—for ten to twenty minutes. The arresting of the beating of the heart is not, therefore, the ultimate cause of death, which alone can be ascribed to the arresting of the circulation of the blood.

How does poison kill? It is my opinion that in the case of arsenical poisoning, which will serve as an illustration, that when it is taken into the system in quantity sufficient to produce somatic death, such result is brought about from the fact that the cells, for example, in the brain, parting with some of this substance and endeavoring to isolate from the circulatory fluids additional substance for sustenance, find arsenic present in these fluids, and capable of exercising sufficient affinity to combine with the constituents of the cell, thus altering its composition, so that it becomes possessed of new properties, and when cell after cell is thus affected the organ, as a whole, can not longer perform its function, the heart becomes immediately affected, as does the circulation, and when the latter has ceased to circulate, death results.

I do not wish to be understood that a chemical combination must always take place between a poison and the constituent elements of a cell, but I do not say that when the foreign poisonous substance in the circulating fluids around the cells can exert a stronger action, either mechanically or chemically, than the life energy of the cell is able to exercise, the function of the cell and of the organ as a whole becomes inoperative.

No discussion followed the reading of this paper, which was listened to with close attention.

CHRONIC ANTIMONIAL POISONING.

Two Cases Which Figured in the Courts Compared by Prof. Doremus.

Prof. Charles A. Doremus, following Prof. Mott, read his paper on "Two Remarkable Cases of Chronic Antimonial Poisoning." He said:

It would be difficult to find in the annals of medico-legal literature two cases more worthy of detailed study than those to which your attention is called for a few minutes this morning.

They present in some respects such marked contrasts and in others such conformations that they form for the jurist, the toxicologist, and the physician a rare opportunity of judging of the methods of conducting criminal causes, of the limitations of expert medical testimony, of our knowledge or our lack of it regarding the effects of certain poisons, and the value and necessity of chemical research on occasions where it would apparently be valueless.

The very titles of the cases arrest our attention at first glance. "The People Against the Rev. George B. Vosburgh," "The People Against Henry Meyer, alias William Reuter, alias Henry Meyers, alias Hugo Mayer, jointly indicted with Maria Meyer, alias Emilie Bauer, alias Maria Meyers."

The records of antimonial poisoning, except in a few accidental cases, show that it has been resorted to by persons in the better walks of life and possessing more than the average intelligence. These cases follow the rule. The reverend gentleman who was brought to the bar was not so unfamiliar with toxic agents as would appear from his testimony, as was shown, unfortunately, subsequent to his acquittal. Meyer was possessed of considerable medical knowledge, though his practice was irregular—he was known as Dr. Meyer of Pittsburgh, from his calling, could not have bought or kept poison about him without exciting suspicion; Meyer, on the other hand, was entitled to have and to use poisons. Had the prosecution in the Vosburgh case been able to produce the evidence they obtained just after the case was closed of his having purloined the tartar emetic from the store of a druggist friend and with whom he had had desultory talks on the subject of poisons, the defendant never would have sworn that "I have never had tartar emetic in my hands until I passed a powder of it over the table in this courtroom." Though acquitted by the jury, the druggist's disclosure brought from the public so strong and general a verdict of guilty that the pastor speedily departed for regions where his true character was unknown.

Meyer was one of a party of rascals leagued together to defraud life insurance companies, and one of his pals turned State's evidence and declared that Meyer had shown him a paper in which was "brechweinstein," (tartar emetic,) and that he had witnessed the use thereof on the food given the poor deceived wretch who was party to the plot, but lost his life through the treachery of those he thought his friends.

Purchase of Poison Not Proved.

It is of paramount importance in prosecuting a case of alleged homicide by poison to prove the purchase or possession of the poison. The cause of the people against Vosburgh met one of its greatest obstacles in not being able to prove the former at the time of the trial. Every effort was made through detectives and the evidence of druggists who had sold tartar emetic, both in Jersey City and New-York, to secure this important evidence.

Most of the druggists questioned had not sold any antimonial preparations, even the one to whom Vosburgh went, and he never dreamed that his store of tartar emetic had been depleted until by some inexplicable impulse he was led to look at the bottle on his shelf, when the whole question of where Vosburgh got his supply became clear. About an ounce of tartar emetic was missing from the bottle.

The defense in the Vosburgh case was conducted along remarkable lines. They made no opening. They put the defendant on the witness stand, but not the wife. Nor did the wife appear for the people. Poor, frail, delicate, and overwrought creature, she wavered between substantiating the averments of her family in accusing her husband and her affection for him, with perhaps an added fear of disclosures concerning their married life, which might be brought to light under cross-examination by the defense. During the trial she ran away, fearing she might be compelled to take the witness stand.

While the defense did not deny that antimony had been discovered by chemical tests in medicine, food, and wine, they made a bold attack on the experts for the prosecution, tried to get up a personal altercation between them and their own experts, and to thus weaken the scientific value of the evidence. They then made all sorts of insinuations as to how the poison could be gotten into the specimens, and practically charged nearly every witness for the prosecution with collusion in a scheme to defame the Rev. Mr. Vosburgh.

But in no one line of procedure were the prisoner's counsel more effective than in that of beclouding the minds and exhausting the jury by the mass of medical testimony they forced into the case. Physician after physician was questioned and cross-questioned by each side regarding the woman's symptoms, condition, recovery, &c., as well as on the general pathology and symptomology of chronic antimonial poisoning and "rheumatoid gout," which the defense claimed was the cause of Mrs. Vosburgh's illness.

Only two of the many physicians who appeared as witnesses had ever of their own experience had an opportunity to observe cases of chronic antimonial poisoning.

The rarity of chronic antimonial poisoning was equally revealed in the Meyer case, where no physician could be found who could testify from his own observations of the symptoms developed in persons suffering from the effects of antimony partaken during a considerable period.

The records of about sixty cases were collected by the writer, at the direction of the District Attorney in the Vosburgh case, and a resumé of symptoms compiled therefrom. While the defense tried to belittle this testimony, the disclosure on the part of the other physicians of lack of experience in chronic cases made his deductions fully as competent as theirs. It was necessary to bring the symptomology of chronic antimonial poisoning before the jury in some way, and this seemed about the only way.

Defense in the Meyer Case.

Very little can be said concerning the lines along which Meyer was defended. The opening address by counsel in the first trial substantially admitted a conspiracy of which Brandt was a party; they denied, however, that the body exhumed was that of either Brandt or Baum, and at any rate that any toxicologist could ascertain that the antimony and arsenic found had not been introduced after death. At the first trial both issues. A more extended case was developed along the same lines at the second trial. Meyer was not asked to take the stand, for obvious reasons.

Many of the arguments brought forward by the defense in the Vosburgh trial meet with complete refutation in the Meyer case. Thus, it was questioned whether there could be "tolerance" to antimony; whether the doses found in the tea, water, &c., if partaken would not have produced immediate death; whether when elimination began it would not proceed regularly until none remained in the system. Indeed, one of the medical witnesses for Vosburgh went into an elaborate arithemetical calculation regarding the elimination and the amount of antimony that might exist in Mrs. Vosburgh's body.

The record of the chemical analysis in the Meyer case has just been published in the Journal of the American Chemical Society, being a paper read by me at the May meeting of the New York section. Very considerable quantities of antimony and arsenic were found in the alimentary canal. The antimony extracted and weighed would in the form of tartar emetic have weighed 6.64 grains. The arsenic extracted and weighed, if calculated to arsenious oxide would have weighed 5.02 grains.

While drawing conclusions of a scientific character from the testimony presented in murder trials has grave disadvantages, many of the most vital facts to the forming of opinions being wholly wanting, yet we feel warranted in the belief from the results of the analysis of Brandt's kidneys that at or about the time of his death only small quantities of antimony would have been found in the urine, probably a greater amount of arsenic. This would show that the elimination was defective, notwithstanding the large quantity of antimony existing in the body.

Such a state of things would fully accord with what authors on these topics state in regard to experiments on elimination of poison, and with the records of actual cases of poisoning.

The finding of arsenic along with antimony in Brandt's body introduces another element that adds to the unique character of the case. Diligent search at the time of the trial and since has failed to bring to light a case where these two poisons were used as toxic agents. Arsenic has been detected where antimony was the cause of death, but it existed as an impurity in the antimony. Not so in this case. The testimony of Muller is borne out by the distribution of the two poisons, as shown by the analysis of the various organs.

Brandt, like Mrs. Vosburgh, was slow to die. Having been reduced almost to the point of death, the coup de grace came through the administration of arsenic. Taylor, in a monograph on poisoning by tartarized antimony, cites similar cases, where the deceptive symptoms produced by tartar emetics paved the way for a demise effected through a second poison to remain unsuspected by the attending physicians.

There was a short discussion after the reading of the paper, which was participated in by Dr. Quimby and others.

SURGEONS FOR THE RAILROADS.

Some of the Recommendations Made by Dr. George Chaffee.

In the department of medico-legal surgery, Dr. George Chaffee of Brooklyn, the founder and ex-President of the New-York State Association of Railway Surgeons, and editor of the department of railway surgery in The International Journal of Surgery, recommended the adoption by the leading lines of railway the following economic features:

1. The emergency box of simple dressings and remedies to be placed on every passenger coach.
2. The local surgeon at all convenient points along the line.
3. A chief surgeon to guide and direct the efforts of the local staff, for consultation, &c.
4. The relief car, or up-to-date hospital on wheels, for transportation of the injured.
5. The railway hospital system or home for employes.

BACTERIOLOGY AND ITS PROVINCE.

Dr. Gibier Tells What May Be Its Part in Forensic Medicine.

The Ninth Department, that of Bacteriology, was opened, with Dr. Paul Gibier as Chairman and Dr. Bettini di Moise, Bacteriologist of the Medico-Legal Society, and Prof. F. C. Vaughan of Michigan as Vice Chairman.

Dr. Gibier made an address on the subject of "What May be the Part of Bacteriology in Forensic Medicine?" In part, he said:

Bacteriology is quite a new science; still it is second to none; and I consider that the student in forensic medicine cannot remain indifferent to its progress. The aid which bacteriology can give in criminal cases will be of great assistance.

A great question presents itself foremost, and that is tuberculosis. The bacillus tuberculosis is found often in the milk of infected cows, no matter how bright or healthy the appearance of the animals. The question arises in cases where diseases are spread in the community or the family, whether the owner of the animals from which the milk has been taken should not be held responsible for the damage caused by the infection.

The same might be said of glanders. We have, for instance, the case of a man, hired by a farmer, contracting glanders from a horse which has not been attended to and which is likely to spread the germs, and in this also bacteriology may interfere.

I must also allude to another matter, and that is the question of antitoxine. To-day it is certain if a physician allows a patient to die of malarila fever without using the remedies recognized as most efficient in this disease—namely, quinine, and also arsenic, which has its good uses as well as bad—that physician is certainly be held responsible for the death of his patient and sued for damages, and the same should be true of the physician who neglects to prescribe antitoxine in cases of diphtheria.

I do not think there is any doubt of the efficacy of antitoxine, in certain disease, especially in diphtheria and tetanus. If we look at the statistics in Germany and France we see that the death rate has been materially lowered. There is no doubt of the efficacy of antitoxine in diphtheria, in my mind, and that its use is as valuable in diphtheria as vaccine virus in the case of smallpox.

So far as bacteriology is concerned with the criminal functions of forensic medicine, it plays an important and interesting part. For instance, a man tries his wife by administering to her the toxine of diphtheria. This, of course, is a suppositious case, and we hope it may never come true, but, nevertheless, it may do so, and in forty-eight hours the deadly effect of the injury would become manifest. I ask you whether we ought not to bear in mind the possibility of the intervention of these new toxics in the accomplishment of criminal designs. In such cases bacteriology will be supremely useful, and the same may be said of microbes.

We have all heard of bombs composed of deadly explosives in the hands of murderous Anarchists, but microbes in the water which we drink are far more dangerous than the bombs thrown by an Anarchist.

I hope that I have been able to convince you of the important part bacteriology may play in forensic medicine, promotin not only the preservation of life, but, more than that, the dignity, comfort, and well-being of the community.

At the conclusion of Dr. Gibier's paper an adjournment was taken until the afternoon.

HYPNOTISM AND THE LAW.

Clark Bell's Paper on the Subject and Views of Professional Men.

The afternoon session was opened with Dr. Forbes Winslow of London in the chair. President Clark Bell, in behalf of Moritz Ellinger, who was prevented by illness from being present, read a paper on "The Case of Czynskia." This was followed by an interesting paper read by Clark Bell on "Hypnotism in the Courts of Law," which was as follows:

In March, 1896, on the invitation of the officers of the Section on Medical Jurisprudence of the American Medical Association, I prepared a paper upon this topic for presentation to that body at its May session of this year, and submitted the views of some of our leading scientists in answer to certain questions regarding hypnotic suggestion, contained in a letter, of which the following is a copy:

Psychological Section Medico-Legal Society,
57 Broadway, New-York, March 4, 1896.

My Dear Sir: I will feel obliged if you give me your views as to the following questions regarding hypnotic suggestion:

1. Can a crime be committed by the hypnotizer, the subject being the unconscious and innocent agent and instrument?

2. If the subject is unconscious and even unwilling, has the hypnotizer such power and domination over the hypnotized as could control action to the extent of the commission of a crime?

3. Is it certain or possible to remove by hypnotic suggestion from the mind of the subject all memory of acts or occurrences which happen in the hypnotic state?

4. Would it be possible for a hypnotizer to so control a hypnotized subject as to, for example, make him (1) sign a will in the presence of third persons, declare it to be his will, and to request them to sign as attesting witnesses, and be afterward wholly unconscious of the occurrence; (2) or a note of hand, or a check?

I will feel obliged for an early reply. Faithfully yours,
CLARK BELL.

The replies to these questions elicited affirmative replies from Prof. G. Stanley Hall of Clark University, Worcester, Mass.; Prof. J. Mark Baldwin of Princeton, George Frederick Laidlaw, M. D., of New-York City; R. J. Nuna, M. D., of Savannah, Ga., and a substantially negative response from D. R. Brower, M. D., of Chicago, the Chairman of that Section of the American Medical Association.

Thomas Jay Hudson, while conceding that persons in a hypnotic state are constantly amenable to control by suggestion, denies that hypnotism has any place in criminal jurisprudence as a defense for crime. James R. Cocke, M. D., in his recent work says that he does not believe that the average individual in the hypnotic state could be made to commit crimes—although the

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Not Very Widely Recognized.

The main object of that paper was to introduce the subject and to bring it sharply before the present congress for discussion.

I do not feel willing to submit any detailed statement of the various cases and authorities that have been submitted to me or that I have investigated, because the time limit named by this body precludes any exhaustive treatise or citation. I shall best serve the purpose in stating what seems to me to be the consensus of thought and views from the legal side only, and as it seems to me would be regarded by the bar and held by the Judges in the courts of law.

1. Whatever may be the facts of the case, it is beyond all doubt, in my mind, that the phenomena of the hypnotic trance and of so-called hypnotic suggestion is not recognized as an existing fact by the great majority of lawyers at all, and probably not by a majority of the Judges.

2. So far as I have had the opportunity of judging from physicians that I know, and with whom I have conversed, the large majority of medical men, especially in this city, and, indeed, in this country, do not recognize it as a fact and do not resort to it in their practice, and, with very few exceptions, do not accept the existence of hypnotic suggestion as taught by either school of Paris or of Nancy, and very few have ever hypnotized others or been hypnotized themselves, and, as a rule, do not believe that they could be hypnotized.

Were the bar of the State of New-York interrogated upon the first question of my letter, and the medical profession at the same time, it is my opinion that at least 80 per cent. of the bar and 70 per cent. of the medical men would answer the question in the negative, and in all instances in both professions with perfect ignorance of the subject, so far as practical knowledge or experience of the subject is concerned.

To the other questions similar answers would probably be given by a like percentage of each profession.

3. In this country, in medical circles, there is, in addition, a very pronounced feeling of antagonism to accepting the existence of hypnotic suggestion as a fact, or to its practice as a therapeutic remedy, and this is stronger in the City of New-York than elsewhere, and medical men who have investigated the phenomenon and know of its existence hesitate to avow or announce it, for fear of injury to their professional standing among their associates. It is practically under the ban.

4. On the contrary, on the Continent of Europe hypnotic suggestion is everywhere recognized as a well-established scientific fact, and men of the highest character and professional attainments devote their best efforts to its study and elucidation, and while many practice it for fraudulent purposes and dishonest ends, and exposures of impostors are as common there as here or elsewhere, there would be no respectable portion of the medical profession who would doubt its existence as a fact, or be wholly ignorant of its phenomena.

Hypnotism and the Courts.

All who have witnessed the usual so-called experiments in mesmerizing, hypnotising, &c., have been left in little doubt that the most of it was fraudulent, and this more than any other one cause has brought the whole subject into public distrust, not to say odium.

There are, however, a few careful observers here who have studied the subject in the medical profession, and who make use of it in their practice, and whose testimony should have great weight.

One witness who saw a fact and spoke positively of his own knowledge concerning it is of more weight and entitled to fuller credence than 100 who did not see it, and who knew nothing of it, all being of equal candor and veracity.

The familiar example of the one man who did hear the clock strike in the room with ten others who did not hear it aptly illustrates the rule.

The question before the courts always will be one of fact for the jury:

(a) Was the accused in the condition known as the hypnotic trance or state?

(b) Was his mind under the control or domination of the hypnotizer?

(c) Did the accused, at the time of the act, know of the nature, character, and effect of his act, or was his act caused by the domination and will of the hypnotizer, either in conscious or unconscious states?

From what has gone before, the necessity of a full and careful examination of this subject is apparent.

The bench cannot be expected to conduct any experimental work in determining the limits of hypnotic suggestion, as I said in my article at the Baltimore meeting.

No such duty rests upon the bar as a whole, although individual labor of lawyers like Mr. Hudson of Washington, D. C., is of great value.

The duty falls naturally upon the medical profession, or those few men among it who are giving their best thought to its elucidation.

Dr. Henry Hulst, one of the Vice Chairmen of the Psychological Section of the Medico-Legal Society of Grand Rapids, Mich., has established a clinic in that city where for a long time hypnotic suggestion has been used with signal success and usefulness as a therapeutic remedy in various forms of disease.

What has been done successfully in Grand Rapids should be attempted surely in our large cities, like New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, and Boston.

Who will lead among medical men in clinical work on the basis of the labors instituted by Dr. Hulst? This is the true road to successful results, to which it is the plain duty of medical men to address their studies.

It is as unwise for the scientific man to dismiss the whole subject without a trial as it would be to accept it without judicious and careful trial and experiment.

This is one of the labors of the Psychological Section to which the attention of students is especially called, one to which courts of law are now looking, and a field in which the medical profession should work assiduously for the enlightenment of bench, bar, and the general public.

Thinks a Controlling Law Necessary.

In the discussion that followed the paper, Dr. William Lee Howard asserted that it was time laws should be passed controlling hypnotism. He spoke of experiments he had made in Baltimore.

"I have made the ex-Governor of Maryland give me his note of hand. I have also hypnotized the cashier of a bank, and caused him to go to the vault and take out $5,000, and if I wanted to be disreputable I could get a yacht for to-morrow's race. You will thus see how dangerous a force hypnotism is, and the necessity of its being regulated by law and its use confined to physicians. Hypnotism is a fact, and a man who disputes facts is a subject for instruction."

Dr. Forbes Winslow said that the popular belief that it was only persons of weak intellect who could be hypnotised was a fallacy. Persons of strong will were equally liable to become the subject of hypnotic suggestion.

Dr. Grover of Massachusetts related a case where a young woman in New-England, afflicted with tuberculosis, had been cured through repeated hypnotic "suggestions."

Dr. Hubbard W. Mitchell expressed some surprise at Dr. Grover's statement. "If that is true," he said, "the hypnotizer has a tremendous power, and its importance cannot be overestimated, but I am inclined to be skeptical. The Medico-Legal Society has for a long time been trying to find out what hypnotism really is."

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE'S FIELD.

Resolutions Adopted Suggesting a More Extended Study of the Subject.

After all the papers had been heard, and just before the close of the meeting, Clark Bell offered this resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Medico-Legal Congress not only should the subject of medical jurisprudence be recognized in the various institutions of learning, but in the medical and law schools of this country; that such schools should include such a course in the curriculum of studies, and that examination on this subject be made necessary for graduation in either medicine or law.

Dr. Forbes Winslow, Judge A. L. Palmer of the Province of New-Brunswick, and others supported the resolution, which was adopted.

Ex-Surrogate Ransom offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the duty and would add to the interest and benefit of the legal and medical professions if every National and State medical society and every National and State bar association in the United States and British Provinces should appoint a standing committee upon medical jurisprudence.

A vote of thanks was passed to the United States Government and to Judges Benedict and Brown and to Postmaster Dayton for the use of the courtroom for the congress.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Alexander S. Dawson thanked Dr. Winslow for his exertion on behalf of Mrs. Maybrick, who is at present suffering life imprisonment in England for poisoning her husband.

Judge Palmer moved a vote of thanks to Clark Bell for the efficient manner in which he had presided over the congress, and for the arduous work he had done prior to the assemblage. This was unanimously adopted.

Mrs. Frances C. S. Burnham, representing the Society for the Protection of Persons Falsely Accused of Insanity, moved the adoption of resolutions commending the attitude assumed by Albert Bach in the paper he read to the congress on "The Nec

NEW PUBLICATIONS

UNDERSTANDABLE PSYCHOLOGY

PSYCHOLOGY IN EDUCATION. Designed as a textbook and for the use of the general reader. By Ruric N. Roark, Dean of the Department of Pedagogy, Kentucky State College. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. $1.

Prof. Roark has written his book in a manner that will cause it to commend itself to all teachers and students, and if it were not for the seeming impossibility of getting parents of young children to realize the important functions that they have to perform, they would read it, commend it, and enable their children to profit by the good advice that it contains.

The book, he says, was written for the "average teacher, and combines, in its methods of presentation, such practical experience as the author has gained from many years' teaching of teachers, with the knowledge of their needs, which attendant opportunities for observation of these have given." The book is so clear, concise, and intelligible that any one can readily understand it. There are no complicated sentences in it, and no striving after a reputation for erudition by the use of words and phrases that make the head tired trying to determine the author's meaning and confounding the reader. He is master of his subject, and, what probably is more uncommon, a master of the art of imparting his knowledge to others.

Psychology, as he teaches it, becomes a delightful study, and is robbed of all the youthful terrors that usually accompany such subjects. To the teacher, and unquestionably to the parent, if the parent would only read his book, he imparts a knowledge of the needs of childhood, that, if conscientiously followed, would lead to stronger and healthier minds and bodies in the schoolroom.

"The business of the teacher," he says, "is to supply the best possible environment for normal growth, and to let the mind grow." Thus he epitomizes the teacher's duties after stating much in detail as to how the healthy body may be made to produce and keep healthy the growing, receiving mind. His statement that the world has need of people who let their consciousness permeate their work brings before the reader the reason for the lack of well-directed work that he sees on every hand—the improper or want of proper training while minds are young and impressionable.

There is not a teacher, there is not a person, in the land whose duty it is to bring up children for the great battle of life, no matter how skilled he or she may be, no matter what his or her experience may have been, who cannot read this book and derive an advantage from it, even if it is only such a one as comes from the awakening and calling attention to known but misplaced child-needs in the memory.

It is not that the professor tells new and startling facts; it is that he states what all thoughtful people know but to which they do not give sufficient weight. As a teacher of teachers, whether standing in the relation of preceptor or parent to the child, the book is of much value.

The author should produce upon the same lines as those upon which he has produced this book a book for parents. It would benefit the parents and lead to healthier and stronger minds among the young, and so elevate materially the standard of our youth.

TO STIMULATE PATRIOTISM.

PATRIOTIC CITIZENSHIP. By Thomas J. Morgan, ex-United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs. 16mo. New-York: American Book Company. $1.

The object of this book, as stated by the author, is to "stimulate patriotism and promote good citizenship, to awaken and strengthen a deep and lasting love of country and an enthusiastic devotion to American institutions." It is intended primarily for use in schools, and its plan is such that, aided by a competent instructor, the intelligent pupil will gain from it knowledge of the underlying principles of government in the United States, a general idea of the political history of the country, and a fair conception of the rights and duties of American citizens. The theory is well established in these days that the school textbook is simply a tool which the competent teacher may use in shaping the ideas of those with the instruction of whom he is charged, and this theory is recognized fully in Mr. Morgan's little work. A teacher who is interested in politics and has some knowledge of the political history of the country will be able to make excellent use of this work, the measure of which will be found in the intelligence of his pupils in respect to Governmental affairs and in the patriotic sentiments that will be formed and fostered in their minds.

Mr. Morgan's method is extremely simple. Its essential feature is a catechism of about 140 short questions, with as many answers, in which the author gives his views relating to the subjects discussed, each answer being followed by citations from the speeches and writings of eminent Americans and others. To the first question, "What is patriotism?" the author replies: "Patriotism is love of one's country." The citations that follow are from Goldsmith, Shakespeare, Noah Webster, Edmund Burke, Henry Clay, and Samuel Fallows. Other questions and answers relating to patriotism serve to broaden the abstract definition and to apply it to this country.

The chapter closes with a discussion of the question, "How Can We Cultivate Patriotism?" The author answers, "By becoming acquainted with our country, studying its inspiring history, familiarizing ourselves with its institutions, and by taking an active interest in its affairs. A visit to the National capital, to some striking scene like Niagara Falls, the great prairies, the Yellowstone Park, the Yosemite Valley, or to some noted battlefield; the singing of National songs or the reading of patriotic utterances cannot fail to arouse love and admiration for our country." The author supports his proposition by citations from many authors. Another chapter relates to the flag, another to the early history of America, and others to later periods. Among the subjects discussed in subsequent chapters are religious liberty, civil liberty, labor, capital, and the "perpetuity of the Republic."

ONE OF HENRY KINGSLEY'S BOOKS.

LEIGHTON COURT. A Country House Story. By Henry Kingsley. 18mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

What a delightfully bantering manner had Henry Kingsley; and he was possessed, too, of that particular and rare talent of buttonholing you peculiar to Thackeray. Then, besides, he could write such pure English. Pray you, read that Page 203, where Laura sits at the organ and tries to play on it and cannot, and it concludes: "She sent away the boy who blew the bellows, and began to cry. It is hard to laugh at an utterly lone woman crying over the keys of an organ. I cannot; and I am quite sure that you cannot, either."

There are only two men who can describe a horse, and they are the brothers Kingsley. Mare Swallow and The Elk are the equine heroine and hero. Chirpy are Lady Emily and her mother, Lady Southmolton, who follow the ways of the departed Hannah More, and believe that the human species has deteriorated because the tenets of Hannah are no longer followed. Most neatly worked up are Henry Kingsley's eccentric personages, as Lord Hatterleigh, whose inside is always getting wrong. Hatterleigh is dull and awkward, but the thorough gentleman. It is Henry Kingsley's exuberance of invention which is so remarkable, but what he wanted was something of the pose, the balance of Charles; and then the heroics of the epics of history did not suit him. In "Leighton Court" the plot is as old as the paleozoic period. There is a lover, Laura's lover, who is believed to be dead, but who comes to view again. He even appears in the opening scene as a paid huntsman, and at the close he is Sir Robert Poyntz, and a Victoria Cross to boot.

It is by that dash of romantic color which Henry Kingsley throws in his canvas that he carries you away. He just sketches a little picture of a fight in India, and in a dozen words you have a portrait of Napier. Henry Kingsley is literature, and the appreciation of him is enhanced by the publication of his exceedingly brilliant romances.

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LITERARY NOTES

—A volume of James Sully called "Studies of Childhood," and soon to be published, comprises papers dealing with the imagination, thoughts, language, and fears of children.

—The Messrs. Holt have in press "The Unreligion of the Future," and "Art from the Sociological Point of View," both of which have been translated from the French of Guyot.

—Andrew Lang's Christmas book will be called "The Red True Story Book," with illustrations by Henry J. Ford.

—The new story which R. D. Blackmore has written, "Slain by the Doones," is a story of the same time and place as "Lorna Doone."

—Among the books of the Messrs. Putnam for the Autumn are these: "The History of the Fifth Army Corps," by Lieut. Col. William H. Powell; "Books and Their Makers During the Middle Ages," by George Haven Putnam; "Echoes of the Playhouse; Reminiscences of Some of the Past Glories of the English Stage," by Edward Robins, Jr.; "Earthwork Out of Tuscany," by Maurice Hewlett; "The Midsummer Italian Art," by Frank Preston Stearns; "Buddhism: Its Origin, Its Ethics, and Its Sacred Books," by T. W. Rhys-Davids; "Selected Essays from Schopenhauer," "The Epic of the Fall of Man: A Comparative Study of Caedmon, Dante, and Milton," by S. Humphreys Gurteen, and "A Metrical History of the Life and Times of Napoleon," compiled in songs and poems, by William J. Hillis.

—R. D. Blackmore, Clark Russell, and S. R. Crockett have written stories for "Sampson Low's Annual," which will be issued in the Autumn.

—The Critic prints an article by Beatrice Harraden on Margaret C. Graham, the author of "Stories of the Foothills," in which she says: "I have recently had the pleasure of spending two days at Mrs. Graham's home in South Pasadena. Her house stands on an eminence looking across the San Gabriel Valley to the Sierra Madre Range, an extensive and wonderful view. Below her charming garden her own land is planted with oranges and apricots, sturdy trees of many years' growth. Here she gathers around her the brightest personalities of Los Angeles; and so with literary and other interests, with plenty of sunshine in a delightful climate and a fine mountain perpetually at her command and the power to write down her own thoughts at her own leisure, she may well be content to live in Southern California, and help a great new country to work out its destiny."

—The old rectory at Grasmere, in which Wordsworth lived from 1811 to 1813, while engaged on "The Excursion," has been torn down. It was built in 1687.

—Among the papers of Moltke have been found several poems, which critics are said to think extremely well of.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE FRONT YARD, AND OTHER ITALIAN STORIES. By Constance Fenimore Woolson. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

BEN-HUR. Eine Geschichte aus der Zeit des Herrn Jesu. Von Lew Wallace. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

ABOUT PARIS. By R. H. Davis. Illustrated by Charles Dana Gibson. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

THE PRINCIPLES OF RHETORIC. By Adams Sherman Hill. New edition, revised and enlarged. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

TWO ON A TOWER. By Thomas Hardy. With an etching by H. Macbeth Raeburn and a map of Wessex. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

RHYMES OF OUR PLANET. By Will Carleton. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

THE MOTTOES AND COMMENTARIES OF FRIEDRICH FROEBEL'S MOTHER PLAY. Translated by Henrietta R. Eliot and Susan E. Blow. 16mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

A SPOILT CHILD. By Florence Warden. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Changes in Stations of Officers of the Medical Department.—Capt. William W. Gray, Assistant Surgeon, relieved from Fort Schuyler, N. Y., will take station at Philadelphia as attending Surgeon, relieving Capt. Samuel G. Robinson, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Robinson will report to Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory, for duty, relieving Major William H. Gardner, Surgeon; Major Gardner will report to Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty, relieving Major James C. Worthington, Surgeon; Major Worthington will report at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for duty, relieving Capt. William Stephenson, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Stephenson will report to the Presidio of San Francisco for duty.

—Leaves of Absence.—Major Wallace F. Randolph, Third Artillery, twenty-three days' extension; Capt. John L. Tiernon, Third Artillery, fifteen days' extension; Lieut. Delamere Skerrett, Fifth Artillery, twenty-five days' extension; Capt. Owen J. Sweet, Twenty-fifth Infantry, twenty-one days' extension.

Transfers in the Ninth Infantry.—Capt. William L. Carpenter from Company I to Company B. Capt. Charles M. Rockefeller from Company B to Company I, Lieut. George Palmer from Company D to Company K, Lieut. Frank Dew Ramsey from Company K to Company D.

—Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Deputy Surgeon General, is detailed a member of the board appointed at Fort Robinson, Neb., for the examination of Capt. Louis W. Crampton, Assistant Surgeon, vice Col. Dallas Bache, Assistant Surgeon General, relieved.

—Lieut. Col. Edward Hunter, Deputy Judge Advocate, has been relieved from duty in the Department of California; Lieut. J. Franklin Bell, Seventh Cavalry, aide de camp, will temporarily perform the duties of Judge Advocate of the department.

—The following officers will report Sept. 23 to the examining board for examination for promotion: Capts. Louis S. Tesson, William H. Corbusier, Daniel M. Appel, Samuel Q. Robinson, Assistant Surgeon.

—Lieut. Col. John W. Clous, Deputy Judge Advocate General, has been assigned to duty as Judge Advocate, Department of the Missouri, relieving Major Stephen W. Groesbeck, Judge Advocate.

—Transfers in the Second Cavalry.—Lieut. Guy Carleton from Troop K to Troop L, Lieut. Roger B. Bryan from Troop L to Troop K.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Daly's Theatre.—A cable dispatch of over 1,000 words relative to the production of "Le Collier de la Reine," was sent to Mr. Daly in London after the first performance, Tuesday night. Yesterday morning Mr. Bellew received an answer from Mr. Daly containing nearly as many words and embodying Mr. Daly's suggestions for the condensing of the play so as to bring the curtain down by 11 o'clock at the latest. The play, as arranged by Mr. Decourcelles, in Paris, was submitted at Daly's Theatre on Tuesday, so that the audience could judge of it in its Parisian entirety. It having, however, been found too long, the necessary curtailment was not made until the details of all the acts were submitted by cable to Mr. Daly. Since the receipt of Mr. Daly's cable Mr. Bellew has been at work upon the changes decided on by Mr. Daly, and the play, with all the alterations, will be presented on Monday night.

—Garrick Theatre.—Mr. Richard Mansfield's illness makes it necessary for him to postpone his opening at the Garrick Theatre until Oct. 21. Mme. Modjeska will open, instead of Mr. Mansfield, on Oct. 7, presenting a new play, to be followed by her repertory. Mr. Mansfield's malady is malarial fever.

IVORY SOAP

IT FLOATS

Have you noticed when discussing household affairs with other ladies that each one has found some special use for Ivory Soap, usually the cleansing of some article that it was supposed could not be safely cleaned at home.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI.

GERMAN-AMERICANS OUT

Continued from Page 1.

office expires, and consequently there was no cause for acting on the letter of resignation.

The Committee on Nominations presented the following list of officers, which was unanimously adopted:

President—Dr. H. A. C. Anderson; First Vice President—Jean Weil; Second Vice President—Dr. John Friederich; Third Vice President—Alexander Kraemer; Treasurer—Louis Windmüller; Recording Secretaries—William Dieckmann and Walter Henning; Corresponding Secretaries—Carl L. Lewenstein and Assistant Deputy Sheriff Henry Ried; Sergeant-at-Arms—August Becker.

President Anderson, in his address, suggested, among other things, that the institutions on Blackwell's Island be moved to the other islands and that it be turned into a park; that the Central Park menagerie be changed to a real zoological garden, and that the aquarium at the Battery be removed to Central Park. He said that those things will be accomplished if the union works together. He appealed to the laboring classes to join the organization, and urged the District Presidents to appoint good ment as election Captains.

DEMAND BY LIBERAL SOCIETIES.

Political Parties Asked to Declare Themselves on the Sunday Question.

Ex-Senator Boyd presided last night at the meeting of the delegates of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws, held at Terrace Garden.

Over a dozen new societies were admitted to membership, making the number 328. Otto Kempner said he expected 45,000 men would be in the parade on Sept. 25.

The resolution which W. R. Keese introduced at the previous meeting, and which was intended to have the United Societies cut loose from all political parties, was withdrawn, and the following resolutions were introduced in its stead by Otto Kempner, and unanimously carried:

Resolved, That the Committee on Agitation be and hereby is authorized and instructed to communicate, in the name of these United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws, with the officers of the Democratic and the Republican State Committees, and request them to place before the State Convention of their respective parties our respectful demand for the insertion of a plank in their platforms defining the party position toward the question of personal liberty on Sunday.

Resolved, That in the pending campaign we ask all candidates for the Senate and the Assembly, irrespective of the positions assumed by the parties that put them in nomination, to favor us with an expression of their convictions on the Sunday issue, and of their intentions in the event of an election.

Resolved, That at the coming election we give our preference to those parties which unequivocally declare in favor of a law granting a restricted Sunday opening of licensed premises, and giving the people of the City of New-York immediate relief,, and as between two or more opposing candidates committed to our cause on equal terms that our indorsement be given to the candidate nominated by the party that secures our general preference."

Ex-Senator Boyd urged the delegates to agitate among their friends.

Sixth District Republicans Organize.

The Republicans of the Sixth Assembly District met last evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms to organize. Mark Lanigan presided, and there were about fifty persons present.

The organization claims 200 members, and has for a motto "Home Rule and Harmony, Protection to American Industry, and a Just and Equitable Excise Law."

Mark Lanigan was elected temporary Chairman, and James O'Connell Secretary pro tempore.

The Chairman appointed a committee of seven to hire clubrooms, furnish them, and draft rules and regulations governing the management of the club. Two places on the Bowery are in view for the clubrooms.

Resolutions were adopted eulogizing the Republican Party, including Gov. Morton and Mayor Strong, and denouncing the Democratic tariff system and pledging the party to a fair, liberal, and honest excise law.

Addresses were delivered by Norbeth Pfeffer, who denounced Tammany Hall, Ex-Judge Frederick G. Gedney, and Theodore Ruehl.

Praise from Congressman Quigg.

Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg spoke last night at the weekly meeting of the Levi P. Morton Club, at 122 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. J. H. Cornell, the President of the club, was in the chair.

Mr. Quigg spoke chiefly of the excise law, but also touched on National issues. He said he believed in the enforcement of the excise law as well as other laws. He spoke of President Roosevelt in the highest terms, and said that, as a Republican, he was not afraid of the result of doing right.

The question is not one of Sunday liquor, he said; it is the enforcement of the criminal law. The Police Commissioners would have been recreant to their duty if they had done otherwise than they have.

Mr. Quigg denounced the system of legislation by which the hands of New-York City's officials were tied by fifty years of Democratic legislation.

"Why," said he, "we had to get legislative permission before we could investigate ourselves."

The City Administration Indorsed.

The Republican organization of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District last night, at a well-attended meeting, at 146 East Fifty-ninth Street, passed two resolutions unanimously, one indorsing the present municipal administration and its work and the other urging harmony in the district.

GEN. MILES TO SUCCEED GEN. SCHOFIELD

The Latter Will Retire Sept. 23, When The Former Will Go to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—It has been practically settled that Gen. Nelson A. Miles will assume command of the army, with headquarters in Washington, on the retirement of Gen. Schofield, Sept. 23. Although there has never been any official question regarding Gen. Schofield's successor and his station, there has been in military circles a good deal of doubt expressed regarding the disposition of general officers on his retirement.

As Gen. Schofield occupies the position of Lieutenant General, a grade created for his benefit, there will be no vacancy created in the list of Major Generals. No officer of that grade will be advanced to Schofield's present rank unless Gen. Miles's friends succeed in securing Congressional authority for the continuance of the Lieutenant Generalcy, with Miles as the incumbent. Gen. Ruger, who is immediately junior to Miles and who is at present on duty in the War Department, will not remain here after Sept. 23, but will probably be assigned directly to the command of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governors Island, N. Y., when Gen. Miles shall have surrendered his command there for the larger one in Washington. Gen. Merritt, the third Major General, who is in command of the Department of the Missouri, will remain at Chicago as head of that military department.

There is no present intention of changing the stations of any of the Brigadier Generals. Gen. Miles has doubtless ideas of his own, and it may be that he will recommend to Secretary Lamont certain important transfers of commands which will involve departmental commanders. It is usual to make certain changes of this kind to accommodate the preferences of senior officers or to carry out certain plans for increasing the efficiency of the army.

MANY GEMS FOUND IN THE SOUTH

RARE AND VALUABLE SPECIMENS FROM FOUR STATES.

Some of the Finest Metals as Antidotes for Bacilli—Further Discoveries Expected.

From The Philadelphia Times.

DEMMING, N. C., Aug. 19.—Experts in mineralogy have long considered some parts of the South a most inviting field. Gem dealers, especially cutters, are cognizant of the fact that many of the best gems now cut in this country come from Southern localities. Take the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, and about every known gem has been found in one or the other of them. It is not many years ago that a diamond was found while digging a cellar in Manchester, Va., opposite Richmond, weighing 27 or 28 carats. After being cut it made one of the finest gems that has been sold in the American market. Diamonds have also been found in North Carolina and Georgia—twenty or thirty at one mine, about sixteen miles north of Atlanta. A diamond weighing about 5 carats was found several years ago only a shot distance from this place, and it is pronounced one of the finest in the world. It has not been cut as yet, owing to its high value by reason of being a dodecahedron and possessing unusual brilliancy as an uncut stone.

Several large dealers in gems obtain a part of their supply of rubies from Western North Carolina mines. I have examined some of them with the minutest care, and I agree with others who pronounce many of these rubies the equal of the Burmah.

Sapphires are also found in Western North Carolina and Northern Georgia, with now and then the report of a few being found in North Alabama. Oriental amethysts—from the same family as the ruby—are found in Western North Carolina, and some beautiful Oriental stones have been found in Eastern Virginia and Central North Carolina.

The Oriental topaz—also from the same family—is found now and then in the States mentioned, but the most beautiful this country produces come from Colorado and Idaho. Sapphires are found in the far West also, but I have yet to see one from west of the Mississippi that can be pronounced perfect.

The hiddenite, first mined in Alexandria County, N. C., has been found also in Burke and McDowell Counties, the same State, and I should not be surprised to learn of its being mined in the extreme northwest of South Carolina and Northern Georgia. Such is the demand for this gem that it is now commanding a higher price than diamonds or rubies, and it has been found impossible to supply the market.

In the States referred to have been found gems of other species, and very choice. Very superior emeralds are found in Alexandria and McDowell Counties, N. C., and recently I have seen a very fair turquois from Mitchell County. In McDowell and Burke Counties tourmalines are found, of three colors, pink, green, and black, the latter opaque. And peridot also abounds in these counties. The garnets of Burke and McDowell Counties are a deep, velvety red, and are the hardest garnets found in the United States, running as high as 7½ to 8 in the scale of 10.

A very beautiful gem is found in Burke and McDowell Counties in quantity, known as the "Venice-hair crystal." The Venice-hairs are fine threads of crystallized rutile, sometimes running in parallel lines, sometimes crossing each other, and occasionally so numerous as to number 100 to a square inch. When the rock crystal is perfectly clear and the rutile threads perfect, the stones for ornamental use are in such great demand that they are seldom seen in jewelry outside of the largest and wealthiest cities.

Rock crystal is found hereabouts with inclusions of asbestos, actinolite, prochlorite, ochre—yellow and crimson—pyrolusite, tourmaline threads, and occasionally gems of various species. Sometimes these minerals are included in the rock crystal in such a manner as to command the highest price in the market. I recently saw a stone with rare inclusions, and for mounting, valued at $3,000. It will be exhibited at Atlanta in the collection of the Southern Railroad Company, and is from the mines of the Marion Improvement Company.

Much attention is now being given in this section of North Carolina to the mining of corundum, mica, zircon, and monazite. Perhaps the most interesting mineral of the number named is monazite, which enters into the manufacture of the Welsbach light in the United States and other similar lights in Europe. At times this industry assumes such proportions that from one of the central points five tons have been shipped in a single day, at an average price of $200 per ton. Recently I have been giving much attention to this mineral, and find that it is wanted in Europe for the thoria contained therein, also the cerium, didymium, erodium, lanthanium, and yttrium. To be salable in Europe it must contain 2 per cent. of thorium. Some of it runs as high as 10 per cent., the 10 per cent. articles being found in commercial quantities almost exclusively in this vicinity. The demand for these metals can be accounted for when I state that the price per kilo (2.2046 pounds) is $20.23 for cerium, $154.70 for didymium, $142.80 for erbium, $190.40 for lanthanium, $482.40 for pure thorium, and $178.50 for yttrium. Thorium, if comparatively clean, brings from $238 to $285.60 per kilo, but if brilliant it will bring in the market in Germany $761.60 per kilo.

The highest percentage of cerium oxide I have found in any monazite in this locality is 27 per cent., and the highest percentage of thoria is 12.44 per cent. The latter determination would indicate the highest grade of monazite for thoria found in commercial quantities any where in the world, that mined in Norway and Siberia seldom reaching 10 per cent. thoria oxide, and that mined in Brazil 9 per cent. And monazite is found in commercial quantities in not more than five localities in the world—Siberia, Norway, Sweden, Brazil, and North and South Carolina, the South Carolina deposit being practically the extension of the deposit of North Carolina. Monazite is found also in Connecticut, Virginia, Quebec, and New South Wales—a picked sample from Virginia analyzing 18.90 per cent. thoria oxide, the highest of any found anywhere; but the product is too uncertain to encourage systematic mining, as the taking out of a hundred pounds might average in cost considerably over a dollar a pound.

For variety and novelty of species, the country hereabouts is the most interesting, perhaps, that has been discovered. Scientists have gone through this part of the State in considerable numbers, and have been rewarded with many unique specimens of rare minerals. A systematic search of an area here of less than five square miles leads to a tabulation or classification of 138 species of minerals, unapproached, I believe, by any similar area on the globe, though one or two localities in Australia have yielded nearly as many.

One of the minerals found here is known technically as greenockite—sulphuret of cadmium. I have failed to find any of it even here except in workings below the water level of the country—that is, below the operations in shafts where continuous pumping of water is required. When the sulphur is extracted from the greenockite—and it is easily done by fire—a metal known as cadmium remains, the cadmium being about 77 per cent. of the mineral. The cadmium possesses great value because it has been found to be productive of instant death to various microbes hurtful to the human system when applied in small quantities in solution. I am under the impression that molybdenium, from the mineral molybdenite, would be found more efficacious than cadmium, and a number of beautiful specimens of this mineral have been found here in the shafts, one of which was sent to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

I give these items somewhat at length because of the late experiments in England, France, and Germany, wherein it has been solved that some of the rarer minerals are antidotes for bacilli found in pulmonary consumption, scarlet fever, smallpox, diphtheria, and Asiatic cholera. With the work now in hand it is not improbable that ere another twelvemonth there will be offered to the general public metallic destroyers of all disease germs of the human system, and prepared in such a manner that they can be taken effectively in necessary quantities without jeopardizing human life. The New South bids fair to be the handmaiden of advanced science in eliminating dread disease, overthrowing present mortuary tables, and adding many years of happy life to the longevity of the human race.

H. C. DEMMING.

ARSENIC THAT KILLED

Chemist Scheele's Report on the Poisoning of Mrs. Bliss.

THREE DRUGS WERE SUBTLY MIXED

A Cunning Attempt to Deceive the Physicians—Police Have Not Caught the Accomplice—Mrs. Fleming Denies.

Chemist W. T. Scheele yesterday completed his analysis of the contents of the stomach of Mrs. Henry H. Bliss, who died of poisoning Friday, Aug. 30, in her apartments, 397 St. Nicholas Avenue. The chemist also examined the dregs in the pitcher into which was poured the clam chowder sent to Mrs. Bliss, as alleged, by her daughter, Mrs. Fleming, who is now in the Tombs, charged with poisoning her mother.

In the report of the chemist filed with Coroner O'Meagher it was stated that strong traces pointing to a deadly dose of antimony, (tartar emetic,) arsenic, and sulphate of iron were found in both the contents of the stomach and the contents of the pitcher.

The chemist's report said that Mrs. Bliss's death was caused not by the tartar emetic which she took, but by arsenic. In the opinion of Mr. Scheele, as expressed in his report, the three drugs mentioned were subtly mixed so as to deceive any doctor or expert, the sulphate of iron having been added so as to counteract in part the effect of the arsenic and tartar emetic.

Chemist Scheele at the time of making his report to the Coroner had not completed his examination of the six powders that were found by the authorities Wednesday night in Mrs. Fleming's room in the Colonial Hotel, Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

The six powders which Chemist Scheele took for analysis show by their label that they came from the drug store of Otto E. Haecker, Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street.

The inquest will be held next Tuesday.

Inspector McCullagh said yesterday that the police believed that Mrs. Fleming had an accomplice in the poisoning of her mother. It was learned that the police were inclined to suspect as the accomplice a former coachman for the Bliss family when they lived in Toms River, N. J. This man now lives in West Fifty-eighth Street, near Eighth Avenue, this city.

The police made no arrests yesterday in connection with the case, but it was said that an arrest was likely to be made at any time.

Harry Bliss, son of Mrs. Bliss, said yesterday that, after giving the case careful consideration, he had come positively to the opinion that his mother's death was accidental, and that Mrs. Fleming was in no way to blame for it. When told of the finding of antimony and arsenic in the pitcher and stomach he said, "That looks suspicious."

Young Mr. Bliss told a reporter for The New-York Times that his mother frequently kept poisons in the house.

"I know of my own personal knowledge," he said, "that she kept oxalic acid and corrosive sublimate in the house. I cannot say whether she kept arsenic on hand, but the drug is frequently employed by women for the complexion, and it may be that mother used it.

"It is not true that there was any hatred manifested between my mother and her daughter, Mrs. Fleming. They had words once in a while, but they loved each other. While I have not spoken to my step-sister for five years, I do not hate her. In her present trouble I am her friend."

The police have not traced, to their entire satisfaction, it was announced yesterday, the final disposition of the tartar emetic which was sold by Druggist Haecker on the prescription of Veterinary Surgeon Debasser for Disbrow Brothers, truckmen 2,473 Eighth Avenue. Mr. Disbrow said yesterday he got the tartar emetic in the form of the powders, which contained 480 grains of tartar emetic and 480 grains of sulphate of iron. The pills were given by Mr. Disbrow to one of his hostlers, to be given to the horses. The afternoon paper quoted Mr. Disbrow as saying he received only eight of the powders. Mr. Disbrow said last night, laughing: "The reporter was a beardless boy, and I 'kidded' him. I got all the sixteen powders, and I am positive they were given to the horses." Mr. Disbrow refuses to give the name of the hostler to whom he had intrusted the pills, and he said the man had left the stable.

Mrs. Fleming "spruced up" yesterday, to use the language of the matron of the Tombs. She put on a handsome black silk dress, abundantly trimmed with lace, and held several interviews with her lawyers, who reported her as cheerful and entirely composed. To each of her lawyers she protested her innocence.

To her counsel, John C. Shaw, Mrs. Fleming said:

"I did not send any clam chowder to my mother; nor was any clam chowder taken to her by my daughter Gracie. Last Friday afternoon I left the Colonial Hotel with Gracie and the baby at 1:20 o'clock, and we went to Mount Morris Park. We remained at the park until about dusk, when we returned to the hotel. On reaching there I found Mrs. King, the mother of Florence King, the little girl who is said to have accompanied my daughter to my mother's with the clam chowder. Mrs. King said she was looking for her daughter. She asked me if I knew where Florence was. I said I did not. Mrs. King then went away."

According to Mr. Shaw, two attempts, in one of which Inspector McCullagh figured, were made yesterday to worm a confession out of Mrs. Fleming. Bessie Fairbanks, who recently came down from Matteawan Asylum to st

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,269 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

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	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday.	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday.....	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only.	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday).....	1.50	.75	.40	....	.03
Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.30	....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Building, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—The Sporting Duchess. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 8th Av-42d St—8:00—The Great Diamond Robbery. Matinée.
BROADWAY, Broadway-40th St—8:00—Princess Bonnie. Matinée, 2:00.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:00—The Merry World. Matinée. Roof Garden—7:00 to 12:00—Vaudeville.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—Le Collier de la Reine. Matinée, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:00—The City of Pleasure. Matinée, 2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—In Old Kentucky. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby. Matinée.
GARRICK, 35th St-Herald Square—8:30—A Man with a Past. Matinée, 2:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av-23d St—8:00—The Passing Show.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Thrilby. Matinée, 2:00.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy. Matinée, 2:00.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—Lost—24 Hours and the Littlest Girl. Matinée, 2:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:00—The Prisoner of Zenda. Matinée, 2:00.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th Sts—8:15 to 12:00—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—2:00 and 7:10—Kerker's Orchestra. 3:30 and 9:00—Rice's Circus Carnival. 8:15—Pain's Fireworks. 9:00—1492.
PALMER'S Broadway-30th St—8:15—Fleur-de-Lis. Matinée.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—3:30—New-York vs. Chicago.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St-Lexington, 3d Avs—Noon to 12 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:00—Charley's Aunt. Matinée, 2:00.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times 1895.	Times 1895.
3 A. M.	71	69	70
6 A. M.	69	67	68
9 A. M.	71	72	71
12 M.	72	76	77
4 P. M.	70	78	78
6 P. M.	70	75	77
9 P. M.	70	72	73
12 P. M.	68	70	71

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....73.12
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....72.30
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....70.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....70.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair. Light to Fresh Southeasterly Winds.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 14, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 7, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

PROPHETIC GOUVERNEUR MORRIS.

Some of our contemporaries, who comment upon the discussion by The New-York Times of the construction of a ship canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson River, appear to regard the proposition with the same sort of doubt as to its practicability and usefulness that was expressed by the opponents of the original Erie Canal. When, in 1803, Gouverneur Morris, at Schenectady, mentioned to Simeon De Witt the project of tapping Lake Erie and leading its waters directly across the country to the Hudson, and insisted that the object would justify the labor and expense, whatever that might be, his suggestions were generally considered the effusions of an eccentric mind, an indulgence in romantic and visionary schemes.

These criticisms were made before the first steps were taken to carry into execution the plan that then appalled the people with its magnitude. Yet at that time, more than twenty years before the Erie Canal was open from lake to river, and thirteen years before De Witt Clinton laid the foundation of the canal financial system, Gouverneur Morris wrote: "Hundreds of large ships will, in no distant period, bound on the billows of these inland seas. Shall I lead your astonishment up to the verge of incredulity? I will. Know, then, that one-tenth part of the expense borne by Britain in the last campaign would enable ships to sail from London through the Hudson River into Lake Erie. As yet we only crawl along the outer shell of our country. The interior excels the part we inhabit in soil, in climate, in everything. The proudest empire of Europe is but a bauble compared to what America may be—must be."

Morris's conviction of the practicability of a canal across this State was accepted at first only by a few broad-minded men. After several years of discussion of the project the canal was begun upon a plan less gigantic than that conceived by Morris, and with many misgivings an artificial waterway, to cost something like $5,000,000, was begun. The Erie Canal was constructed in the belief that in 1831 the trade to tidewater would be 250,000 tons and the revenue $1,250,000. Not even the most sanguine of Morris's friends was prepared to believe that in thirty years the tonnage of the State canals would exceed 4,000,000, and that the tolls collected would reach $3,000,000 annually. And not even the most enthusiastic friend of the canals would have believed, in 1831, when railroad competition was conceivable, that with the prodigious railroad development of 1894 and almost no canal improvement to be compared with it, the State canals in that year would bring to New-York, between May 1 and Nov. 30, 50.55 per cent. of all the flour and grain arriving at this port.

In the light of the experience of nearly one hundred years, who shall say that the proposition to replace the Erie Canal by a deep waterway, navigable by ships that may begin their voyages in the far Northwest and continue them to the uttermost ports of the world, is a chimerical one, or that Gouverneur Morris was not prophetic in his suggestion that a ship canal would supply a highway between London and the interior of the United States? Gov. Morton, in his first message to the Legislature, directed attention to the fact that the canal, in spite of its unchanged system of operation, and in the face of the active rivalry of many railways in and out of this State, brought 50 per cent. of the grain arriving at New-York. And he was undoubtedly correct in assuming that a large share of the 36,000,000 bushels of grain diverted to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, and Montreal for export would have come to New-York if canal facilities and the more advantageous rates incidental to transportation by water could have been offered to shippers.

The Macon Telegraph considers the proposition for a ship canal from the lakes to the Atlantic as one to make New-York City a way station and as likely to benefit the producers of the West and the lake cities without corresponding advantage to New-York. That would be a selfish view of the question to adopt, but it is not unlike the view of The Buffalo Express, which endeavors to justify the proposition to expend $9,000,000 in improvements that will do little or nothing to enable producers to escape the tax upon their products now imposed by the grain handlers at Buffalo, a tax that, if it could be avoided, would make possible a rate for grain that would assure to this port millions of additional bushels of grain each year, and to the producers a larger share of the profits of their labor.

GOLD AND POLITICS.

The President of one of the largest National banks, with particularly strong gold holdings, is reported as having said yesterday afternoon: "I am perfectly willing to turn into the Treasury, if necessary, as much gold proportionate to our holdings as the other associated banks." And he added that his bank "has always done its share in helping out the Treasury, and always will." This remark is a very practical illustration of the currency situation as it actually exists. The amount of gold exported this week will reach $4,650,000. This makes a net export since the movement began of $21,500,000, and a total net export since the 1st of January of about ten millions more. Meantime, the confidence in the syndicate's willingness and ability to sustain the gold reserve at what is regarded as the normal point continues unshaken, and the banks would doubtless aid to any needed extent. All the tendencies, commercial or financial, point to continued progress in the revival of trade and in general public confidence at home. Sentiment abroad, though fluctuating from day to day, as expressed in the London market for our securities, grows steadily more favorable.

As we have said, however, the remarks which we have quoted indicate the essential feature of the situation, which is not a satisfactory one. It is a situation in which the Treasury is dependent upon artificial means to meet a very serious and vital obligation imposed by laws that are not likely for some time to be modified. The mere inward or outward movement of gold, were our currency in a normal condition, would be a matter of no serious consequence; it would in any case be something to which the trade of the country and the calculations of its business men would without great difficulty adjust themselves. It is probable that for some time to come the actual condition will be such that trade will steadily advance, in spite of this essentially unwholesome condition. Business men throughout the country should nevertheless keep clearly in mind the central fact that their prosperity depends upon legislation over the operations of which they have no immediate control, and they should direct their energies toward a careful but radical reform of the law.

In view of this situation the action of political parties in regard to finance becomes extremely important. Two healthy signs are to be recognized in different parts of the country. At the meeting of the Democratic Clubs of Pennsylvania on Thursday resolutions were adopted of the most clear and satisfactory character in favor of sound money. "We reaffirm," said the clubs, "the platforms of the last National and State Conventions, and, further, especially declare the perfect unanimity of the Democracy of Pennsylvania in favor of tariff reform and sound money as recommended and enforced by our Democratic Administration," and "we declare our undiminished and abiding confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of President Cleveland and our great Secretary of the Treasury, John G. Carlisle."

On the same day, at Lincoln, Neb., the sound-money Democrats adopted the following resolution:

"We indorse the National Democratic platform of 1892 and the interpretation placed thereon by the President, and we declare ourselves unequivocally and unreservedly for that metallic money as the standard unit, the bullion and mint value of which are approximately the same, the purchasing power of which, regardless of Government mintage, is the least fluctuating in all the markets of the civilized world."

Since the steady prosperity of the country depends upon sound-money legislation, and since in the past the larger number of the opponents of this legislation have been found in the Democratic Party, it is extremely gratifying to find these multiplying signs of the progress of a firm and intelligent sound-money sentiment in that party.

UNFOUNDED APPREHENSION.

Already some of the English papers are worrying about the disagreeable things that may be said, and possibly done, over here if the London and Cambridge athletes should be successful in their competitions with those of New-York and Yale, and especially if Lord Dunraven should recapture the America's Cup. The London Standard, for instance, mournfully observes that "there are no better hosts than the people of the United States; but, on the other hand, they are not all of them good losers."

Regarding the first of these propositions it would be unbecoming to do more than express a modest hope that the implied compliment is deserved and always will be. Most civilized people, and many uncivilized ones, are hospitable, and if Americans are courteous to guests, the fact gives no particular excuse for self-congratulation. As for the charge that all of us are not "good losers," no doubt there is truth in it, people on this side of the water being only mortal, and therefore imperfect. To accept defeat gracefully is a difficult task, as is also that of refraining from undue elation in the hour of victory. Yet there is absolutely no ground for even intimating that in either direction Americans have reason to fear comparison with their English cousins.

No instance recurs to memory when foreigners seeking fame or fortune here have suffered from unfair treatment or have been grudged such rewards as they earned. Have the English as clean a record? Did ever a British yacht go through here such experiences as the Yampa had this Summer? English actors, certainly, have no reason to complain of us, and as for the Cornell boys, The Standard simply says what is false when it declares that "all sorts of excuses—some absurd, others decidedly unhandsome—were advanced for their recent defeat." The crew was criticised even more harshly than the facts warranted by the American papers. It is needless to take into consideration the vaporings of pugilists or racing men of the cheaper sort. Whether their constantly recurring grievances against the English are well founded or not matters little, for such fellows represent the United States no more than a Cockney pickpocket who drifts to New-York represents Great Britain.

The London athletes and the Valkyrie's owner are, humanly speaking, absolutely sure to enjoy every right and privilege they can fairly claim, with a few more thrown in for good measure. At the first sign of an attempt to take advantage of them in even the slightest degree there would be an almost universal cry of indignation all over this country, and so well is this appreciated that the possibility of such a thing is practically nil. There may, indeed, be a few cries of anger if we are beaten, but they will be directed, not against the victors, but against those who fail to be victorious. Good losers, forsooth! Perhaps if Englishmen and Americans had been in the past oftener forced to suffer the pangs of defeat when contesting with foreigners they would both have acquired the art of concealing chagrin in higher measure than either of them now possesses it. The art is a valuable one, no doubt, but skill in its exercise can be bought too dearly.

WAS THE SUGAR-BOUNTY LAW CONSTITUTIONAL?

It must be admitted, it seems to us, by disinterested persons whose minds are not warped by partisan bias that Controller Bowler submits a good argument in support of his refusal to pay the sugar bounty money and of his transmission of the whole matter to the Court of Claims. The application with respect to which this decision is made is not for money payable directly under the sugar-bounty provision of the McKinley tariff law, but for a part of the sum of $238,000 appropriated, after that law had been repealed, to pay the old bounty to sugar makers for the refined product of raw material which had matured before that repeal, although the sugar itself was not manufactured until the law had ceased to be operative. Mr. Bowler thinks that if the original bounty law was constitutional the growers are fairly entitled to these supplementary payments. "The justice and equity of the present bounty," he says, "upon the theory of the repeal of a constitutional statute, may be conceded."

But he holds that the original statute—the sugar-bounty provision of the McKinley Tariff act—was unconstitutional, and that it is his duty, for this reason, to withhold the money until the constitutionality of the McKinley sugar bounty shall have been affirmed by the courts. It must be admitted that in the decision of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia in the Louisiana case—to the effect that such bounties are unconstitutional—he has in support of his course something besides his own opinion. Is not such a decision sufficient to restrain an officer whose responsibility is so great, at least until a higher court shall have passed upon the question?

It will be recalled that in 1892, when three suits involving the constitutionality of the McKinley Tariff act were before the Supreme Court, the act was assailed upon three grounds. It was argued that the whole act was null and void, (1) because the tobacco-rebate section had been omitted when the bill was enrolled, so that the signed bill was not the bill which the two houses had passed; (2) that the whole act was vitiated by a transmission, in the reciprocity provisions, of the lawmaking power to the Executive branch of the Government, and (3) that the act was void because the sugar-bounty clauses were in it.

With respect to this third allegation, which was based upon the assumption that the bounty provision was unconstitutional, the court did not, as we remember its conclusions, undertake to decide whether the bounty was constitutional or not, but said that the validity of the whole act did not depend upon the question whether the bounty section was valid, that section being entirely independent and separate and distinct in purpose from the remainder of the statute. It may have been overlooked that the section providing for a bounty and the important paragraph cutting off $55,000,000 in revenue by putting raw sugar on the free list were very closely related to each other, and were, in fact, interdependent, and that the remaining schedules were affected in some measure by the removal of the duty on raw sugar. But the plaintiffs were not directly interested in the bounty section, and the question raised, so far as it involved the constitutionality of that section, was not decided on its merits by the court.

Since that time a lower court has decided that the bounty section was unconstitutional, and if this be a sound decision it follows that the Controller should not make payments of public money appropriated to be paid under the provisions of that section. He must decide such questions for himself, for the First Controller of the Treasury, as Mr. Bowler says, "is not subject to the direction of any superior officer upon whom he can throw the responsibility of determining what the law is." The decision of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals warrants a presumption that the bounty law was unconstitutional.

The ultimate rights of the claimants are not affected by his action, for, as he is authorized to do in cases of this kind, he has laid the whole matter before the Court of Claims. From the decision of that court either party can appeal to the Supreme Court. It is understood that the case will be tried without delay after the Court of Claims shall have resumed its sittings in October, and we presume that an early decision on appeal can be procured from the court of last resort. It is very desirable that there should be a distinct and conclusive decision as to whether the payment of bounties to sugar makers or others is constitutional, and this case promises to yield one.

A USEFUL CHECK.

The net result of the examination of the Democratic election officers is not quite so satisfactory as had been expected. Of the 2,782 who were notified to appear, only 2,397 responded to the summons. Of these, 12 filed their declinations, 15 had their time extended, and 358 remained absent. Of the 2,397 who were examined, 1,937 passed and 460 were rejected. President Roosevelt is said to have remarked that this showed of what use the examination was. "It has saved us from 460 unfit Election Inspectors from one party." The examination of the Republican Inspectors was begun yesterday, and the report of the percentage of failures in their case will be awaited with interest.

In any event it is evident that the examinations are not only useful, but absolutely essential. As we have already pointed out, the requirements are of the simplest nature and such as any person of ordinary intelligence with a common-school education should be able to fill. They really amount to nothing more than this—that the applicant shall read and write fairly well, be able to perform the very simple process of addition of figures and record the result intelligibly, and that he shall know the provisions of the law which he has had a week to study. It is an insult to the people of the City of New-York to suppose that a few thousand Inspectors, equally divided between the two great parties, cannot be selected in accordance with these conditions. The question of character is a more elusive one and not capable of such direct solution, but as to the examination and its utility there can be no possible doubt.

CASTELAR AND CAMPOS.

Nothing could be more unexpected than the letter of Emilio Castelar congratulating Gen. Martinez de Campos on his recent achievements in Cuba. In the first place, it does not appear what Gen. Campos is to be congratulated upon, except upon saving his own skin from the Cuban insurgents, in spite of the imminent peril to which it has been exposed. In the next place, Emilio Castelar is about the last Spaniard whom we should expect to see congratulating a Spanish official even upon his success in maintaining for the time being a position which is not permanently tenable, as the history of Cuba for the last generation shows, and in denying for a little longer to that unhappy island the benefit of being governed in its own interest and not in the interest of the Spanish officials who grow rich as Cuba grows poor.

The letter of Castelar shows that we in this country have not properly taken account of the sentiment with which Spaniards, even the most advanced, the most intelligent, and the most liberal, take of the Spanish tenure of Cuba. The British tenure of Ireland is in some respects analogous to it, but no Englishman goes about declaring that the retention against their will of an unwilling and unfriendly people is the brightest jewel in the British crown, and that Ireland, in spite of appearances to the contrary, is "the ever-faithful isle." What the rational English anti-Home Ruler says is that Ireland is so near England, and so hates England, that England cannot afford to allow it either independence or any considerable measure of local self-government. If it were as far away from England as Cuba is from Spain it would have been let completely go before this as a possession that cost more than it came to, while any measure of local self-government short of separation that seemed to be demanded by Ireland would have been very cheerfully granted and with practical unanimity.

Evidently the case is very different with Spain and Cuba. It is plain enough that Cuba, in its present condition, is a source neither of honor nor of profit to the mother country, and that neither its autonomy nor yet its complete independence would be a menace to Spain. In these circumstances, that the leader of the Spanish Liberals should publicly offer his congratulations to the commander of the Spanish forces in Cuba upon having thus far thwarted the aspirations of the Cubans seems like a stroke of intentional irony. It is only just to add that the reply of Gen. Campos to these congratulations seems equally ironical. Certainly a satirist could say nothing more severe of the letter of Castelar than that "it was inspired by his feeling of loyalty as a Spaniard, reinforced by his splendid fancy."

In the controversy which has arisen between Mrs. Virginia M. Hallett and her janitor, of course public sympathy will be entirely with Mrs. Hallett and against the janitor. This unanimity of sentiment will be due neither to the fact that the contest is one between a man and a woman, nor to the more or less inconsequential circumstance that in this particular case the man is attempting to enforce a wrong principle and the woman a right one, but merely because the janitor is a janitor, and therefore a natural enemy of the whole human species. It has long been certain that some day there would appear a person courageous enough to face one of these monsters as he emerged growling from his basement, and, by denying his too long asserted and too long recognized ordination as the ruler of our destinies, at last bring the question to a test. Mrs. Hallett, like the rest of us, has probably endured theft and impertinence uncomplainingly, but when the tyrannical ruler of her abode undertook to decide that no bicyclist and no bicycle should ever enter his domain, the end of patience came, the standard of revolt was raised, and now war has begun. One shudders to learn that Mrs. Hallett told her janitor, "I shall," when he had said, "You shall not," but reassured by the information that this dauntless woman still lives, the shudder transforms itself into a thrill of admiration. Now that the first fateful step has been taken, perhaps some man, following in the footsteps of so illustrious a predecessor, may rise to the giddy heights of heroism, and test, by physical means or an appeal to law, the question whether a tenant who has lost his latchkey has a right or not to expect the janitor to rise from his subterranean den and open the door. That point gained, the rest would be easy, and the now unendurable insolence of these underlings might finally be abated.

One does not need to be deeply versed in the nature or possibilities of hypnotism to be sure that the paper on this subject read before the Medico-Legal Congress by Prof. W. X. Sudduth was a practically accurate summing up of the whole matter, especially well worth reading by those who fear the most dangerous consequences from the exercise of what is, after all, a power with narrow limitations. A veil of wholly needless mystery has been thrown around the phenomena of hypnosis in its various forms by the charlatans and knaves who have exploited it for years. Many people have somehow or other leaped to the conclusion that a man who can induce that peculiar state of mind possesses a boundless influence over his willing or unwilling subjects, and can, if he chooses, exercise that influence in infinitely harmful ways by "suggesting" the perpetration of crimes for which the unconscious instrument is irresponsible, and which can with the utmost difficulty, if ever, be fastened upon him who prompts and profits by them. Real scientists have always doubted, and now utterly deny, these claims, and Prof. Sudduth does well to emphasize the denial. Any man who says he killed or robbed because another hypnotized him simply lies, and if ever a court recognizes the excuse as valid, it will be merely a proof of egregious ignorance and superstition on the part of Judge and jurors.

Campos has won another decisive victory over Maceo. The details thereof are deeply impressive. A body of 850 royal troops fought for eight hours with 3,500 rebels. The combat was desperate, as is shown by the fact that, adding the fatalities on both sides, they foot up forty-eight. This is at the rate of six per hour. To be exact, during each sixty minutes that the carnage lasted, one Spaniard and a half was killed and four and a half Cubans. These are the official figures, and one who reads them cannot help wondering just how deep a crimson the Caribbean Sea has been stained by the torrents of blood that must have flowed into it on San Indio's fatal day. And only forty-eight hours before a regiment of sturdy conscripts had captured from a rebel General named Zayas two tents and a good stem-winding silver watch! Evidently all is over with the insurrectionists except a hanging or two.

An English sporting paper has invented a charming addition for an extremely ancient yarn. A lawyer, it says, who was fishing last Spring in an indefinite region called "up North," dropped his gold watch from the boat in which he was sitting. A few days ago he visited the same place, and inside the first fish he caught was the watch. That, of course, is all right. Watches and rings always come back in just that way, and people have long ago ceased to be surprised or even interested when they come across accounts of such commonplace happenings. This particular watch, however, was still going when recovered, and, more than that, had not lost or gained a second in the months that had elapsed since the fish swallowed it. Here was a novel circumstance that evidently needed an explanation, but the English paper, or perhaps it was the lawyer, easily solved the little mystery. The watch was of the modern kind, for which no key was necessary. Its stem had so lodged in the fish's internal machinery that every time the creature moved his jaw the protruding wheel was turned part way around. In this way the watch was regularly wound, day after day. The fish had to eat; therefore, he had to wind his watch, and therefore the ancient yarn has received a new lease of life.

The Discovery of Hiram Powers.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

The late Gov. Charles Anderson, who died at Paducah, Ky., was one of the finest judges of sculpture and decorative art in this country. Gen. S. F. Cary, who was a college mate of Gen. Anderson at Oxford, tells of an interesting incident that showed the artistic talents of his classmate, and at the same time brought before the public a sculptor that was destined to take rank as one of the greatest sculptors the world has ever known. The members of Anderson's class proposed to secure a bust of their beloved preceptor, Dr. Bishop. Charley Anderson told them that he knew a man working in a stone yard in Cincinnati who could make the bust, and for a small price. They authorized Anderson to secure the bust. He went to Hiram Powers, who was then at work in Clevington's stone yard, in this city, and Powers made a bust of Dr. Bishop which was pronounced very fine. Mr. Anderson also introduced Hiram Powers to Nicholas Longworth, his uncle, who became the patron and friend of the future designer of that wonderful piece of marble sculpture, "The Greek Slave." Gov. Anderson was always proud of his discovery of Hiram Powers, and talked about it to some friends when in the city some months ago.

Pope Leo's Latest Latin Verses.

At a congress in Leghorn last week were read the following verses, written for the occasion by Pope Leo, whom Latinists regard, justly doubtless, as the greatest humanist of the Apostolic See since Aenas Piccolomini:

VIRGINE FAVENTE, FIAT UNUM OLIVE!

Auspicium felix: Orientis personat oras
Vox lapsa e coelo personat occiduas.
Una fides Christi, Pastor regat unus ovile
Dispersas gentes colligat unus amor.
Virgo fave errantes oh! lumine mater amico
Respice, et unigenae junge benigna tuo.

The poem may be indifferently rendered, as follows:

"Fortunate presage, a voice from heaven strikes at once the shores of the Orient and the Occident. Let one faith in Christ, one pastor, govern the flock, one love reunite the scattered nations. Virgin, be propitious to errant travelers; let fall on them a favorable look and reunite them, sweet Mother, with your only Son!"

Attempt to Whitewash Friday.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The evil reputation of Friday as an unlucky day is, if we may believe a German statistician, quite unmerited. We had suspected something of the kind before. This gentleman, however, has just completed an intricate calculation made with the view of finding the exact proportion in which serious calamities are to be divided among the days of the week. In his results we find Monday first with 17 per cent.; Friday, Wednesday, and Saturday second, with 15.38 per cent; Tuesday third, with 15.37 per cent.; Thursday fourth, with 15.23 per cent., and Sunday last and lowest, with only 3 per cent. In spite of our admiration for German science, we may, perhaps, be excused from trusting these figures too closely—particularly in the second place of decimals. One would like, for example, to know precisely what an accident or a fatality really is—for statistical purposes.

Oldest Teacher in the West.

From The Chicago Chronicle, Aug. 30.

The Rev. Dr. Miner T. Raymond, the oldest teacher in the West, celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday yesterday at his home in Evanston. Many of his friends called at the house and he greeted them all with a hearty handshake. It was the intention to hold a family reunion, but on account of the feeble condition of Mrs. Raymond it was thought the excitement would be too much for her, and the day was spent in quiet. Dr. Raymond has been a teacher for sixty-two years, and for more than thirty years has been a professor in Garrett Biblical Institute. He has five children still living, of whom the eldest is Samuel B. Raymond of Chicago.

Mother Superior of the Sacred Heart.

There was an election at the parent house of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, Boulevard des Invalides, Paris, last week of a successor to the Rev. Mother Sertorius, General of the Society. The candidates were the Rev. Mother du Pré, assistant to the General, and the Rev. Mother Digby, of Irish nationality, Vicar General of the society. The latter was elected.

ART NOTES.

—The story of Dante Gabriel Rossetti always possesses great interest. His life, his work, and his curious personality are all so picturesque, so entirely out of the commonplace, and so unique as to make most attractive reading. Sidney T. Whitford writes pleasantly of him in the September number of The Art Amateur, and accompanying the article are many reproductions of his work, among them being "Beata Beatrix," "Rosa Triplex," and "Ecce Ancilla Domini," besides a portrait after a study by Ford Madox Brown. Other interesting things in this excellent art publication, so ably conducted by Montague Marks, include a clever piece of wood engraving by the eminent Frenchman, Charles Baude, after a painting by Mlle. A. Beury Saurel, entitled "The Public Letter Writer"; decorative emblematic figures for "The Seasons," after a drawing by Prudhon; an article by Ernest Knufft, editor of The Art Student, on "Drawing for Reproduction"; a double page of studies of animals in pen, pencil, and crayon, by Van Marcke, Lambert, Gérôme, Cassagne, and George Moreland, and the usual interesting papers on china painting, embroidery, and tapestry. Book plates receive careful attention and are of especial interest to book lovers and collectors. There are color plates of a setter by Helena Maguire, and a water color reproduction by D. F. Hasbrouck, entitled "An Autumn Evening." The supplement designs are many and varied, from china decoration to carved woodwork. There are book reviews, correspondence, and the usual bright "note book" paragraphs by the editor. New-York: Montague Marks, 23 Union Square.

—Arthur W. Dow has made a poster for Modern Art, the admirable quarterly publication issued by L. Prang & Co. of Boston, under the management of J. M. Bowles. The subject is a landscape sketch of quiet river at twilight, and is effective in its simplicity while being broad in treatment. The whole is surrounded by a border of green, with a conventional spray of flowers, and, altogether, makes an attractive design. The lettering, while intended to be naïve, is only clumsy and awkward, and does not add anything to an otherwise artistic scheme.

—Arrangements have been made for a practically free architectural school at the Mark Hopkins Institute in San Francisco. It will be under the direction of Prof. B. R. Maybeck of the University of California. A class in freehand drawing has been organized under H. T. Bestor, another in architectural history under G. H. Sanders, while G. W. Percy will have one in "construction." The teachers give their services free. The proposed course will extend over three or four years.

—John A. Welde, a St. Paul artist, is making pictures of the Minnesota battle flags, which for years have been grouped in the lobby of the Capitol, and which are fast going to pieces. The Minneapolis Journal says: "Mr. Welde estimates that he will be busy nearly the whole of the Winter with his preliminary sketches. Next Summer he will be ready, he thinks, to begin one of the large groups. The entire work will require several years of patient labor. There has been no legislative appropriation for this work, and no Grand Army post has undertaken to encourage Mr. Welde in his undertaking. The work, however, is of such value, and Mr. Welde is doing it so well, that he can hardly fail to find a market for his goods after he has them ready for delivery."

—Speaking of Alexander Harrison's picture, recently purchased by the Trustees of the Wilstach Fund for Memorial Hall in Fairmount Park, The Philadelphia Record says: "An exceedingly interesting picture has just been added to the collection. It is by Alexander Harrison, and is entitled "The Mysteries of the Night." Ever since Mr. Harrison made a hit with his "Bathers" he has been given to studying small boys in nature's garb disporting themselves by the seashore, and this particular picture is a variation of the old theme, and a striking one at that. The small boy is standing nude, with his back toward the spectator and his feet planted just upon the border of the sea and land. His arms are uplifted and his fingers outstretched, as though to grasp the unknowable. In front of him stretches the ocean, calm, mysterious, with the gentlest of ripples breaking at his feet. Nothing breaks the monotony of the horizon, not a single sail in sight, and the horizon blends almost imperceptibly into the sky. A single star has just risen above the water line, and to the right a streak of moonlight caps the little waves. Over all is a bluish light that throws purplish shadows upon the wet sands in which the figure of the solitary watcher is reflected. The picture is full of technical difficulties, which can be fully appreciated only by a painter. The composition is almost square, the canvas being about 36 by 40 inches.

—The Bennington Historical Society has subscribed over $1,000 toward a fund for a bronze figure of a catamount to be put on the granite pedestal which was placed in 1876 on the site of the Catamount Tavern signpost, Vermont's first Capitol.

—Elliott Daingerfield, the well-known painter, of this city, will have a class in still-life painting this coming season at the Philadelphia School of Design for Women, while William Sartain will have a class in the drawing of heads from life.

—James D. Phelan of San Francisco has presented to the Mark Hopkins Institute a splendid collection of photographs of old masters selected from the catalogue of the Maison Ad. Braun & Co. of this city. They are mostly large copies and comprise works from the Dutch, French, German, Italian, and English schools, both modern and ancient painters being fully represented.

—A Scene Painters' Union is in process of formation in London. Its first efforts will doubtless be to obtain recognition on the programme of the theatres and to raise the status of the profession. Scene painting is not an easy art, though its masters have an advantage over the exhibitions at the various galleries in that the public are compelled to witness their efforts at a respectful distance, and are not encouraged to gauge the merit of a canvas by the sense of smell.

—Talbot County, Maryland, is replete with art treasures. An art loan exhibition at Easton, in that State, has just been held, where many interesting pictures were shown. These included portraits by Hasselius, Rembrandt, Peale, Copley, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Thomas Lawrence, and Gilbert Stuart. There were shown many miniatures, some bric-à-brac, and beautiful old silver.

—Lorado Taft, the sculptor, has completed a bust of the late Thomas D. Gilbert, a well-known and public-spirited citizen of Grand Rapids, Mich. It will be cast in bronze and placed in Fulton Street Park in that city.

—Howard Hildebrandt, a young art student of Pittsburg, who went to Europe a year or so ago, has been awarded a gold medal at the School of Fine Arts in Paris.

Twin Sons of a Candidate.

From The Baltimore Sun, Sept

MANOEUVRES AT STETTIN

Graceful Parade of Grenadiers, Children, and Girls in White.

THE LOYALTY OF THE POMERANIANS

Kaiser's First Review of the Troops to Test Their Readiness for War—Annual Exercises Become Festivals.

STETTIN, Sept. 6.—The Emperor arrived here at 4:10 o'clock P. M. to-day to review the troops and witness the manoeuvres. A dais covered with purple and profusely decorated with flags had been erected for his use at the quay, where his Majesty landed. The dais, as well as the entire quay, was guarded by grenadiers while the Emperor inspected the troops.

The Empress drove over from the railway station, where she was received by the Regent of Brunswick, and joined the Emperor on the dais. The grenadiers passed before the Kaiser and Kaiserin, after which the imperial party drove to the Rathhaus. Children were formed in line along the route as far as Breitestrasse. The first line was composed of girls dressed in white, with cornflower coronets. The next line wore rosebuds, the next violets, and the fourth line orange blossoms. The effect was pretty. Every point of observation was crowded with spectators.

At 4:25 P. M. a herald in the historic dress of the Town of Stettin sounded flourishes upon the bugle, and the Emperor's carriage halted in front of the Rathhaus, where his Majesty was welcomed by the Burgomasters in a short address, thanking the Emperor for having advanced the development of Stettin through the North Baltic Sea Canal, and expressing hope that he would further assist the growth of the town by the works of an Oder Canal. The Emperor shook hands with the Chief Burgomaster, and promised to bestow upon the inhabitants of Stettin personal interest and care, relying upon their good will toward himself and his house. The Emperor and Empress then drove to the castle amid the cheers of the crowd.

This evening a banquet was given in the hall of the Pomeranian Provincial Diet. The Empress entered the hall in company with Prince Albrecht, while the Emperor escorted Countess Brockdorf. The Emperor was very animated during the banquet.

Herr Koeller, President of the Provincial Diet, made an address, in the course of which he said that the annual military manoeuvres were a test of the readiness and efficiency of the National army. They were no longer of mere military interest, but had grown into a real volksfest. They were popular National fêtes, for all the people of the province in which they were held congregate to see their King and Emperor and give him a hearty welcome.

Continuing, President Koeller said: "Thus the Pomeranians to-day, great Emperor and Empress, pray you to accept from us a vow of everlasting fidelity and loyalty. Never shall we relax our attachment, either in peace or war, in bad or good times, to our Emperor."

He then called for cheers for the Emperor, which were given heartily.

His Majesty, in reply, said: "I accept your touching vow with grateful heart. This is the first time I have reviewed the Pomeranian Corps to test their readiness for war. Many bonds connect Pomeranians with my house. Hard and hot fights were needed until the Great Elector, definitely and forever, united Pomerania with Brandenburg, adding thereto a sturdy and loyal people. I take your word that you will fulfill to-day's vow and close up your ranks around me. Preserve the memory of Emperor William I. unsullied. Continue to carry out the work he commenced, and then my heart's wish will be realized."

At 8:30 o'clock there was a great corps tatoo in the castle yard, similar to the one given in Berlin on Sedan Day.

During the illuminations, after 10 o'clock to-night, the decorations in front of the Germania Insurance offices caught fire. The firemen had great difficulty in extinguishing the flames, owing to the fact that the streets were so crowded.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT IN LONDON.

Bad Picking and Packing Made a Consignment Greatly Disappointing.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The sale of California fruit brought over by the steamer Paris at the Covent Garden Market to-day was disappointing to buyers. The attendance yesterday, when there was no sale because the fruit did not arrive in time, was very large, and this fact was due to the excellent quality and condition of last week's consignment. To-day the number of buyers present was as large as was expected, but the fruit offered was in bad condition.

It is said that the inferior grade of the fruit is due to the varying temperature of the steamer's cold room, but it is more likely that it is due to picking too ripe fruit and bad packing. Although there was no other fruit on the market, the prices continued low because it was evident that the consignment of fruit was not equal in quality to that of the previous week. For example, out of a lot of fifty-six boxes of Bartlett pears, forty were thrown out as unsalable, and the remainder brought 6s. 6d. per box. Burie Hardys fetched 1?s. 6d., the highest price yet obtained. Peaches averaged 6d. per half box. One lot that bought 8s. a box afterward retailed at a sovereign. Plums brought the prices they have previously commanded.

L. A. Lathrop, United States Consul at Bristol, who attended the sale, will report to the Agricultural Department in Washington in regard to the prospects of California fruit here, representing that a radical improvement in the shipments is demanded; otherwise California fruit will fall into disfavor.

CONDITION OF BRITAIN'S CROPS.

A Marked Decline in Comparison with Returns of Last Year.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Times publishes a table giving the condition of the British crops Sept. 1, as compared with their condition at the corresponding date last year.

Taking 100 to represent normal perfection, the condition of wheat was 76.3, as compared with 94.5 last year; barley 85, last year 96.7; oats 79, last year 101.1; beans 70.6, last year 93.7; peas 74.7, last year 91.7; roots 78.8, last year 96.7; potatoes 98.9, last year 88.9; grass 91.6, last year 110.1; hops 80.3, last year 93.5.

All cereals lost in condition during August.

DEATH OF ARCHDUKE LADISLAS.

Lacerated by the Accidental Discharge of His Rifle While Hunting.

BUDA-PESTH, Sept. 6.—Archduke Ladislas, who was wounded by the premature discharge of his rifle while shooting Sept. 2, is dead. The bullet penetrated his thigh, and at the same time caused the explosion of a number of cartridges which he was carrying in his pocket, terribly lacerating and burning his loins.

The Archduke was twenty years of age, and was a Lieutenant in the Austrian regiment of infantry "Archduke Joseph No. 27."

LONDON'S LORD MAYOR IN PARIS.

Sir Joseph Renals Is to Invite Felix Faure to a Reception.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—The Lord Mayor of London, Sir oJseph Renals, arrived here this evening. He was cordially greeted by a crowd of 2,000 persons, who had assembled at the railway station. The chief object of his visit is to personally invite President Foure to attend a reception to be given by the Corporation of London. He took with him the Lord Mayor's State coach, but none of the gorgeous attire of his office.

ICARUS IN PLACE OF NYMPHE.

An Indication of Britain's Altered Policy About the Pacific.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Admiralty has ordered the composite sloop Icarus, a ten-year-old 10-knot ship, to replace the Nymphe on the Pacific station. The Icarus is but 970 tons, and with natural draught has 950 horse-power, although she is rated at 12 knots, with 1,200 horse-power, under forced draught. The Nymphe is a newer, larger, and faster vessel.

The change, which materially weakens the British force on the Pacific, indicates in a small degree the policy of the new Government in England, which involves the Pacific but little, and is chiefly interested in maintaining larger fleets nearer home.

England has taken her eyes off Hawaii completely, and will devote herself to developing her African possessions, to the practical exclusion of more distant and perhaps less profitable fields.

UNITED STATES WILL INVESTIGATE.

To Act Independently in Regard to the Cheng-Tu Riots.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The United States Government has decided to enter forthwith upon an independent investigation of the Cheng-Tu riots with the co-operation of a Chinese representative. As at first arranged, the inquiry was to have been made in co-operation with England. But there has been a change of plan within the last few days, occasioned partly by the fact that the British Consul at Chung-King, who is to conduct the investigation on behalf of his Government and to whom, with the concurrence of an American missionary member, it was at first proposed to intrust the preliminary investigation of the facts, has been detained at his post, and, it is said, will not be able to begin the inquiry for a month or more.

There are also understood to be other reasons why the State Department has decided upon an independent investigation, such as France has already made, and such as England will make later. The department is not yet prepared to make these public.

China is expected to lend her support to the American inquiry to the extent of supplying an escort to the persons who will conduct it, but who have not yet been designated, and will probably furnish an official who will co-operate with the American investigator, as in the Ku-Cheng investigation. The investigation is expected to be made by some official now on the Chinese coast. It will probably take a month to reach Chang-Tu, which is the capital of the interior province of Szechuan, and lies some 1,500 miles from the nearest ocean port.

SOCIALIST SOCIETY DISSOLVED.

Organizers of Disorder in Revenge for De Felice's Imprisonment.

PALERMO, Sept. 6.—The police of this city have dissolved a Socialist electoral society which had 400 members.

The society was organizing disturbances for Sept. 20, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the occupation of Rome by Italian troops, if the Government did not accord amnesty to De Felice, Barbato, and other Socialists who are now in prison.

Rothschild Bomb Was Harmless.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—The bomb found upon the man arrested yesterday in the bank of Messrs. Rothschild, in the Rue Lafitte, was opened by experts to-day. It was found to contain a mixture of chlorate of potash and ordinary gunpowder, which, the experts declare, would not have exploded even had it come in contact with a lighted fuse. There were no projectiles in the bomb.

The police have learned that the man who carried the "bomb" is a native of Southern France; that he deserted in Algiers, and that he has since been a tramp. They do not believe that he was ever arrested before. The prisoner still refuses to give his name.

Healyite Defeated in South Kerry.

DUBLIN, Sept. 6.—The Parliamentary election in the South Division of Kerry, made necessary by the decision of Dennis Kilbride, (anti-Parnellite,) who was returned from both South Kerry and North Galway, to sit for the latter constituency in the House of Commons, took place yesterday, and resulted in the choice of Farrell, (McCarthyite,) who received 1,209 votes, to 474 cast for Murphy, the Healyite candidate. In the recent general election, Kilbride was returned without opposition.

Turkish Denial About Armenia.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—A special dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung from Constantinople says that the Turkish officials deny the truth of the statements that the economic situations of the Armenians is growing worse. Inquiries made in the parts of Armenia alleged to be in the worst condition in the respect mentioned show, according to the assertions of the Turkish officials, that the harvest has been fair, and that there is no possibility of famine.

Acquittal of Signor Frascara.

ROME, Sept. 6.—The trial of Signor Frascara, Director of the Credito Mobiliare, who was charged with concealing a State bank's affairs and with using the bank's securities for speculation, terminated to-day, the charges having been withdrawn, and the court acquitting the defendant.

Eighteen Cholera Cases at Brusa.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 6.—There have been eighteen cases of cholera and nine deaths from the disease at Brusa, fifty-seven miles southeast of this city. The officials have drawn a sanitary cordon around Brusa in order to prevent the spread of the disease to Constantinople.

Hundreds of Nihilists Arrested.

CRACOW, Sept. 6.—Advices have been received here from Moscow and St. Petersburg, saying that 900 persons known or suspected to be Nihilists have been arrested by the police of those cities, and large quantities of bombs, firearms, and dynamite have been seized in their lodgings and haunts.

Trades Congress Against Kaiser.

CARDIFF, Sept. 6.—The Trades Union Congress at its sitting to-day unanimously adopted a resolution expressing sympathy with the workingmen of Germany in their struggle for liberty and condemning the German Emperor for his interference with the rights of the press.

British Ship Britannia Ashore.

RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 6.—The British mail steamship Britannia, from Liverpool Aug. 15, via Lisbon Aug. 21, for Valparaiso, is ashore on a reef off this harbor. Her passengers have been landed, and her mails and cargo are being discharged.

Another Socialist Journal Seized.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—The Tagespost, a Socialist newpaper published in Nuremberg, has been seized by the authorities on account of its publication of an article on Sedan Day containing language insulting to the Emperor and the Government.

Betting Shops Closed in Austria.

VIENNA, Sept. 6.—The police have closed eight betting shops in this city, and have forbidden the proprietors of the closed establishments to open similar places anywhere in Austria.

Spain's Colonial Minister Resigns.

MADRID, Sept. 6.—El Dia announces that Señor Castellanos, Minister of the Colonies, has resigned.

Did the Dog Reason?

From The Boston Transcript.

"I am sure," says a correspondent, "you will enjoy this story of a dog's intelligence, which has the merit of being absolutely true. Schneider was a large, full-blooded, handsome setter. He was very fond of being with the boys, and one day they took him when they were going bathing. They bathed in a pond which was crossed by a railroad bridge carrying one track. While the boys bathed, Schneider sat on the track and watched them. Suddenly, to the horror of the boys, a train appeared; there was no time for the dog to get off the bridge, and it was too high for him to jump. The boys turned away to avoid the sight of the dog's death, and after the train had passed, looked about with a shudder at what they expected to behold. To their amazement the dog trotted off the bridge entirely unhurt. The engineer of the train explained afterward how the dog had escaped. As the train approached, Schneider evidently saw that his situation was desperate, and quickly thought out his only way of safety. He stepped over the rail to the projecting ends of the sleepers, laid himself down as flat as he possibly could, and let the train pass over him. The engineer saw it all, and as the train passed he looked back and saw that the lowest step just grazed the dog's back. Could a human being have reasoned more correctly and acted more quickly than the dog?"

FOR THE TRIP TO SYRACUSE

Tammany's Executive Committee Meets to Make Arrangements—420 Rejected as Inspectors.

Tammany's Executive Committee met yesterday afternoon to arrange for the trip to the Democratic State Convention to be held at Syracuse Sept. 24, and to receive the reports from the Bureau of Elections showing how many of the candidates for Inspectors of Election had been rejected. Out of about 2,700 candidates for selection as Inspectors on the part of Tammany, 420 were rejected because their writing was poor or for other reasons.

Ex-President Martin of the Police Commission presided at yesterday's meeting, and the various Assembly district leaders who had men rejected as Inspectors were asked to substitute new names at the earliest possible moment.

A committee consisting of Senator Wolf, James W. Boyle, and Col. M. C. Murphy reported that accommodations for not more than 500 had been secured in Syracuse for the sympathizers who will go to the convention. The Tammany headquarters will be at the Yates House. The leaders believe that only a few men from each district should go to Syracuse, and they will try to keep the number down. The primaries for the election of delegates to the State Convention will be held subject to the call of the General Committees of the various Assembly districts. The election districts will elect delegates to the Assembly District Conventions, and the latter will elect the delegates to the State Convention. The primaries and conventions will be held between Sept. 15 and 22 in the various districts. The general call for the primaries will be issued after the Committee on Organization, which will meet Sept. 11, and the General Committee, which will meet Sept. 13, have passed on it.

It was the general impression among all the Tammany leaders yesterday that Richard Croker would sail from Southampton to-day, with his family on the American liner Paris. Congressman George B. McClellan will also sail on the Paris. No nominations will be decided upon in Tammany until Mr. Croker returns. Mr. Croker is insisting that he is going to remain out of politics, and his friends are insisting that he help them out this year. The situation in this respect is curious.

Ex-Mayor Gilroy was not present at yesterday's meeting, because he is not a member of the Executive Committee of this year, as yet. He will be re-elected as Chairman of the Committee on Printing, which carries with it a seat in the Executive Committee. The story that he is to be "turned down" is regarded as foolish in Tammany circles.

OBITUARY RECORD.

William A. Sackett.

Ex-Congressman William A. Sackett died suddenly yesterday noon at his residence on Franklin Square, Saratoga. Despite his age he has enjoyed robust health. He was a member of the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Congresses, and his ability as a lawyer and public speaker was recognized throughout the State of New-York. He was born near Auburn, Cayuga County, Nov. 18, 1811, and was a son of William and Parthena Sackett, who were natives of Connecticut. William A. Sackett was reared near Auburn, receiving his education in select schools and Aurora Academy, and then he read law with Judge Luther F. Stephens of Seneca Falls. In 1831 he was admitted to the bar at Utica. He practiced his profession at Seneca Falls until 1848. In this year Mr. Sackett was elected to Congress to represent the Seneca and Wayne district. At the close of his Congressional term, Mr. Sackett moved to Saratoga Springs, which place had been his residence up to the time of his death. Since living in Saratoga he had never engaged in general practice, although he continued for several years to act as counsel in the celebrated Spike suit, which was brought by the Burdens of Troy, and which occupied the attention of the courts for a great many years. He was Register in Bankruptcy several years. He had been married three times, and has three living children. His third marriage was in 1876, when he wedded Mary Louise Marvin, the daughter of the late Judge Thomas J. Marvin of this village, who survives.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—John Dodds, one of the wealthiest and most prospefous silk manufacturers of Paterson, N. J., died at his home on Carrol street Thursday night, after a very brief illness. Mr. Dodds came from Scotland in 1880, and began in one of the mills as a warper. He saved his money and soon started in business for himself, from which time he made and accumulated money rapidly.

—Sylvester H. Clarke, an old and highly esteemed resident of Clyde, N. Y., died Tuesday, aged seventy-four years. He held an official position for fourteen years, under eight Collectors in the New-York Custom House, receiving his appointment from Hiram Barney, the first Collector of the Port of New-York after Lincoln's election as President.

—William H. Truman, who for twenty years had been in the employ of the Produce Exchange as collector of the statistics of domestic receipts, died at his home, 157 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Thursday. He was a native of Owego, N. Y., and was fifty-four years of age. The funeral will take place this morning.

—Judge N. I. Nichols of Santa Barbara, Cal., was stricken with apoplexy Monday night, and died Thursday night. The Judge was a veteran of the civil war, having organized a company among the pupils of the Lewiston Academy, N. Y., where he was Professor of Ancient Languages at the breaking out of the war.

—Luke J. Mulvany died yesterday afternoon at his Summer cottage on Liberty Street, Long Branch, from jaundice, aged forty-three years. A widow and several children survive him. Mulvany's home in New-York was at 172 East Seventy-second Street. He was interested in New-York real estate.

—Dr. William S. Layman, one of the best-known physicians of Schoharie County, died Thursday at Schoharie, aged sixty-four years. He was a graduate of the Albany Medical College, a member of the State Medical Society, and was prominent in Masonic circles. A widow survives him.

—The Rev. Michael Nash, a priest of the Jesuit Order, and for thirty years in charge of St. Joseph's Parish, at Troy, N. Y., died yesterday afternoon from a stroke of paralysis. Father Nash was Chaplain of the "Billy" Wilson Zouaves during the civil war.

—James G. Strong, former associate of Gen. John A. Logan, and later an official in the Indian service, is dead.

Dynamite in a Steamer's Coal.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Mrs. M. A. Wilson of Philadelphia, who is touring Europe, in writing to a friend in this city speaks of an escape which she and others had from being blown up by dynamite. "We had taken passage on board the steamer Villam, Capt. Benedette," she says, "which was to leave Fiume for Ancona. This was Aug. 18, and we were told to be on board not later than 7 the next morning. We drove to the wharf from the hotel in good time. We found the steamer in the hands of the military and police, armed sentries were at the gangways, and no one was allowed to go on board, while those on board were being rigidly examined. On asking an explanation judge of our horror when we were informed that dynamite had been mixed with the coals. It was all owing to the sharpsightedness of one of the stokers that the vessel and all of us were not blown up. The man had gone into the coal lockers to see that the coal was properly stored, and while trimming it came across a large package made to look like a lump of coal. Fortunately, it had broken at one end, and an examination showed it to contain enough dynamite cartridges to have blown up the City Hall, to say nothing of our little steamer. The departure of the Villam was delayed until 10 A. M., while the authorities investigated the matter, but, of course, discovered nothing."

Sold Bogus Picnic Tickets.

Michael Conkling, twenty-three years old, of 41 Spring Street, was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday for selling alleged bogus tickets to the picnic of St. Patrick's Lyceum, which was held Aug. 21. The charge was made by Michael J. Weldon, the President of the lyceum.

Conkling was held for trial, and the detectives engaged on the case say other arrests will follow.

Special Sessions's Big Business.

Chief Clerk McDonald of the Court of Special Sessions reports that in August the total of fines collected was $26,848.50 and 1,277 cases were tried.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 6.—While Charles Jones of Lincoln County was attending lodge, a negro, Bock King, broke into his residence in the country, where his wife and her sister were staying and committed a criminal assault on the wife. The sister ran away to secure aid. King's arrest followed next day. This morning a mob of 200 men took King from the jail and hanged him to a tree.

Watertown, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Charles Edwards, aged nineteen years, of Bayonne, N. J., was drowned in Wolfe Lake, in the Adirondacks, about twelve miles from Benson Mines, yesterday, while hunting.

Albany, Sept. 6.—William Tompkins of Middleburg has been appointed from the State Civil Service eligible list apothecary in the Long Island State Hospital.

DRAWN FIGHT IN NIAGARA

The Platt Machine Controls the Second District.

RICHARD CROWLEY RULES THE FIRST

The Senatorial Struggle Is Still Undecided, with the Chances Favoring Ellsworth as Against Clark.

BUFFALO, Sept. 6.—Conventions were held to-day in the two Assembly districts of Niagara County to elect delegates to the State Convention and to nominate candidates for the Assembly. The combined forces of Richard Crowley and Assemblyman John H. Clark dominated the First District Convention, while the Ellsworth-Low-Merritt Platt machine controlled the convention in the Second District. This leaves the Senatorial fight is still in doubt, with the chances in favor of Col. Ellsworth.

The County Convention, at which the delegates to the Senatorial Convention will be chosen, will be held to-morrow at Lockport. The Senatorial districts embraces the counties of Niagara, Genesee, and Orleans, Niagara having two Assembly districts and each of the others one. Ex-Senator Edmund L. Pitts will have the Orleans delegation in the Senatorial Convention, which will meet Sept. 10 at Albion.

The Crowley-Clark combination nominated Henry E. Warner of North Tonawanda for member of Assembly in the First District. John F. Little, the machine candidate, got twenty votes in the convention. The delegates to the State Convention are Richard Crowley, John H. Clark, Bert Vanhorn, I. H. Babcock, and Jesse C. See. The convention was held at Lockport.

The Second District Convention was held in the town of Wilson. Frank A. Dudley of Niagara Falls, a law partner of W. Caryl Ely, the Democratic State Committeeman from the district, was nominated by the Ellsworth faction, defeating J. S. Rowe of Hartland, who was the Crowley-Clark candidate. The men who voted for Rowe refused to make Dudley's nomination unanimous, alleging that unfair means had been used to win certain delegates from his support. It is certain that the Crowley men in this district will secretly support the Democratic nominee. The delegates elected to the State Convention are William Pool, Frank Bradley, and H. H. Bickford.

The delegates to the Judicial Convention from both districts are instructed for Judge A. K. Potter for Justice of the Supreme Court.

Cortland County Republicans.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Sept. 6.—At the Cortland County Republican Convention held here this afternoon Frank P. Saunders was nominated for member of the Assembly on the first ballot. Joseph E. Eggleston, formerly State Committeeman, was nominated for County Judge, to succeed himself.

Delegates to the State Convention: Wilbur Holmes, Benjamin F. Lee, A. P. Smith, C. O. Newton, and B. A. Benedict. They were uninstructed. Delegate to the Judicial Convention, Nathan L. Miller, uninstructed. Delegates to the Senatorial Convention: Horace L. Bronson, George S. Sands, Mills G. Frisbie, Lucian Birdlebough, Charles H. Stevens, Edward H. Brewer, and Harlan P. Andrews, uninstructed.

Chenango County Democrats.

NORWICH, N. Y., Sept. 6.—At the Chenango County Democratic Convention to-day, delegates to the State Convention were elected as follows: W. Finnegan, Norwich; George S. Church, Afton, and Curtis Kenyon, Otselio. Alternates—O. F. Matterson, New-Berlin; E. L. Burdick, McDonough, and Peter A. Parker, Coventry. Delegates to the Judicial Convention: H. C. Stratton, Oxford, with W. H. Sullivan, Norwich, alternate. The delegates go uninstructed. Delegates to the Senatorial Convention: J. W. Martin, Guilford; J. B. Noyes, New-Berlin; A. L. Bevier, Bainbridge, and J. L. Berry, South New-Berlin; not instructed.

A Larger Committee Desired.

ALBANY, Sept. 6.—An evening paper announces the formal candidacy of Mayor Oran E. Wilson, Albany's "reform" Mayor, for a renomination. The Mayor's friends, who have not been in touch with the regular Republican organization, have held a meeting and called a mass meeting of Republican electors for Thursday night. A delegation will be chosen to go to the Republican State Convention at Saratoga Sept. 17 to advocate the enlargement of the State Committee.

NEW-YORK STATE NOMINATIONS

Assembly.

CORTLAND COUNTY—Frank P. Saunders, Republican.

NIAGARA COUNTY—First District—Henry E. Warner, Republican. Second District—Frank A. Dudley, Republican.

STATE CONVENTION DELEGATES

Republican.

CORTLAND COUNTY—Wilbur Holmes, Benjamin F. Lee, A. P. Smith, C. O. Newton, B. A. Benedict.

NIAGARA COUNTY—First District—Richard Crowley, J. H. Babcock, John H. Clark, Jesse C. See, Burt Vanhorn. Second District—William Pool, Frank Bradley, H. H. Rickford.

Democratic.

CHENANGO COUNTY—M. Finnegan, George S. Church, Curtis Kenyon.

Antitoxine Results in Boston.

From The Boston Herald.

The quality and efficacy of the antitoxine now being produced under the direction of the Boston health authorities at Gallups Island are demonstrated by its use on 113 cases of diphtheria at the City Hospital. Of these 113 cases there have been 90 recoveries and 23 deaths. Of these 28 deaths, however, 15 were hopeless cases when they entered the hospital, and hardly ought to be included in the reckoning. Of the 98 cases that received seasonable treatment with the antitoxine, but 8 died, showing a mortality of less than 8 per cent, whereas formerly the mortality from diphtheria has been about 50 per cent. These statistics afford additional proof of the efficacy of the antitoxine treatment, and they also give satisfactory evidence of the excellent quality of the antitoxine produced by the city.

Responsibility for Checked Bicycles.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

A decision of interest to bicycle owners was rendered by Justice Foster. It holds proprietors of public resorts responsible for bicycles checked by them. Last Saturday evening William A. Wilkins of 41 Aldine Square rode his wheel to the pavilion at Cottage Grove Avenue and Fifteenth Street and was given a numbered check for it by an employe. When Mr. Wilkins presented the check at the conclusion of the concert the wheel could not be found, neither did he obtain any satisfaction from the owner of the resort, Charles Nottbohm. Suit was instituted, and Justice Foster rendered a judgment against Nottbohm for $100, the value of the bicycle, and $40 costs.

Ole Bull's Son Coming Here.

Capt. John L. Knight has received word from Bergen, Norway, to the effect that the famous violinist, Alexander Bull, son of the world-renowned Ole Bull, is on his way to this city, and will arrive about Sept. 20, when he will visit his old friend Dr. Guernsey of 27 West Fifty-second Street.

Prof. J. Jay Watson of 284 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, and a number of friends of Mr. Bull propose giving a reception to him shortly after his arrival. He plays on his father's violins, and it is claimed that in playing the old Norse melodies he has no equal.

The Hammerstein Case Dismissed.

Magistrate Flammer, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday dismissed the case against William Hammerstein, son of Oscar Hammerstein, who was arrested last Wednesday charged with having violated a city ordinance by appropriating property which did not belong to him in the construction of a vault adjoining the new Olympian Theatre, Broadway and Thirty-fifth Street.

Magistrate Flammer maintained that the city had no ground for action, and the only course to pursue was to get out an injunction restraining Mr. Hammerstein from further operation.

FORAKER PLOTS AGAINST M'KINLEY

It Is Said Negotiations Are in Progress with Senator Quay to Turn the Ohio Delegation Over to Reed of Maine.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 6.—An evening paper publishes this evening a story in explanation of the recent visit of Charles L. Kurtz, Chairman of the Ohio Republican Executive Committee, to Senator Quay at Pittsburg. The substance of it is that a coalition is being made between Foraker and Quay in behalf of Reed of Maine for the Presidency, to offset the work of William Hahn of Ohio, who has been in New-York for the last two weeks in the interest of Gov. McKinley's Presidential boom. If the Republicans carry Ohio this Fall, as they expect to, Foraker will be in full control of this State, and Kurtz is said to have reported to Quay that, while the Ohio delegation will be nominally for McKinley, at least two-thirds of its members will be at heart for Reed, and will go to him upon the first opportunity.

UTAH DEMOCRATS.

Two Candidates for Senator Named—The State Ticket.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 6.—The Democratic State ticket as completed is as follows: For United States Senators—John L. Rawlins and Moses Thatcher; Representative in Congress—B. H. Roberts; Judges of the Supreme Court—Richard W. Young, Thomas Maloney, and S. E. Thurman; Governor—Alma Greenwood; Attorney General—A. J. Weber; Superintendent of Public Instruction—Karl G. Maeser.

Richard W. Young, one of the nominees for the Supreme Court, is a grandson of Brigham Young, and a West Point graduate.

Free Silver's Dying Gasp in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 6.—A State Convention of Silverites, without reference to party, has been called by leading Populists and a prominent disaffected silver Democrat, to meet in this city Nov. 13. The call invites all white men who believe in free coinage of silver and honest election to attend the conference, and says it will not be binding on any one. The non-binding clause was inserted by a disgruntled Democrat to catch other disgruntled Democrats and help them toward the Populist fold. Col. D. S. Troy of Montgomery, formerly a very wealthy Democrat, joined the Populists at their recent State Executive Committee meeting in this city, and suggested and outlined the plan of the convention. While the call is a direct threat at sound-money Democracy, the free-silver craze is dying out so rapidly that no fear is felt.

Clarkson for Allison.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—Gen. James S. Clarkson of Iowa was here last night. Gen. Clarkson is taking a great interest in the race of the Republican Presidential candidates. While he thinks ex-Speaker Reed has developed considerable strength lately, he states that he is of the opinion that the Republican Party will have to go to the Mississippi Valley for a standard bearer. He also thinks that the State of Iowa is the particular place, and Senator William B. Allison the particular man whom the Republicans will have to select. Allison, he thinks, is the logical candidate. He is neither of the far West nor of the East, but from the conservative centre of the country, which has neither the prejudices nor isms of either section.

Sound Money Campaign in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—A meeting of the Honest-Money League of Illinois was held to-day for the purpose of preparing for the Presidential campaign of 1896. Party leaders in the city and State were present and encouraging reports were made of accessions to the league since the organization last April. The Chicago enrollment shows that 8,000 members in ward clubs have been organized. Auxiliary organizations have been formed in outlying towns. It was decided to hold a meeting of the Executive Committee Sept. 17 to elect officers and committeemen to carry out the campaign plans to be agreed upon. Within the last three months the league has distributed 100,000 copies of Secretary Carlisle's Memphis speech.

Chicago Republican Split.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—A final attempt was made to effect a reconciliation between the fighting factions of the Republican Party yesterday. It was unsuccessful. National politics crept into the discussion, and at its close it was announced that the city faction, led by Mayor Swift, was working for the control of the Illinois delegation for Gov. William McKinley for President. The county faction favors Harrison, Allison, or Reed, in the order named. The county men announced that all attempts at reconciliation would prove futile. They explained to the city men that to nominate McKinley would be to open an old issue, and that they would never consent to such a course. With this assertion the meeting adjourned.

Senator Quay Going to Florida.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—Senator Quay returned to Philadelphia to-day from Atlantic City, where he had been since the recent Republican State Convention, in company with State Senators Thomas of Philadelphia and Andrews of Crawford County. Mr. Quay will go to his retreat in Florida to-morrow.

The Peddler and the Liber Vagatorum.

From Macmillan's Magazine.

The earliest known work on vagrancy is the "Liber Vagatorum," compiled shortly after 1509 by an unknown author, but founded, perhaps, on those reports taken down by Johann Knebel, chaplain of Basle, of the trials at that place of a great number of vagabonds and mendicants in 1475. The book was one which Luther turned for a moment from the heat of controversy to edit, with an economy of editorial comment of which the secret has since been lost; and it is remarkable that among the various classes of vagrants which it enumerates there is nothing that can be interpreted of the itinerant salesman, except the very last paragraph, which runs thus: "Item, there is yet another sort among the land strollers. These are the tinkers who travel about the country. They have women who go before them and sing and play; some go about full of mischief, and if thou givest them nothing one of them mayhap will break a hole in thy kettle with a stick or a knife to give work to a multitude of others."

Similarly, of the thirty-eight chapters of "Le Vagabond," the translation made with slight additions in 1644 by Des Fontaines from "Il Vagabondo," of Giacinto Nobili, only two are concerned with dealers in any sort of goods—the fifteenth, which is devoted to those who sell saffron to the ignorant at an exorbitant price, and the eighteenth which describes the changeurs, who barter false jewelry and gold for good clothes, exhibiting first some genuine articles and substituting false ones at the moment of exchange. Of the ordinary mercelot, (or mercerot, to use the more modern form,) the book says no word; yet perhaps these distinctly marked species are sufficiently representative of the genus. He must still have flourished wherever there was an absence of fixed local trade.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Hackensack, N. J., Sept. 6.—A large barn, well filled with grain and hay, and containing hay wagons and farming utensils, two horses belonging to Abram Harding of Rivervale, two valuable ones belonging to George C. Chapell, a broker of 10 Wall Street, New-York, and several carriages belonging to him, was destroyed by fire last night. Mr. Chapell rented the farm last Spring. The insurance on the building expired a few days ago and was not renewed. Loss, $3,500.

Malden, Mass., Sept. 6.—The plant of the Middlesex Last Company, on Eastern Avenue, together with the machinery and stock, was burned to-night. The main part of the building was 120 by 60 feet and two and a half stories in height. The westerly part of the building was filled with kiln-dried stock, which burned like tinder. The loss is estimated at $10,000 on building, $10,000 on stock, and $5,000 on machinery; insurance about one-third of the loss.

Bar Harbor, Me., Sept. 6.—Steepways, the Summer home of Mrs. Robert Pitcairn of Pittsburg, Penn., owned by Dr. William Tod Helmuth of New-York, was damaged to the extent of $8,000 by fire this morning.

Lancaster, Penn., Sept. 6.—The large barn of Matthias S. Hurst, near Intercourse, was destroyed last night with all the season's crops and the farm implements. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $4,000.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 6.—Fire damaged the Westminster Church to the amount of $50,000 this morning.

Latest Arrival.

SS New-York, Grant, Southampton Aug. 31, with mdse. and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10:35 P. M.

SS France, (Br.,) Hadley, London Aug. 20, with mdse. to P. W. J. Hurst. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 1:50 A. M.

WILLIAM HENRY HURLBERT DEAD.

Passed Away at Cadenabbia, Italy, After a Long Illness, on Wednesday, Sept. 4.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Times will tomorrow say that W. H. Hurlbert died at Cadenabbia, Italy, Wednesday, after a long illness.

William Henry Hurlbert was born in Charleston, S. C., July 13, 1827. In 1855 he was a member of the staff of Putnam's Monthly, and dramatic critic of The Albion. From February, 1857, until after the Presidential election of 1860, he was an editorial writer on The New-York Times. In October, 1862, he joined the editorial staff of The New-York World. In 1876 he acquired an interest in The World, and, in 1883, sold it to its present proprietor.

These are the outlines of his career as a newspaper man, which was filled with interesting incidents. He was a graduate of Harvard College in 1847, he studied in Berlin, Rome, and Paris, he served in the Unitarian ministry, attended the Howard Law School, was imprisoned in the South in 1861, escaped through the Confederate lines to Washington, bought The Commercial Advertiser in 1864, intending to publish it as a free trade paper, and had to yield to his associates.

He went to Mexico in 1866 and was invited by Maximilian to the capital. He was a newspaper correspondent at the world's fair in Paris in 1867, and at the centenary festival of St. Peter at Rome. He accompanied the United States expedition to San Domingo in 1871, and published the most complete account of the island ever written. He wrote for The Edinburgh and other British magazines. He published "Gan-Eden" in Boston in 1854; "Gen. McClellan and the Conduct of the War," in 1864; hymns, poems, a review of the French Republic, impregnated with monarchical ideas, in a large volume, and prefaces, essays, and miscellaneous works of value.

He was in Egypt when the Suez Canal was opened and, as Paris had obtained the obelisk of Luxor, he tried to obtain an obelisk for New-York. He gave his personal influence and that of his journal to the project, which was achieved by the liberality of William H. Vanderbilt.

His rooms in the old New-York University Building were celebrated as treasuries paintings and scarce books. They were sold by auction when he went to London, after his retirement from The New-York World, and brought prices according to their reputation, which was greater than their value. He was esteemed as a writer of rare ability; he had influential friends, and had been in the companionship of great men of his time, but a suit against him in London in 1891 made of him an exile. His defense was published in an octavo volume of 500 pages, in the form of a letter addressed to Lord Chief Justice Coleridge.

Hone's Caustic Satires.

From The Quarterly Review.

Of political parodies some of the best and best known are contained in the "Anti-Jacobin," a publication too frequently polluted by political personality. Though such parodies are numerous, they are generally uninteresting. They soon become flat and stale after their occasion has passed away. Of those comparatively modern, the most important were written by the bookseller Hone. These, now rare and dear, went through some score of editions. Hone's kindly sentiments and wholesome doctrines appear in his well-known "Table," and "Every-day Book," but his caustic satire, couched in a liturgical form, roused the indignation of all well-thinking people—that is to say, of all those who were on the side of the ministerial party, to which Hone was politically opposed. He was charged with writing "impious, profane, and scandalous libels" on that part of our Church service called the Catechism, and other parts thereof, with intent to bring these works into contempt. "Hoping and believing that you are Christians," said Lord Ellenborough, on concluding his address to the j

FIRST RACE FOR THE CUP

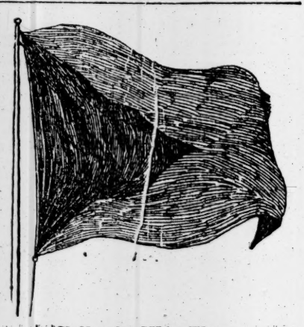
Continued from Page. 1.

than that of the Defender, owing to having at least five feet more on the hoist.

The yachts received their final grooming yesterday, and in the afternoon were towed down to the Horseshoe, where they anchored for the night in readiness for to-day's contest.

The prospect of seeing the Valkyrie and Defender together before the great race was an attraction which drew crowds to the Erie Basin. They began to arrive at break of day, many taking in the sight before going to business. The numbers increased till at 11 o'clock fully 3,000 people swarmed the yard about the dock, and, during the afternoon, it was estimated that 8,000 people were present at one time. In the course of the day nearly 20,000 persons must have viewed the boats. Yachting cap bearing devices showed that the yachting world was well represented, and there was many a bronzed face of an English shipmaster or seaman, who talked yachts as glibly as any fresh-water sailor. Early comers who had hoped to see the Defender were disappointed, for she did not arrive until afternoon.

It was shortly after 7 o'clock when the work of letting water into the dock commenced. Two hours later the Valkyrie



Valkyrie III.'s Flag,
Lord Dunraven's Signal.

floated. In her new white paint, sails bent and furled, and things above deck generally shipshape, she looked prettier than at any time since her arrival here.

Lord Dunraven, who had spent the night in town, had not returned at this early hour, but on deck with Capts. Cranfield and Sycamore and Pilot Young were Sailmaker Ratsey and Designer Watson. The latter came ashore before the gangplank was withdrawn, and said that the yacht had been floated early to get her bottom under water before the blistering heat of the sun could work on the new lacquer put on yesterday, and which, he said, had become hard and dry over night. To the question if Valkyrie would be drydocked between each of the races, Mr. Watson replied that she would not unless there were indications that her bottom needed attention.

It was 10:30 before the caisson at the entrance to the dock was opened and the yacht was hauled along out through the gate into the basin and warped alongside her tender, the City of Bridgeport, where her white topsails were shaded from the hot sun.

The crew worked on deck, cleaning away and getting the yacht in measuring trim ready for Official Measurer Hyslop. Two men were aloft slushing the masts, and others were washing the bowsprit and burnishing the truss fittings on deck.

Nat Herreshoff arrived at 11 o'clock, and was received aboard the City of Bridgeport by Mr. Glennie. Half an hour later the White Star tug Lewis Pulver pulled alongside with Lord Dunraven and his two daughters, all of whom at once went aboard the tender. They were presently joined by H. Maitland Kersey.

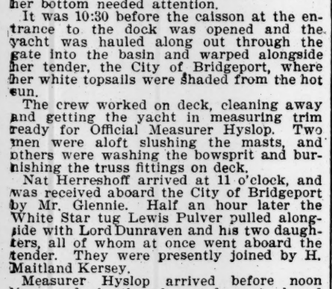
Measurer Hyslop arrived before noon time, and shortly afterward went aboard the Valkyrie. He began the work of measuring just as the tall mast of Defender was seen over the great storehouse near the entrance to the Basin.

With the Defender were her tender, the Hattie Palmer, the steam yacht Helvetia with Columbus O'D. Iselin, and the steam yacht Neckan, which is under charter to C. Oliver Iselin, who was aboard with his wife, Herbert C. Leeds, Newberry Thorne, and Woodbury Kane. Latham A. Fish, who will represent the American syndicate on the British boat, was among the spectators.

As the Defender was towed into the Basin by the tug Wallace B. Flint, the crowds rushed to the ends of the neighboring piers and climbed up the sides of the big ships, and into their rigging, and surged over into the tugs at the wharves. Small boats crept around from all directions, and then, from the crowd of spectators, grouped as if for a picture on some festal occasion, a mighty shout went up for the American boat. Capt. Haff responded by taking off his cap. Mr. Iselin was at once taken aboard the Defender, and the absence flag, floating from the starboard spreader, was hauled down.

As the yachts were brought near together, the greater weight of the Valkyrie's spars and rigging was apparent. The Defender's rig was more graceful and trim than her rival's, as is her under body also. The dight-blue paint on her top sides did not show up favorably, however, with the immaculate white of her opponent's, nor did the unbleached color of the ramie cloth mainsail, in its furls, look as natty as the Valkyrie's white duck.

While the English boat was having her load water line taken, her full complement were grouped abaft the mast, Lord Dunraven being seated between Capt. Cranfield and his mate. The two designers, Herreshoff and Watson, got into the small boat with Mr. Hyslop, and carefully watched the use of the plumb-line, rod, and tape. Before the measurements aloft for the sail area were taken, it was decided to move the Valkyrie out of the basin while the tide was still favorable. She was therefore towed



Defender's Flag,
C. O. Iselin's Signal.

to her old anchorage below Liberty Island, and before going after her, Mr. Hyslop measured the Defender. Mrs. Iselin was with the party while the water line was being ascertained, and it is therefore surmised that she will sail with the yacht in the races.

An inspection of the Defender showed that, with her change of booms and gaff and sails and the removal of her water tanks and other fixtures, dispensed with in the races, she floated pretty light. It was, therefore, decided that she could stand some more ballast, and accordingly about a ton of lead, in pigs, which had earlier been placed on the tender, was passed over on to her and stowed below. Then the measuring was proceeded with, sail area being taken last. The Iselin party was afterward rowed back to the Neckan, and the Defender, again in tow, was hauled out of the basin, and again she received repeatedly lusty cheers from the crowd, and the steam craft took up the enthusiasm and gave it out through their steam whistles.

The City of Bridgeport subsequently returned and took Messrs. Hyslop, Watson, and Glennie out to the Valkyrie to complete her measurements. Both yachts were towed to the Horse Shoe inside of Sandy Hook. Before leaving, Mr. Watson said: "We hope to win, but are prepared to lose," and he looked as though the hope fathered a thought. Mr. Iselin would say nothing of the prospects, but he, too, looked as though satisfied.

The New-York Yacht Club house was the scene of much activity yesterday. The clubhouse was crowded with members and the merits of the two big racers were discussed with considerable animation by the yachting sharps of the club. The Regatta Committee, of which S. Nicholson Kane, an indefatigable worker for the interests of international yachting, is Chairman, spent a busy day answering questions and giving final directions for to-morrow's race. Secretary Oddie, too, was busy attending to matters connected with the club steamer, St. Johns.

At 7:35 P. M., Mr. Hyslop arrived at the clubhouse. He inquired for Mr. Oddie, who was awaiting his arrival. Mr. Hyslop was ushered up stairs to Mr. Oddie's office, and at once turned over his measurements. Shortly afterward Mr. Oddie came down stairs and announced that Lord Dunraven's challenger would have to allow the Defender 29 1-10 seconds.

The assemblage present expressed considerable surprise at the figures. It was generally believed in yachting circles that the difference in time allowance in favor of the Defender would be anywhere from 1½ to 2 minutes, and, consequently, there was some disappointment when the announcement was made.

"It will take a pretty stiff breeze to save us at that rate," said one member, jokingly, when he heard the result of the measurement.

"Oh, we don't need the twenty-nine seconds," said another yachtsman. "Let us make her a present of it."

The Regatta Committee expressed themselves as being perfectly satisfied with the result of the measurement, and some of the members declared they would be better pleased if both yachts went to the line to-morrow on equal terms.

Yachtsmen who have seen the Dunraven boat both in drydock and under sail declare that the Englishmen have a better chance for capturing the cup than they have ever had. Their boat is nearer the American model, and was expressly built for wind and water conditions which prevail off Sandy Hook. That the contest this year is to be a race of well-matched boats, and no walkover, is so generally conceded that greater interest in the result and a greater desire to see the races prevail than in any of the former international contests. The hotels are full of people from a distance, and New-Yorkers have made an early return from Summer resorts in order to witness the struggle for the blue ribbon of the seas, the ugly "mug" called the America's Cup.

The officers of the New-York Yacht Club are determined to keep the course clear for the competing yachts if possible. The fleet of patrol boats will rendezvous at the Sandy Hook Lightship this morning, and they will try to keep all excursion boats and other craft at least half a mile from the Lightship, so that the yachts may manoeuvre for the start. After the start the patrol fleet will divide into two divisions. The port line will be headed by John H. Hanan's steamer Emblа, and the starboard line by H. M. Flagler's steamer Alicia. At the outer mark at least a quarter of a mile is to be left for the yachts turning, and as they approach the finishing line the fleet will again draw up to give the yachts a clear course.

The start will be made at 11 o'clock. Ten minutes before that time the preparatory signal will be given. The course will be fifteen miles to windward, or leeward, and return, and will be indicated by hoisting a white flag with a red ball on the committee's steamer. If the weather is foggy and the race has to be postponed, a blue and yellow flag will be hoisted. If the race is postponed until later in the day on account of no wind, a white flag with a blue centre will be flown, and if postponed until another day for the same reason, or through a mishap to one of the boats, a yellow flag will be flown.

The Valkyrie will fly the burgee of the Royal Yacht Squadron. This is a white flag with a red cross, in the centre of which is a crown. Lord Dunraven's private signal is a yellow flag on which is a solid blue triangle. The New-York Yacht Club burgee is a blue ground with a red cross, with a white star in the centre. Mr. Iselin's private signal is a swallow-tail flag with black and red triangles.

The time limit to the race is six hours, and the race is not to be started later than 1:30 o'clock.

EXCURSION TO THE RACES.

A Large Flotilla of Steamers to Go Outside the Hook.

There will be more excursion steamers go outside Sandy Hook to-day to see the first of the series of five great international races for the America's Cup than have ever been known to attend any previous race for this much coveted trophy.

The great interest in the race is owing entirely to the fact that the competitors this year, Defender and Valkyrie III., are the fastest sloops of their size that have ever been built in America and England, respectively, and the contest betweent them is expected to be the most exciting that has ever been witnessed in American waters.

The demand for the tickets on the leading steamers has been something astonishing. Slow boats have no business at this race and theCup Committee is among the first to railize that fact, as it has abandoned Commodore Brown's flagship Sylvia on that account, and will used one of the three Luckenback tugs for a judges' boat and the others for stakeboats.

The St. John, of the Sandy Hook route, which is one of the speediest boats about the harbor, has been chartered by the New-York Yacht Club. Only members and guests will be allowed to go aboard of her. The full limit of tickets has been sold and the Secretary said yesterday that not another ticket could be had, even if $100 were offered for it. The St. John will leave Pier 8 North River, foot of Rector Street, at 9:15 this morning.

The steamboat Gay Head will convey the members of the Atlantic Yacht Club, and their full number of tickets have been disposed of. The steamer will leave Pier 6 North River, sharp at 9 o'clock this morning and the clubhouse, Bay Ridge, at 9:30 A. M.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club has chartered the ocean steamship Roanoke, which will be used exclusively by the club members and guests. Prominent among the yacht clubs that will have their own private sea-going steamer is the Riverside Yacht Club of Riverside, Conn., who has chartered the steamer Cygnus. The Seventh Regiment Veteran Club has chartered the iron steamer Sirius, which will leave the Seventh Steamboat Company's pier, No. 1 North River, at 9 A. M. It will be a select party and limited in number. The music will be under the direction of Bandmaster Rogers, Seventh Regiment.

Among the other leading excursion boats open to the general public that will leave at 9 o'clock this morning is the new steamship Uptown of the Old Dominion Steamship Company. It is of 3,000 tons and 3,200 horse power. It is built of steel, and furnished and equipped in the most approved manner. The sale of tickets is limited to 600, being one-fifth of the number of passengers allowed under the Inspector's rules. She starts from Pier 26 North River, foot of Beach Street.

The City of Lowell, which is a steel hull, twin-screw, 3,000-ton craft, and the fastest and most luxuriously furnished steamer of her size afloat, will leave Pier 40 North River, foot of Desbrosses Street, this morning at 9:30 sharp. Although allowed by law to carry 2,200 passengers, she will positively carry but 800.

The seagoing steamship Hudson will leave Pier 9 North River at 9 A. M. sharp, and will carry only a limited number of passengers.

The steamer Monmouth of the Sandy Hook route will accompany the yachts over the course, leaving Pier 8 North River at 9 A. M. The speed of the steamer is an assurance that it will be in at the finish.

The twin-screw steel steamer Richard Peck, the "flier of Long Island Sound," will leave the New-Haven Steamboat Company pier—No. 35 East River—at 9 A. M. The passengers will be limited to one-third the boat's capacity.

The steamer Mount Hope of the Fall River and Providence Line will leave Pier 18 North River, foot of Murray Street, at 9:30 A. M. She is a very fast first-class ocean-going boat; has three decks, the upper one an open promenade, and is peculiarly adapted to outside yacht race service.

The ocean-going steamer Jane Moseley of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad expects to be right on the heels of the yachts. She is registered to carry 1,400 passengers, but the sale of tickets will be limited to 600. She will leave One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, North River, at 9 A. M., Canal Street at 9:30 A. M., and Pier 2, Battery Place, at 10 A. M.

The Grand Republic and the General Slocum will leave West Twenty-second Street at 8:30 A. M. and 9 A. M., respectively; Battery landing, 9:15 A. M.; Brooklyn Bridge Dock, 9:30 A. M.

The steamers J. Sylvester and J. S. Warden will leave, respectively: West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 8:30 A. M.; West Thirty-fourth Street, 9 A. M.; West Thirteenth Street, 9:15 A. M.; Staten Island Ferry, Whitehall Street, 9:30 A. M.; East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 8:15 A. M.; East Ninety-first Street, 8:30 A. M.; East Thirty-first Street, 8:45 A. M.; foot Wall Street, 9 A. M.; Pier 6, North River, 9:15 A. M.

The steamer Bay Queen will leave foot of Twentieth Street, North River, at 8:30 and Pier 6, foot of Rector Street, at 9:30 A. M.

President Roosevelt will view the race to-morrow from the police boat Patrol. The boat will be out on police duty, but the President and the party of friends who are to accompany him will combine pleasure with it. The President said yesterday that he and his wife would be on the Patrol, together with Major Gen. Schofield and some other friends. Mr. Roosevelt is expected to be the only Police Commissioner on the boat, which well be commanded by Capt. Copeland.

Acting Chief Conlin has also ordered two police surgeons to report for duty on the police boat in case thei services should be needed. Although the Patrol has no jurisdiction in the waters where the course for the race is laid out, it will endeavor to exercise authority as far as possible to keep the course clear of all craft. Chief Conlin said that a representative of the Regatta Committee had conferred with him, and requested that the services of the Patrol be extended. The Patrol is expected to leave Pier A about 9 o'clock in the morning. Commissioner Grant said that he would not be abroad, as he expected to spend the day at his country home.

Betting on the Race.

It was reported on the Stock Exchange yesterday that a number of bets had been made on the yacht race. F. T. Adams was said to have placed $800 of Valkyrie money against $1,000 put up by a champion of the Defender.

Davis Barnes announced that he had several thousand dollars to bet on the British yacht at odds of 5 to 6, and the following bets were the result, those named taking the Defender end of the bet: R. H. Halstead, $600 against $500; E. S. Chapin, $600 against $500; George Sheldon, $1,200 against $1,000; J. B. Harriman, $600 against $500; William Putnam, $600 against $500; Daniel Chauncey, $600 against $500; James W. Gladwin, $600 against $500; William Robinson, $600 against $500.

TO PREVENT STEAMBOAT RACING.

United States Government Will Prosecute Violations of Law.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Reports having reached the Treasury Department that certain steamers intended to make trials of speed in following the international yacht race to-morrow Supervising Inspector General Dumont late this afternoon sent the following telegram:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6, 1895.
To Agents Steamers Richard Peck and City of Lowell, New-York:

Hope newspaper report is untrue that the City of Lowell will have a competitive trial of speed with the Richard Peck going and returning from the yacht races to-morrow.

If true, will be a very dangerous proceeding, crowded as the bay and harbor will be with other excursion steamers.

Attention is called to the provisions of 5,344 Revised Statutes, which will be enforced if an accident should occur because of such competitive speed test. JAMES A. DUMONT.

The section referred to reads as follows: "Every captain, engineer, pilot, or other person employed on any steamboat or vessel by whose misconduct, negligence, or inattention to his duties on such vessel the life of any person is destroyed, and every owner, inspector, or other public officer, through whose fraud, connivance, misconduct, or violation of law, the life of any person is destroyed, shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter, and, upon conviction thereof before any Circuit Court of the United States, shall be sentenced to confinement at hard labor for a period of not more than ten years."

HEMPSTEAD BAY YACHTS RACE.

Lida Wins the Last of the Club Regattas off Elder Island.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., Sept. 6.—The fifth and closing regatta of the Hempstead Bay Yacht Club was sailed to-day in an exceedingly stiff southwesterly wind over a ten-mile course opposite the clubhouse on Elder Island. The race was an open regatta, open to all boats in the Great South Bay. A larger number of yachtsmen were present at to-day's race than at any previous event this Summer. The Regatta Committee consisted of Commodore C. H. Southard, George W. Weeks, J. Glover, and William S. Clowes. The contest was for open cats 28 feet and under, and also for sharpies and skiffs 16 feet and under. The summaries:

Name of Boat and Owner.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Cor'cted Time.
Lida, H. S. Jewett.	1:35:30	3:17:46	1:42:16	1:37:28
Unit, Dr. Wilson.	1:35:30	3:15:34	1:40:04	1:37:37
Suzanna, W. H. Higbie	1:35:30	3:22:28	1:46:58	1:37:51
Eunice, W. P. Miller	1:35:30	3:27:07	1:51:37	1:38:12
Jupiter, R. Brower	1:35:30	3:14:08	1:38:38	1:38:38
Tom Boy, F. Southard	1:35:30	3:21:31	1:46:01	1:40:17
Grace, Commodore Rotiner	1:35:30	3:27:49	1:52:19	1:41:52
Zephyr, J. H. Hutchinson	1:35:30	Did not finish.		

SKIFFS AND SHARPIES.

Fannie, E. Carman.	1:48:00	2:41:00	0:53:00	0:53:00
Defender, William Martin	1:48:00	2:48:20	1:00:20	....

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Passed West—Steam yachts Satanella, Perry Belmont; Silva, Jesse H. Metcalf; Enigma, John B. Herreshoff; Magnolia, Norwhal, C. H. Osgood; Wadena, J. P. Wade; Hermione, Robert Goelet; Mindora, C. H. Merrill; White Ladye, Ogden Goelet; Kanapaha, the Rev. William A. Moore; Empress, F. A. Schermerhorn; Rival, Francis F. Chrystie; Nirvana, W. R. Sands; Halcyon, Howard C. Smith; Algonquin, James S. Watson; Unquowa, John H. Hall; Sagamore, Edgar T. Scott; Allegra, C. M. Pratt; Katrina, Henry F. Noyes; Dora, P. S. Moseley; Jathniel, J. B. Thomas; Columbia, J. R. Ladew; Neckan, H. E. Baxter; Nourmahal, John J. Astor; Shearwater, Edwin D. Morgan; Gretchen, John E. Reyburn; Avenel, F. E. Simpson; Ballymena, John N. Brown; Judy, W. H. Watrous; Nydia, Eugene Tompkins; Zora, F. Grand D'Hauteville; Seneca, Isaac D. Fletcher; Marjorie, A. S. Van Wickle, and Calypso. Schooner yachts Mayflower, Amory Gardiner; Intrepid, George W. Weld; Viator, A. J. Morgan; Ramona, H. M. Gillig; Amorita, W. Gould Brokaw; Monreve, E. P. Borg; Montauk, Lewis Cass Ledyard; Vit, R. Floyd Clarke; Comanche, A. H. Flower, and Coronella, Almon Wight. Sloop yachts Wenonah, Gen. Willoughby Weston; Ilderim, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.; Katrina, George Work; Navahoe, Royal Phelps Carroll, and Defender, Vanderbilt, Iselin, and Morgan.

Passed East—Steam yachts Susquehanna, Joseph Stickney; Lorna, W. L. Stow; Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Aquila, estate of George A. Thayer; Theresa, Gustavus Sidenberg.

Came to Anchor Here from the Eastward—Steam yacht Sultana, John R. Drexel; schooner yachts Crusader, S. L. Husted, Jr., and Diana, F. W. Hinman, and cutter yacht Saracen, Joseph Y. Jeanes.

NEWPORT, Sept. 6.—Yachts sailed to-day, all for New-York, were steamers Sagamore, Edgar Scott; Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; White Ladye, Ogden Goelet, and Satanella, Perry Belmont.

Schooner yacht Elsemarie, J. Barre King, arrived to-day.

Other yachts at anchor to-night are sloops Zigeuner, Max Agasiz, and Myrtle, Hugh Norman

PRIVATE BOYLE'S SHOOTING.

A Twelfth Regiment Man Wins the President's Match at Sea Girt.

SEA GIRT, N. J. Sept. 6.—The New-Jersey Rifle Association can feel proud over the success of its fifth annual meeting, which commenced on Monday and closes to-morrow night. Several records have been broken. To-morrow the match for the Wimbledon Cup will take place.

This morning Capt. Walker, who is in charge of the rifle range office, gave out the scores made in the skirmish runs for the State and Inter-State regimental matches, and the contest for the Columbia Trophy. Four New-Jersey regiments, the Second, Third, Fourth, and Sixth, were entered in the first named. The marksmen shot on the 200 and 500 yard ranges on Wednesday and finished with the skirmish runs last night. The Second Regiment won the match again this year, making four successive victories for them. Following were the scores made:

NEW-JERSEY REGIMENTAL.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Skirmish.	Total.
Second New-Jersey	240	248	936	1,424
Third New-Jersey	235	218	743	1,196
Fourth New-Jersey	243	233	711	1,187
Sixth New-Jersey	225	199	760	1,184

The President's match for the military championship of the United States, which was won last year by Sergt. C. W. Dickey of the Engineer Corps of the District of Columbia, fell to the lot of one of New-York's sharpshooters this year—Private Boyle of the Twelfth Regiment, New-York. The match was shot to-day in a strong north wind which blew over the ranges and made shooting difficult. The match was divided into two stages, the first at 200 and 800 yards and the second at 500 and 600 yards. Each contestant had seven shots. The entrance fee was $3 to both stages. Twenty-six marksmen entered, but only the first qualified and were allowed to shoot on the long ranges. F. C. Wilson of the First Cavalry of Georgia led the first stage with 62 points. The second stage of the match was interesting. Private Boyle knocked out 65 out of a possible 70, breaking the record made by Sergt. Dickey last year by one point. The scores made in this match follow:

PRESIDENT'S MATCH.

	First Stage.	Second Stage.
F. C. Wilson, Georgia	62	59
Boyle, New-York	61	65
Corrie, New-York	61	53
Graham, District of Columbia	60	63
Huddleston, Mass.	60	64
Gibbs, Mass.	60	57
Harlow, Mass.	60	61
Coolie, Mass.	60	57
Stebbins, New-York	60	60
Cookson, District of Columbia	60	58

INTER-STATE REGIMENTAL MATCH.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Skirmish.	Total.
Engineer Corps, District of Columbia	246	261	1,057	1,564
First Battalion, Ga.	231	255	1,061	1,557
First, Alaska	234	268	973	1,470
First, Dis. of Columbia	216	265	986	1,447
Second, New-Jersey	241	248	930	1,414
Second, Dis. of Col'bia	228	232	912	1,372
First, Massachusetts	219	237	885	1,841
Twelfth, New-York	236	249	806	1,291
Third, Pennsylvania	200	233	843	1,276
Thirteenth, U. S. A.	194	193	888	1,275
Sixth, New-Jersey	199	222	766	1,181
Third, New-Jersey	198	220	743	1,159
Fourth, New-Jersey	218	229	743	1,158

Complaints About an Alley.

Frequent complaints have lately been made about a nuisance existing at 154 East Thirty-sixth Street. The property referred to is an alley extending about half way through the south side of the block, on either side of which are small stables, owned by marketmen in the neighborhood.

The alley is an annoyance at all times, on account of bad paving where the driveway crosses the sidewalk, but is particularly offensive in wet weather, when a stream of water runs across the walk. The nuisance is added to by the odor from the stables.

The secretary of Dr. Maria H. Vinton, who lives directly across the street, said yesterday: "The alley has been a constant nuisance, especially in Winter, when water freezes on the sidewalk and makes walking a dagger. Dr. Vinton made several complaints in regard to the matter about a year ago, but nothing was done, and other residents have also made protests and have been referred from place to place, without effect."

BANNER FOR PARKSIDES

The Times Prize Goes to the Buffalo Club at the State Meet.

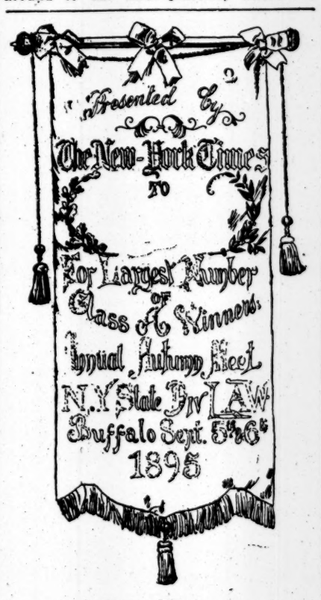
C. S. WERRICK CAPTURED IT FOR THEM

Fine Sport by Cracks Cyclists on the Second and Final Day of the Division's Annual Fall Meet.

BUFFALO, Sept. 6.—Good weather, increased attendance, and fine racing marked the second and final day of the State Division meet. C. S. Werrick of the Parkside Wheelmen captured the banner offered by The New-York Times to the club having the largest number of Class A winners during the tournament.

Werrick won four of the six Class A events, so the prize went to the Parksides without dispute. His victory in the five-mile State championship race was handsomely won. There were fifteen entries, but only five went to the tape. They were John McFarland, Buffalo; F. F. Goodman, New-York; H. G. Winters, Tonawanda; C. S. Werrick, Buffalo, and Gerhardt Miller, Parksides, Buffalo.

At the end of the first half Winters forged in front and "hit up" the pace until the riders again came under the wire. Then the Tonawandian gave way to Miller, who led the quintette again around the track and to the quarter on the last lap. Then the men began to loaf, Miller creeping in front around to the three-quarters, where the



Times Banner.
Won by Parkside Wheelmen of Buffalo.

sprint began. Werrick got the lead coming into the stretch and kept it to the tape, winning by about two lengths. The finish was: Werrick, first; McFarland, second; Goodman, third, and the time, 14:07.

The mile open, Class B, had twelve starters in the first heat. They were W. M. Randall, Leroy; F. B. Rigby, Cleveland; G. J. Helfert, Utica; C. R. Coulter, Chicago; T. R. Eddy, Columbus; Benjamin Cleveland, Tonawanda; A. I. Brown, Chicago; "Tom" Cooper, Detroit; J. P. Bliss, Chicago; L. A. Callahan, Buffalo; E. E. Johnson, Cleveland, and C. H. Callahan, Buffalo. The heat resulted in Cooper finishing first, Rigby second, and Bliss third. Time, 2:33 2-5. It was declared no race, the time limit being fixed at 2:30.

In the next heat "Tom" Cooper won, J. P. Bliss being second, and A. I. Brown third. Time, 2:13 1-5. The final heat was made in 2:16, Cooper winning the race, with Bliss second and F. B. Rigby, Toledo, third.

Werrick won the one-mile city championship easily.

Bliss, Cooper, and the other scratch men in the five-mile handicap did not start. Callahan finished a short length ahead of Leonert. The summaries:

One-Mile Open, Class B.—Won by "Tom" Cooper, Detroit; J. P. Bliss of Chicago second, F. B. Rigby, Toledo, third. Time—2:16.

Five-Mile State Championship, Class A.—Won by C. S. Werrick, Buffalo; John S. McFarland, Buffalo, second; F. E. Goodman, New-York, third. Time—14:07.

One-Mile City Championship, Class A.—Won by C. S. Werrick, C. V. Brunner second, A. L. Longnecker third. Time—2:18 3-5.

Five-Mile Handicap, Class B.—Won by L. A. Callahan, Buffalo, (275 yards;) E. F. Leonert, Buffalo, (250 yards,) second; W. J. Helfert, Utica, (200 yards,) third. Time—12:34 4-5.

THE MERCURY'S CLASS A MEET.

Prominent Amateurs Who Will Ride To-day at Flushing Driving Park.

FLUSHING, L. I., Sept. 6.—Elaborate preparations have been made for the Mercury Wheel-Club's third race meet, which takes place at the Flushing Driving Park to-morrow, beginning at 2:30 P. M., and from present indications it looks as if the tourney will surpass all previous efforts of the club. There is hardly a Class A crack in this part of the country who is not entered, and as a special prize of a twenty-five-dollar gold brick is offered by the club for the fastest mile heat of the day, some records may be broken.

There are 107 individuals entered in the various races. The track is already in good condition, but it will be worked upon steadily until the hour of the meet. The track is much faster than ever before. Many handsome and valuable prizes have been secured for the various events. Music for the occasion will be furnished by the Willet's Point Band.

Among the entries are the following: From the Liberty Wheelmen—William L. Ernst, H. S. Palmer, A. Cornwall, "Ed" Fitzpatrick, James Bennett, George Weil, G. Bennett Smith, Samuel Brock, F. D. White, and L. G. Hoppe; Riverside Wheelmen—A. E. Taylor, F. W. Holahan, W. Brown, T. J. Bell, P. J. Bell, Charles Ertz, E. A. Bofinger, H. A. Sanders; Pequod Club—F. A. Muns, T. Quarrup, John P. Varner, George Schofield, George Geolles; Harlem Wheelmen—F. W. Reimer, Harry Wunder, W. D. McGurle, Thomas Mallon, F. B. Wise; Greenwich Wheelmen—Oscar Hedstrom, Wallace Owens, C. S. Monahan; Brooklyn Bicycle Club—Louis Dith and F. W. Richt, winner of the Irvington-Millburn race; Ravenswood Boat Club—B. R. Sackett, winner of the Tatum twenty-five-mile road race; Patchogue Wheelmen—H. K. Roe and "Nat" Roe; Mercury Wheel Club—Russell Barrett, E. J. Clarke, A. Brown, Walter Scott, "Max" Long, Townsend Horner, H. H. Howells, G. P. Long, F. W. Fisher, C. A. May, H. I. May.

Paul Grosch will ride an exhibition quarter mile.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—Ferdinand Shabel, who on Thursday started out on the Island track, near Toronto, in an attempt to break the world's 1,000-mile record, completed his first twenty-four hours at 2:37 P. M. yesterday with 380¾ miles to his credit. This is the unpaced record for twenty-four hours.

—John H. Stevens and William Eldridge have been appointed a committee by the Atalanta Wheelmen to take charge of a series of subscription dances to be given by the club in their new house, on Rector Street, Newark.

—Chief Consul Potter, who has been sojourning in the Adirondack region during the past month, is expected home to-day. Yesterday he officiated as referee at the State Division race meet at Buffalo.

—The Atalanta Wheelmen of Newark have presented John H. Stevens and Robert Young with handsome medals for breaking the bicycle road record recently from Newark to Philadelphia.

—A set of bowling alleys is being built in the basement of the clubhouse of the Long Island Wheelmen.

VARSITY MEN AHEAD.

Canadian Bowlers Do Good Work in the Game at Toronto.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 6.—Lovely weather favored the international cricket match between Canada and Cambridge and Oxford played here to-day. The Englishmen were again unfortunate in losing the toss, and Parson Terry decided to bat first. The 'Varsity team, which trooped out to the field at 11:30 o'clock this morning, was practically the same team which beat New-York last week, with the exception of C. E. M. Wilson, who was replaced by H. H. Marriott.

The first seven or eight of the twelve Canadian men played consistently and well. Two doubtful decisions sent J. W. Laing and G. S. Lyon back to the pavilion. Parson Terry hit up his 20 runs in fine style, bringing J. C. Hartley in place of H. A. Ackwright with the ball, while J. W. Milligan trundled speedily from the other end. When 69 was tracked, the Canadian skipper was splendidly caught by W. Mortimer, and then the star batsman, Laing, defied the English bowlers. Hartley and Ackwright were bowling in fine form, and none of the other batsmen, with the exception of W. R. Wadsworth, seemed able to do anything against them.

C. D. Robinson was quick as lightning behind the sticks, and at 2:30 the Canadians were all out for 137 runs, Wadsworth having his wickets still standing and an excellent inning of 20 to his credit.

It seemed a certainty for the 'Varsities, but Fost, who bowled Laing, and the tricky trundler Goldingham were not to be denied. Capt. Mitchell came within an ace of 20, but succumbed to the speedy man, while V. T. Hill was splendidly caught by Wadsworth. R. A. Studd gave little trouble, but when Druce and Phillips got together the score mounted up, the lucky Surrey man being twice let off before he made his 33, when R. S. Lyon completely beat him.

Marriott and Milligan did not assit Phillips to any great extent, but when the hard hitter C. D. Robinson came in the pair increased the total by 75 runs before they were separated, both being clean bowled by Goldingham in quick succession. With 7 wickets down for 177, it looked as if the 'Varsities might equal their total against New-York, but the next 3 wickets only realized 8 runs, and when time was called the last man was in and Oxford and Cambridge were but 51 runs ahead.

The Canadian fielding was excellent, Capt. Terry especially distinguishing himself for brilliant work. To-morrow the Canuks stand a good chance of administering their first defeat to their young visitors.

The following is the score.

CANADA.

W. D. Saunders, st. Robinson, b. Hartley	13
A. F. R. Martin, c. Robinson, b. Arkwright	12
P. C. Goldingham, c. and b. Milligan	19
Rev. F. W. Terry, c. Mortimer, b. Hartley	20
J. M. Laing, c. Robinson, b. Hartley	18
E. S. Jaques, c. Mitchell, b. Hartley	10
H. G. Wilson, c. Marriott, b. Hartley	6
W. R. Wadsworth, not out	20
M. Boyd, c. and b. Hartley	2
M. G. Bristowe, st. Robinson, b. Hartley	0
G. S. Lyon, c. Robinson, b. Arkwright	1
Darcy Marter, run out	4
Byes	7
Leg byes	3
No balls	2
Total	137

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Name.	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
H. A. Arkwright	145	8	45	2
J. C. Hartley	150	6	61	6
J. W. Milligan	75	7	13	1
W. W. Lowe	15	0	8	0

Arkwright bowled 2 no balls.

CAMBRIDGE AND OXFORD.

F. Mitchell, b. Laing	19
V. T. Hill, c. Wadsworth, b. Laing	3
R. A. Studd, c. Boyd, b. Laing	9
N. F. Druce, b. Lyon	33
F. A. Phillips, b. Goldingham	51
H. H. Marriott, run out	0
J. W. Milligan, b. Laing	2
C. D. Robinson, b. Goldingham	47
W. Mortimer, b. Laing	0
W. W. Lowe, c. Terry, b. Goldingham	5
H. A. Arkwright, not out	3
J. C. Hartley, not out	0
Byes	12
Leg byes	4
Total for 10 wickets	188

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Name.	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
J. W. Laing	235	8	60	5
E. S. Jaques	55	2	40	0
G. S. Lyon	35	0	20	1
W. G. Bristowe	30	1	15	0
W. R. Wadsworth	15	0	20	0
P. C. Goldingham	25	1	17	3

Runs at the fall of each wicket: Cambridge and Oxford, 1—10, 2—23, 3—64, 4—74, 5—96, 6—102, 7—117, 8—180, 9—185, 10—185.

Canada, 1—21, 2—40, 3—69, 4—75, 5—96, 6—108, 7—111, 8—115, 9—115, 10—124, 11—137.

CLIFFORD TO RACE TO-DAY.

Will Meet Dorian and Rel el Santa Anita at Sheepshead Bay.

The Coney Island Jockey Club has a fine card for the races this afternoon, the feature of which will be the Omnium Handicap at a mile and an eighth. The owners of Henry of Navarre and Domino have declined to meet Clifford giving him the advantage of four pounds, Mr. Belmont trusting to his second string, Dorian, and ony Rey el Santa Anita accepting the top weight, 128 pounds, which is certainly as light an impost as any horse of the class of Henry of Navarre should be asked to carry. As Domino, in the opinion of about every and except his owners, is a sprinter, he seemed to have the worst of the weights, and the refusal to send him against Clifford at the weights, seems a sensible one.

Following are the probable starters for the several events, and the weights assigned them:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling, a sweepstakes of $15 each

INSTRUCTION.

City—Young Ladies and Children.

Lenox Institute.

Girls' School, 334 Lenox Av. **Boys' School, 336 Lenox Av.**

Thorough Preparation for Life, Business, Professional, and Scientific Schools, and all leading Colleges. Also Primary and Grammar Classes. Scholars from 6 to 20 years of age. Gentleman Teachers only. Perfect organization. English the language of the school. German and French thoroughly taught and spoken. Two Gymnasiums, Scientific Laboratory, Painting, Drawing. A lady teaches Needlework. No Extras. A few boarding scholars received in Principal's family. One of our graduates entered Columbia College, third in rank, without conditions. Graduates of Public Schools finished. Occupy our own buildings, having superior sanitary appointments. Broadway, Columbus, and Lexington Av. cars pass the doors. 8th year begins Sept. 17. Applications now received daily. For circular, address ANDREW ZERBAN, Prin. RESIDENCE, 334 Lenox Av., near 127th St.

The Misses Grinnell's

DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

16th Year. 22 E. 54th Street.

Primary, Academic, and College-Preparatory Departments, Oct. 3. Kindergarten, Oct. 14.

St. Mary's School.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes. Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1.

Address SISTER SUPERIOR, 6 and 8 East 46th St.

The Jacotot School.

A Boarding and Day School for Girls, 11 W. 86th St., N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals. Prospectus on application.

Mrs. Leopold Weil's School for Girls

and Kindergarten and classes for little boys, 109 and 111 West 77th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., formerly at 711 Madison Av., will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 24.

Miss Jaudon's School, 348 Madison Av.,

reopens Oct. 2. Clases for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home.

Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

The Simmons School for Girls,

1,010 Madison Av., reopens Sept. 26.

Academy Mount St. Ursula,

BEDFORD PARK, N. Y., on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College, Fordham, opposite Bronx Park.—This new Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, in charge of the Ursulines, is equipped with all modern improvements. The surroundings are healthy and attractive. The scholastic year begins on the first Wednesday in September. For terms address the Mother Superior.

NEW-YORK, New-York.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

30, 32, and 34 East 57th Street.

The Misses Moses,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. NOS. 647 & 649 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK CITY.

Primary, (with Kindergarten,) Intermediate, Academic, and College preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of public schools

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,

148 MADISON AVENUE,

Reopens October 1st. Numbers limited.

No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock. A Primary Class, introducing Kindergarten Methods, has been added. Post-Graduate Class begins November 1st.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,

108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE,

85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Mrs. Helburn's Classes

for children from 6 to 12. Primary and intermediate grades. Fourth year begins October 7th. Circulars on application. Personal interviews after September 21st, 35 West 90th St.

St. John Baptist School for Girls,

231 East 17th St., N. Y. Terms $300 to $500. Day pupils, $100.

Miss M. E. Rayson, B. A.

Boarding and Day School for Girls. 176 West 75th St., N. Y.

City—Young Men and Boys.

Messrs. Wilson and Kellogg's School

NO. 622 FIFTH AV., NEAR 50TH ST.

A school of high grade, preparatory to all leading colleges, scientific schools, or business. Reputation for college preparation unsurpassed, due to the fact that Principals have been personally engaged in preparatory work for 30 years. Only the very best teachers as assistants. General method of teaching, a combination of class work with individual instruction. Testimonials required of all new pupils. Commodious building. Gymnasium, laboratory, drawing, painting. Terms $100 to $300. No extras. 19th year begins Sept. 30.

Packard's

BUSINESS COLLEGE

and

SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY

NOW OPEN.

Call or send for prospectus.

S. S. PACKARD, President,

101-103-105 East 23d St., New-York.

Berkeley School,

18, 20, 22, 24 WEST 44TH ST.

Autumn half sixteenth year begins Monday, Sept. 30. The Head Master will be at the school building to meet parents after Sept. 14.

For information address

J. CLARK READ, A. M., Registrar.

Dwight School.

(Academic Dept. of N. Y. Preparatory School.)

Sixteenth year begins Sept. 25. Graduates in all principal colleges; certificate admits to many WITHOUT FURTHER EXAMINATION; laboratories; gymnasium. For announcement, address Principal ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale,) 1,479. 1,485 Broadway.

Irving School. Dr. L. D. Ray.

54 West 84th Street.

Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize for highest entrance honors.

Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Playground.

Sixth year begins Sept. 26. Year Book ready.

Halsey School, 34 West 40th St.

Short lessons thoroughly mastered; thirty-first year begins Wednesday, Sept. 25. Primary, commercial, collegiate departments. Of two hundred and eight boys sent up to college, one hundred and seventy-six entered without any conditions.

Drisler School,

NO. 9 EAST 49TH STREET.

FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.

A select school for a limited number of boys. Reopens Tuesday, October 1.

Harvard School, 578 5th Av.,

Corner 47th St., reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for college; primary department. W. FREELAND, Principal. Address, until Sept. 1, Nantucket, Mass.

Yale School, 51 W. 51st.

Reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and business. A few boarding pupils taken.

WILLIAM C. READIO, Principal.

Dr. E. D. Lyon's Classical School.

576 5th Av., will reopen Sept. 30; thorough preparation for all colleges and scientific schools; or business; limited number; primary department.

Wiener Institute,

1,003 MADISON AV., NEAR 77TH ST.

Boarding and Day School for boys.

The 37th school year begins Monday, Sept. 16.

Columbia Grammar School,

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.

One Hundred and Thirty-second Year.

BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH.

Thorough preparation for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Classes. Large Gymnasium.

Building constructed especially for school purposes. Large corps of experienced instructors. The Principals will confer with parents at the School on and after Sept. 17th, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Catalogues on application.

Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B., B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., } Principals.

The Oxford School

will reopen Oct. 1 at the new building.

177 West 78th St.

For circulars apply to the Principal, who will be at the office daily after Sept. 9.

L. KEMP-PROSSOR.

Chapin Collegiate School,

with Primary Department and Gymnasium, 721 Madison Av., (64th St.)

76th School Year begins Sept. 25, 1895.

HENRY B. CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Principal.

Three boys at this school now on Honor Roll in their respective classes at Princeton.

Barnard School,

117 & 119 W. 125th St. 10th year begins Sept. 25. Thorough preparation for college, professional schools, and business. Individual attention. Gymnasium. Catalogue.

WM. S. STEVENS, A. M., Registrar.

Collegiate School.—Founded 1633.

Boys prepared for College, Scientific School, and for Business. Primary department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens Oct. 1.

L. C. Mygatt, Head Master.

241-243 West SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET.

FRANCIS B. ALLEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Primary Department.

Will reopen Sept. 30. 315 Madison Av.

J. H. Morse's School for Boys.

423 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen Oct. 2. Preparation for college and scientific schools. Summer address is Cotuit, Mass.

Languages.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.) Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

Lenox Institute.

School for Boys. 336 Lenox Av. For full particulars see "City—Young Ladies and Children."

Preparatory Class for Boys.

22 East 54th Street. Reopens October 2. 16th year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

Woodbridge School,

417 Madison Av.—14th year begins Oct. 1, 1895.

City—Both Sexes.

School for the New Education

founded by Prof. Felix Adler. The method of the school is the creative method of Learning by Doing. Limited number of pay pupils taken in the main school, 109 West 54th St., or in the branch school, 669 Madison Av., (near 61st St.) Full-graded course, (children from 3 to 14 years,) including kindergarten. Manual culture, art and science. College preparatory classes for boys and girls. Normal Training Department for Kindergartners.

M. P. E. GROSZMANN, Pd. D., Supt., 109 West 54th St.

Columbia Institute.

Corner West 72d St. and West End Av., New-York. The "Upper School" prepares for college or business, the "Lower School," in an adjoining house, is for children. Handsome buildings, playground, military drill, gymnasium, luncheon. Sanitary arrangements unexceptionable. A limited number of boarding pupils received. Catalogues. Reopens Sept. 25. EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

Grand Conservatory of Music

of the University of the State of New-York. 22D YEAR. All branches of vocal and instrumental music taught as a science and as an art—from the FIRST BEGINNING to the HIGHEST artistic perfection. Weekly concerts and lectures. Teachers' certificates, diplomas, and the regular aniversity degrees granted

Dr. E. EBERHARD, President, 170 West 23d St.

Attention—The Franck College

of True Elocution and Voice Culture. One course only by the originator. Harry C. Franck, A. M., Pres't. 137 West 34th St., New-York City.

Friends' Seminary for Boys and Girls.

34th year. 226 East 16th St., cor. Rutherford Place, New-York City. Kindergarten, primary, and academic departments. Preparation for college and technical schools. Twelve teachers. Opens Sept. 17. E. A. H. ALLEN, Principal.

1863. Moeller Institute. 1895.

NO. 336 W. 29TH ST.

Day school for both sexes, kindergarten, and boarding school for boys; prepares for business and college. Reopens Sept. 10. P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

School of Social Economics.

Reopens Sept. 16. Thorough preparation for citizenship, business, Regents' examinations, colleges, and professional schools. Annual fee, $50. GEORGE GUNTON, Pres't, Union Square (East.)

Country—Young Ladies and Children.

The CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL, a select, private school, for girls, offers the best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college, and the comforts of home. Mr. Arthur Gilman is the Director, Cambridge, Mass.

Temple Grove Seminary,

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—Graduating, college and university preparatory, and optional courses for young women; 41st year; $325.

CHARLES F. DOWD, Ph. D., President.

St. Joseph Academy, Flushing, L. I.

An ideal boarding school for young ladies. For terms and prospectus apply at the academy.

New-York, Albany, St. Agnes School.

Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Regular and optional courses in all departments of study. Special advantages in languages, music, and art. Gymnasium. 25th year.

Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Principal.

Miss Dana's School for Girls,

Morristown, New-Jersey, reopens September 25th. Nearness to New-York affords special advantages. Certificate admits to Smith, Wellesley, and Baltimore College. Music and Art. Resident native French & German teachers. Boarding pupils, $700.

Miss C. E. Mason's School for Girls.

The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. Advantages city and suburb. Refer to Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

$175 Yearly, Board and Tuition.

Seminary, (girls,) $175; military academy, (boys.) Address EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS, Haddonfield, N. J.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF

Dr. J. Sachs,

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 38 WEST 59th ST.,

REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1895.

THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.

SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 116 WEST 59th ST.,

REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1895.

COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES.

LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

Country—Young Men and Boys.

Eastman Business College,

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and

The New-York Business College

PREPARATORY AND SHORTHAND SCHOOLS, afford thorough preparation for business. Day and evening sessions. Best advantages at moderate cost. Call for catalogue or address.

CLEMENT C. GAINES, President, Mt. Morris Bank Building, 81 East 125th St.

The Ossining School for Girls,

SING-SING-ON-THE-HUDSON.

Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 28th year begins Sept. 18.

Bard Hall, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

School for young boys. For circulars address Mrs. C. J. WRIGHT.

St. Hilda's School,

Morristown, New-Jersey. Terms, $250.

Media Academy for Boys, Media, Penn.

21st year. Classical, Scientific, English, and Commercial Courses. Careful preparation for leading Colleges. Excellent table and all home comforts. Location unsurpassed. Send for circular.

CHAS. W. STUART, Prin.

Cayuga Lake Military Academy,

AURORA, N. Y.

A Classical and Military Academy of high grade near Cornell University. Two Scholarships, $400 each. Reopens Sept. 18. Address

A. K. McALPINE, A. M., Principal.

Norwalk Military Institute.

Illustrated circular sent on request.

F. S. ROBERTS, Prin., Norwalk, Conn.

Rye Seminary, Rye, New-York.

For particulars address MRS. S. J. LIFE.

New-York Military Academy.

S. C. JONES, C. E., Supt., Cornwall, N. Y.

Country—Both Sexes.

Stevens School.

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, RIVER STREET,

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EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON THE 16TH AND 17TH OF SEPTEMBER.

Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies. For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.

Convenient to New-York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n; both sexes; 56th year; healthful; beautiful; 18 teachers; 12 courses; cost moderate. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address

THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

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(Formerly Metropolis Law School.) Opens Oct. 1, 1895. LL. B. after three years. Evening course.

AUSTIN ABBOTT, Dean.

Address for catalogue, REGISTRAR, University, Washington Square East, or

Vice Dean, CLARENCE D. ASHLEY, 207 Broadway, N. Y. City.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

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Students can receive thorough preparation for Regents' Examinations at New-York Preparatory School, the only Regents' institution that makes a specialty of this work. Over 1,200 students have been successfully prepared. For Annual Catalogue address ASA O. GALLUP, Registrar, 10 East 42d Street.

New-York Law School, 120 Broadway,

N. Y. City.—Evening Dept., Cooper Union. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. Degree of LL. B. after 2 years' course. Annual fee, $100. Address GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

Hotels.

LARGEST AND FINEST IN THE WORLD

Hotel Majestic,

Central Park, West 71st and 72d Streets, New-York.

SUITES OF ROOMS, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, WITH ALL MODERN APPOINTMENTS, MAY NOW BE ENGAGED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR OR TRANSIENTLY.

ALSO A FEW UNFURNISHED SUITES.

American or European Plan.

This hotel offers most luxurious accommodations to tourists and families. Its accessibility and quiet elegance have secured for it the patronage of the best people.

Situated where guests may enjoy beautiful views of the Hudson River and Central Park; it is but one block from the Broadway cable, Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated railroads, facilitating quick communication with all parts of the city.

In size, location, and appointments, The Majestic is without a peer, and will well repay a visit of inspection.

HOTEL ST. ANDREW,

72D ST. AND GRAND BOULEVARD, N. Y.

NOW READY FOR INSPECTION,

WILL OPEN SEPT. 25.

A delightful city hotel residence for families. Thoroughly fire-proof, built in the latest, most approved style. CENTRALLY SITUATED IN THE MIDST OF THE GREAT PARKS, 72d Street being a Parkway connecting Central and Riverside Parks. In touch with all parts of the city by means of the elevated, cable, and eight other lines. The CUISINE AND SERVICE OF THE HIGHEST CHARACTER. Rooms, single or en suite. Address

DAVIS & FOSTER, Managers.

HOTEL BALMORAL,

LENOX AV. & 114TH ST., N. Y.

Charming location. THREE BLOCKS FROM CENTRAL PARK. Within two blocks of the underground trolley, and four blocks from elevated railroad station at 116th St.

CHOICE APARTMENTS, TWO TO FIVE ROOMS AND BATH. EXCELLENT TABLE, MODERATE PRICES.

RODGERS & CO.

Sherman Square Hotel

BOULEVARD, CORNER WEST 71st ST. AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year; cuisine and service of the highest order; rates reasonable.

WALTER LAWRENCE.

"FINEST LOCATION IN NEW-YORK CITY."

HOTEL BRISTOL,

5TH AV. AND 42D ST. WITHIN THREE MINUTES' WALK OF GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.

A select home for permanent and transient guests.

Appointments and Service Unexcelled.

JOHN L. CHADWICK, Proprietor.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL,

16th ST. & IRVING PLACE, NEW-YORK.

(One block east of Union Square.)

A hotel of quiet elegance and established reputation, with a cuisine of noted excellence. Sunny southern exposure. Spacious public rooms and corridors. Thoroughly modernized. New plumbing. Unusual advantages for permanent guests. American plan. E. N. ANABLE.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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Virginia Hot Springs

A DELIGHTFUL FALL RESORT.

HOTEL OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

2,500 FEET ELEVATION IN THE GREAT WARM SPRINGS VALLEY.

On the CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY, about midway between Washington and Cincinnati. The greatest bathing establishment and most wonderful waters in America for the cure of rheumatism, gout, and nervous troubles. The Fall climate of the great Virginia mountains is nowhere equaled. Hotels and cottages under the management of Fred Sterry. Address Hot Springs, Bath County, Virginia, or apply at C. & O. Offices, 379 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE WISCASSET, MT. POCONO, PENN. An ideal steam-heated Autumn home: elevation, 1,700 feet; open through September and October.

I. D. IVISON, Manager.

Summer Resorts.

Manhattan Beach.

Swept by Ocean Breezes.

MANHATTAN HOTEL.

Open Until October 1st.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,

The finest hotels on the Atlantic Coast.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE.

This house is located in the best of the Adirondacks amid some of the grandest scenery. Elevation, 2,049 feet. Good fishing and hunting. Stages and mail daily. Telegraph office in house. Railroad station, four miles.

GARDINER & GEORGE, Props., Post Office address Cascadeville, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.

TAYLOR HOUSE AND COTTAGES, ON SCHROON LAKE.

This popular resort will remain open till Oct. 1. September is the best month for bass fishing, deer hunting, and bird shooting. For full particulars send for "Mountain, Lake, and Brook." Address

C. F. TAYLOR & SON, Taylor's-on-Schroon, Warren Co., N. Y.

PASSACONAWAY INN, York Cliffs, Maine.

SEPTEMBER RATES ON APPLICATION.

ROMER GILLIS, Manager.

BOLTON-ON-LAKE GEORGE.

LAKEVIEW HOUSE.

R. J. BROWN, Proprietor.

PLEASANT DRIVE, HUNTER TO WINDHAM, nine miles, given boarders free. COE'S MOUNTAIN HOME. Windham, N. Y.

Unfurnished Rooms

HOTEL BERESFORD, CORNER 81ST ST. AND Central Park West.—One very choice corner suite of rooms and bath from Oct. 1; also, one suite of four rooms and bath; all rooms outside and fronting both Central Park and Manhattan Square; the very best location on Manhattan Island.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR CAPS AND GOLD LACE.—Philadelphia Depot, Q. M. Department, No. 1428 Arch St., Philadelphia, August 10, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., MONDAY, September 9, 1895, for furnishing the U. S. Quartermaster's Department with 40,000 Forage Caps and 3,000 yards Gold Lace. Bids for delivery at other points will be entertained. Bidders must state earliest date when they will commence delivery and the quantities they will deliver monthly thereafter. AT LEAST 12,000 CAPS MUST BE DELIVERED ON OR BEFORE NOVEMBER 15 NEXT, AND 6,000 MONTHLY THEREAFTER. The usual guarantee in ten per centum of the value of the articles proposed for must accompany proposal. Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Full information regarding the caps and lace can be had upon application at the Schuylkill Arsenal, in this city. Blanks for proposals will be furnished by this office upon application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Caps or Lace," as the case may be, addressed to Lieut. Col. A. F. ROCKWELL, Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A.

THE "SHORT-AD" PAGE.

Proverbs.

From Harper's Bazar.

A visitor was lamenting the waywardness of a young friend, and concluded by saying: "After all, it but proves how true are our old proverbs. 'One man can take a horse to water, but twenty men can't make him drink.'"

"You can't prove anything by a proverb," answered the lively girl, who listened. "Or, rather, you can prove anything upon earth you wish. Here's a proverb that answers yours back: 'A bird that can sing and won't sing must be made to sing.'"

"Try it again," laughed the first speaker.

"'A rolling stone gathers no moss.'"

"Easy enough," answered her companion. "'A setting hen never gets fat.' When you tell me, 'A penny saved is a penny earned,' I answer, 'You may be penny wise and pound foolish.' and if you say, 'Speech is silvern, but silence is golden,' I can reply, 'A word is better than a wink—to a blind horse.'"

"And what do you say to this?" asked the other, demurely. "'Proverbs are the wisdom of nations.'"

"Easy enough," retorted the other. "'Borrowed wisdom is too cheaply got.'"

A Nevada Woman Surprises Boston.

From The Boston Transcript.

The ladies who came with their Knights seemed to be very much the same order of beings as the Christian Endeavor ladies, though the men were as wide apart as the poles. Naturally they had their observations to make. "Perhaps you will be amused," writes a correspondent, "to know what a young woman from Nevada thinks of Boston women. We were out sailing with this young woman one day, and, in the course of conversation, she remarked that she thought Boston women were 'crude.' Probably noticing some expression of surprise, she continued: 'I daresay you don't agree with me, but I think they are not only crude, but double-faced, also.' Considering the traditional reserve, coldness, and decorum of Boston women and their supposed Puritanic consciences, we wondered what acquaintances this Nevada young woman could have made."

Boston's Old Granary Burial Ground.

From The Critic.

On a street-car in Boston, one of the visiting Christian Endeavor young ladies was heard to say: "We must surely go to the Old Granite Burying Ground." "Is it Old Granite?" was the response. "It sounded like that, but perhaps it's the Old Granny Burying Ground. On further consideration, I think it is."

A Noble Calling.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"Aw—your gwandfather made his money in twade, I pwesume," casually remarked Lord Izwiskers.

"Yes, m'lord," answered the young American girl, "but in a calling that the nobility have not disdained—the real estate business. Selling titles, you know."

Proposals.

AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Room 209 Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, New-York, Aug. 27, 1895.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Bids or proposals for doing the work and furnishing the materials called for in the approved forms of contract now on file in the office of the Aqueduct Commissioners for constructing new highways and their appurtenances, &c., (Line No. 1 and Line No. 4,) in the town of Cortland, Westchester County, New-York, will be received at this office until Friday, Sept. 13, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and they will be publicly opened by the Aqueduct Commissioners as soon thereafter as possible, and the award of the contract for doing said work and furnishing said materials will be made by said Commissioners as soon thereafter as practicable.

Blank forms of said approved contract and the specifications thereof, and bids or proposals, and proper envelopes for their inclosure, form of bonds, and all other information, can be obtained at the above office of the Aqueduct Commissioners on application to the Secretary.

By order of the Aqueduct Commissioners,

JAMES C. DUANE, President.

EDWARD L. ALLEN, Secretary.

Furnished Rooms.

11TH ST., 26 EAST.—Handsome, large, sunny room, with connecting room; excellent table; reasonable.

47th STREET, 12 EAST.—Choice Rooms, en suite or single; superior table; parlor dining room. References.

52d ST., 41 WEST.—Handsome rooms; private baths if desired; parlor dining room; excellent table; terms moderate.

206 WEST 44th ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to rent, without board, in private family. References.

42d ST., 217 WEST.—Handsome furnished rooms; large closets; running water; home comforts.

48th ST., 63 WEST.—Large connecting front rooms; southern exposure; electric lights; steam heat; sanitary plumbing.

62 WEST 46th ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board, if desired, in small family; everything first-class.

428 WEST 34th ST.—Newly furnished rooms; also back parlor; terms moderate.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family. 235 East 38th St.; ring Cook's bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; understands all branches of French and English cooking; four years' best city references; city or country. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK, LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS, CHAMBERmaid.—By two girls, together, as cook and laundress, waitress and chambermaid; best city references. 169 East 33d St.; ring four times.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable middle-aged woman; would do the entire work of small family; good city reference. L. G., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a good reliable woman; thoroughly understands her business; in a private family; good city reference. M. C., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young North of Ireland Protestant woman as good cook and to do coarse washing; good city reference. 333 West 40th St., top floor.

COOK.—By an excellent woman as first-class cook; Protestant; all kinds of desserts and creams; a first-class baker. 507 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as very good plain cook; will assist with washing; city or country; references. 101 West 45th St., first floor.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By reliable, trustworthy young woman as housekeeper to priest; five and a half years in last place; highly recommended. Address A. M. T., 208 East 44th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a woman as housekeeper; fond of children. Mrs. Bronson, 118 Charles St., near Hudson.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By lady as working housekeeper; city or country. 396 8th Av.; ring twice.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced person; competent in all her duties; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; good family seamstress; good packer; accustomed to travel; first-class city references; English Protestant. H. A., 70 West 39th St., Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French competent person; good dressmaker, hairdresser; speaks English and German; good traveler; best city references. E. B., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Parisienne lady's maid; seamstress, dressmaker, good packer; accustomed to travel; best city reference. Maid, 162 West 32d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; respectable girl; city or country; city reference. 121 West 30th St., Room 6.

LAUNDRESS.—In first-class private family; city reference. 429 West 52d St., Mulhern's bell.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly experienced waitress; country preferred; best references; wages, $25. 106 East 38th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a first-class laundress; has done laundry work in a private family; wishes washing of two gentlemen at her home. K. Bell, 206 East 41st St.

Miscellaneous.

HOUSECLEANING.—By married woman to go out housecleaning and mending. 243 East 59th St.

MANICURE.—Wishes few customers at her parlor or their residence. Miss Bryant, 105 East 26th St.

YOUNG GIRL LATELY LANDED WISHES any kind of work. 320 West 49th St.; ring bell twice.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Age, 32; first-class city references; thoroughly experienced; best salads; fine drink mixer; good table decorator; not afraid of work; city or country; perfectly temperate; moderate wages. Julien, 884 6th Av., second floor.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a competent French couple; man first-class butler; wife first-class cook; understand their business thoroughly; French and American cooking; best city references. 140 West 30th St. Jules.

BUTLER.—By a young Swede as butler or assistant in a first-class private family; left last place on account of lady giving up house; best city and personal references. C. E. Dalin, 342 East 42d St.

BUTLER.—By strictly temperate and industrious young man; thoroughly trained indoor servant; will be found a most reliable person; good city personal references. Butler, 914 6th Av., third flat.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced butler; best city references from first-class New-York families; not afraid of hard work; moderate wages. Jules, Box 260 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly experienced; wages not under $50; good English and American references; age, 31; active and smart appearance. G. D., Box 338 Times, Up Town

BUTLER and VALET.—Single-handed; Swiss; speaks several languages; thoroughly competent and trustworthy with his duties; best references. William, Box 393 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; speaks English fluently; understands his business in every particular; in private family; excellent city references. L. G., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent man; several years' experience, both here and in England; best personal references from prominent families. F., 129 East 24th St.

BUTLER.—English; 27; good table decorator; best salads; willing to do general indoor work; highly recommended. Experience, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By competent man as first-class butler; in private family; or valet; first-class references. H. H., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman, single-handed or as second man; thoroughly competent; good references. A. B., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Several years' highest personal and written recommendations from prominent city families; thoroughly experienced; temperate; obliging, industrious, faithful; stylish appearance; skillful, careful driver; prefers charge of gentleman's stable. Trustworthy, 395 4th Av.

COACHMAN.—By Swede; honest, sober, and trustworthy; experienced horseman; thoroughly understands the care and management of nervous horses; will be found quite willing and obliging; six years with last employer; very best of reference. Olson, Box 184 Times.

COACHMAN.—By married man; has the best of reference; capable of taking care of horses, harness, carriages; also understands the teaching of horseback riding. F. C., 127 East 86th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as coachman in American family; speaks German; first-class good recommendation from last place. 94 Franklin St., Greenpoint, L. I.

COACHMAN.—Married; several years highest recommendations; thoroughly competent; temperate, obliging; country preferred. Thomas, 834 Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN.—Stylish driver; 28 years; first-class references; able to take care of gentleman's establishment. Henry Schrader, 820 10th Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; disengaged on account of family going abroad; highest personal and written references. Faithful, 115 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—By a young Englishman; thoroughly understands his duties; good city references. J. F., 1,162 3d Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By first-class practical English gardener. E. J. Dexter, Newport, R. I.

Miscellaneous.

COOK.—By a first-class French chef, with best references; in a private family. J. P., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

FARMER.—Position as superintendent or working foreman by practical American; familiar with stock raising, dairying, general farming, &c.; references. Address, with full particulars, Pierce, Box 325 Westfield, N. J.

RELIABLE MAN, HANDY WITH TOOLS, desiring outdoor life, will take charge of fine country place during Fall and Winter for nominal wages, (board, &c.) Watson, Box 200 Times.

Excursions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,) BY DAY LINE STEAMERS

"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..9 A. M.

" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier....9 "

Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH

Swept by Ocean Breezes.

KERKER'S ORCHESTRA (50)..2:00, 7:10

RICE'S BURLESQUERS, "1492"..9 P. M.

RICE'S CIRCUS CARNIVAL..3:30 and 9:00

GREAT BICYCLE TRACK.....open all day

PAIN'S FIREWORKS.....8:15 P. M.

This afternoon, 2:00. Evening, 7:10. Sunday, 3:30, 7:30.

KERKER'S GRAND ORCHESTRA

—50 performers with—

MISS CAROLINE HAMILTON, } of the MR. EUGENE COWLES, } Bostonians, and MISS GERTRUDE RUTLEGE.

Last night of Pain's Fireworks.

GARDEN THEATRE. Mr. A. M. Palmer, Sole Manager. Mats. Wed. & To-day. Evenings at 8:15.

21st Week Du Maurier's **Trilby**

Dramatized by Paul M. Potter.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Ev'gs at 8. Matinée To-day 2.

"Two Orphans, with a dash of Carmen."—Adv.

The City of Pleasure.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Roof Garden. Last Week.

MONDAY, SEPT. 9, OPENING OF REGULAR MUSIC HALL SEASON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. A MARVELOUS SUCCESS.

"THE SPORTING DUCHESS."

Mats. To-day & Wed., 2. Eve., 8.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday. Reserved Seats, Orchestra Circle & Balcony, 50c. Roars of Applause—Herald.

THE GREAT DIAMOND ROBBERY.

LYCEUM. 4th Av. and 23d at 8. Matinée Sat., 2. SOTHERN.

THE PRISONER OF ZENDA.

Note: Curtain Rises at 8 sharp.

Standard Theatre. Matinée at 2. To-night at 8.

The Original Cast. CHARLEY'S AUNT.

SEPT. 9—THE CAPITOL, by Augustus Thomas.

14TH ST. THEATRE. NEAR 6TH AV. Best Seats, $1. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

IN OLD KENTUCKY.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. THE PASSING SHOW.

Next Week—Lewis Morrison in Faust.

GARRICK. E. M. & JOSEPH HOLLAND. Eve'gs at 8:30. Mat. To-day, 2.

A MAN WITH A PAST.

CANARY & LEDERER'S CASINO & Roof Garden. THE MERRY WORLD. To-night! Mat. To-day. LAST 2 NIGHTS OF ROOF GARDEN.

DALY'S

Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY. Special engagement of MRS. POTTER, MR. BELLEW.

and production of the picturesque and romantic drama, the last successful Parisian novelty,

LE COLLIER DE LA REINE, (The Queen's Necklace.)

EVERY NIGHT AT 8. Mrs. Potter as Marie Antoinette, Mrs. Potter as Olivia, Mr. Bellew as Cardinal Rohan, and Mr. William Redmund, Mr. Ward, Mr. St. Maur, Miss Haswell, Miss Hosford, &c.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

PALMER'S	EVENINGS AT 8:15. Enormous Success.	DELLA FOX
PALMER'S		DELLA FOX
PALMER'S		DELLA FOX
PALMER'S		DELLA FOX
PALMER'S	FLEUR-DE-LIS	DELLA FOX
PALMER'S

UNITY AND THEN VICTORY

Kings County Democrats Eagerly Await Results of Conference.

FAILURE TO AGREE MEANS DEFEAT

Attitude of the Regulars a Source of Hope for Harmony—State Senator Coffey Talks of Prospects.

Democrats in all parts of New-York State are watching eagerly the attempts to bring about harmony in the party, particularly in Kings County and New-York.

Chairman J. W. Hinkley of the Democratic State Committee, talking to a reporter for The New-York Times on the prospect of harmony, said:

"The Times's editorial and the way it is following that up with calls for harmony in the Democratic Party are most commendable, and will, I am very sure, meet with a hearty response from the Democrats in the district which I have the honor to represent on the State Committee.

"If the advice of The New-York Times, as at present enunciated, is followed, I have but little doubt that a Democrat can be elected Governor. I feel that I can safely promise good results in Duchess, Ulster, and Putnam Counties.

"I hope that there will be a very general representation of all elements of the party in the next State Convention, and I do not think that I am assuming too much when I say that I believe that the leading men of the party from all of the counties of the State will receive a cordial welcome regardless of past prejudices or affiliations."

Chairman Bernard J. York of the Executive Committee of the regular wing of the Democratic Party of Kings County yesterday sent to Chairman George Foster Peabody of the Shepard wing of the party a letter informing him of the intention of the committee which he represents to appoint a committee to confer with a similar committee, to be appointed by the other wing, for the purpose of agreeing upon a common plan of action during the coming campaign.

This letter will be submitted by Mr. Peabody to the General Committee, which will meet Monday night in the Athenaeum, and it is expected that the General Committee will respond by authorizing a committee to confer with the other one, and that the result will be a united Democracy this Fall.

The outcome of the conference will be awaited by politicians of all parties with interest, for it is believed that unless the Democrats join hands this Fall the party will be defeated at the polls, whereas, if the two rings do work together in harmony the Republican party will be forced out of power in Kings County.

The present attitude of the regular Democracy on the question of harmony has raised new hopes in the breasts of Democrats who wish for the success of the party, and it is confidently believed that the leaders of the other wing will meet their former opponents half way in the making of a truce.

State Senator Michael J. Coffey, who is one of the foremost leaders of the regular wing, expressed himself yesterday as emphatically in favor of harmony.

"I think the recent action of the regulars wise and timely," he said yesterday. "I am in favor of harmony on a reasonable basis. I believe that the majority of men on both sides are. I am in favor of giving the other wing of the party a fair representation in the Syracuse Convention. They are not entitled to more than one-third. They should get some representation, and if we don't accord it to them here they will get it from the State Convention itself.

"I think the local situation should not be discussed until the matter of the State Convention representation is settled. If both sides agree in regard to the State Convention there will be time to discuss local affairs later. If they cannot agree on a basis of representation in the State Convention they certainly won't be able to come together on local matters.

"I have no candidate for Mayor. I am for the man on whom both divisions of the party can unite. I believe if the party can unite on Judge Gaynor or Mr. Shepard, or any other good man, we can easily win."

"Do you believe the regulars would loyally support Mr. Shepard?" Senator Coffey was asked.

"I can't answer for others," he replied, "but I, for one, will vote and work for Mr. Shepard if the party should select him for its candidate. If I thought Mr. Shepard or any other candidate would not act fairly if elected, I would make my fight against nominating him, but once he became the candidate of the party, I would support him. I don't know a great deal about Mr. Shepard, but I believe he is an able man and a fair man.

"I believe the Republican managers have about conceded that the Democrats will elect their State ticket, if we come together here and in New-York, we will carry the Assembly and perhaps the Senate. A harmonious union in this city and New-York will have a good effect on Democrats throughout the State. Individual preferences should not count at a time like this, but all Democrats should work together in harmony for the success of the party.

DOLLARS FOR THE BROOKLYN FUND

The Idea of a Popular Subscription Makes an Impression on the Public.

The people of Brooklyn who take an interest in the fund to be raised for a gift to the cruiser Brooklyn are already responding to the appeal for dollar subscriptions. The idea of making a testimonial a real tribute from the citizens of the city is finding favor in all sections, and the committee is quite confident that within a week or so it will have made a substantial beginning of the fund.

"Such a fund should certainly be contributed by the people," said Edward M. Grout yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times. "A gift from them would be more valuable than one from a few wealthy men."

"I approve of the dollar subscription plan," said Register Frederick W. Hinrichs. "I think there are enough people in the city who appreciate the honor conferred in having the cruiser named for the city to subscribe the amount necessary for the testimonial."

"By all means let the people subscribe to the Brooklyn fund," said Health Commissioner Emery. "To be a real tribute, the gift must come from the pockets of all the people."

Ex-Congressman Felix Campbell is the Treasurer of the committee. He is heartily in favor of dollar subscriptions, and says he hopes they will increase in popularity during the coming week.

A COLORED PREACHER ARRESTED

He Pays $10 and Is Discharged from Custody.

The Rev. William H. Hopkins, a colored man, fifty-two years old, of 209 East Ninety-seventh Street, who says he is a preacher, lecturer, and campaign speaker, and that he came to this city from Toronto two months ago, was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday, charged by Kate Flynn, of 337 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, with picking up, and retaining, a ten-dollar bill which she dropped at the corner of One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Third Avenue. She made a demand on him for her money, which he persisted he did not have, so she caused his arrest.

Mr. Hopkins still insisted that he did not have the money, but said if Magistrate Simms would allow him, he would give the complainant $10 to avoid further trouble. This proposition was assented to.

Fire Escapes Must Be Provided.

The Superintendent of Buildings, finding that the lodging houses of this city have not been thoroughly inspected for over three years in regard to fire-escape facilities, has given notice to owners that he intends to use all the authority at his disposal to enforce the laws, and will insist on a rigid compliance with all fire-escape regulations.

He also intends to have all hotels inspected as rapidly as possible, and will insist on a prompt enforcement and compliance with all regulations and orders of the department regarding fire escapes, &c.

All plumbers in the city have been notified by the Superintendent that he intends to proceed against those who have not passed an examination and obtained a license.

A DANGEROUS QUARTET

Alleged Mail Box Robbers and Stolen Check Swindlers Arrested—Their Criminal Records.

Four men who have been objects of interest to the police for some time fell into the hands of Acting Captain O'Brien and Detective Sergeant McCauley Thursday at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-third Street, where they were taken into custody as suspicious characters. They gave their names and addresses as Frank Griffin, alias Cahn, twenty-nine years old, of 331 West Thirty-third Street; William Morgan, alias Hamilton, alias Eugene Torbett, twenty-nine years old, of 112 West One Hundred and Fifth Street; John A. Gray, alias Barney Kelly, thirty years old, of 218 West Thirty-ninth Street, and Daniel Kennedy, alias "Brocky Dave," thirty years old, of 435 West Thirty-eighth Street.

The detectives expect to prove that the men have been engaged in robbing letter boxes and abstracting checks from letters which they took from those receptacles.

Gray has been identified by a representative of the National Cash Register Company as the young man with the blonde beard who gave the firm a check for $256.14 in paying a deposit of $25 on a machine. The firm gave its check for $231.14 to settle the difference. The check was drawn by Baker & Williams, storage warehouse keepers, of 437 Greenwich Street, in favor of John Munroe & Co.

In this transaction Gray represented himself as John Munroe of John Munroe & Co., hotel keepers of Elizabeth, N. J. It developed that the check was a stolen one. The National Cash Register Company's check was given in payment for purchases made at another store, and cash was obtained in change. A number of complaints have been made of mail boxes being robbed, and Capt. O'Brien feels elated over the capture of the prisoners. The robberies have been going on for three or four months.

Morgan was arrested in 1886 for burglary and sentenced by Recorder Smyth to seven and a half years' imprisonment. After his release he went to London. There he forged the name of Adam Gilfillin of Gilfillin & Co., East India merchants, for a check book on the Scotland Bank. When he presented the order at the bank a clerk in the employ of Gilfillin & Co. chanced to be present, and Morgan was arrested. He then gave the name of Eugene Torbett. He was sentenced to three years and seven months' imprisonment, but was pardoned last April, as he was said to be dying of consumption. He was placed on board a steamship April 6 and sent to this country.

Kennedy's picture is one of those in the Rogues' Gallery, and he professes to be a bartender. He, with a confederate named Hughes, was arrested for breaking into a saloon and robbing the till, but both men escaped.

Griffin is also an ex-convict. In this later matter he has been identified as having passed a stolen check in payment for a bicycle at the store of George Hasbrouck & Co., 153 West Twenty-third Street, recently.

The four men were arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning and at the request of the detectives the Magistrate granted a continuance until to-day, when they expect to be in possession of more evidence than they now have against the prisoners.

THE LUCANIA BEHIND HER RECORD

But the Cunarder Made Good Time, and Landed Her Passengers Yesterday Afternoon—A Fatal Accident.

The Cunard Line steamship Lucania reached her pier about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, having made a fast passage. She sailed from Liverpool Aug. 31, and from Queenstown Sept. 1, passing Daunt's Rock at 8:07 A. M. She was sighted off Fire Island at 11:50 A. M. yesterday, and was abeam Sandy Hook Lightship at 1:16 P. M. Her time of passage was 5 days 10 hours 10 minutes, which was just seventy minutes behind the eastern time of her sister ship, the Campania, which arrived at Queenstown yesterday morning.

The record trip of the Lucania—5 days 7 hours 23 minutes—was made in October last. She also holds the eastward record from Sandy Hook to Daunt's Rock of 5 days 8 hours 38 minutes, made a year ago this month.

The Campania has a record of 5 days 9 hours 29 minutes over the westward, and 5 days 9 hours 30 minutes over the eastward course.

The Lucania had moderate southwest and northwest winds nearly the entire passage, and very little rough weather. The days' runs were 99, 514, 524, 537, 541, 541, and 26 to the Sandy Hook Lightship. The total distance covered was 2,782 knots.

With a single exception, the trip was void of incident. On the third day out from Queenstown James Noonan, a seaman, while working on deck, caught his hand in the ventilator fans, and was whirled about with such force that his arm was torn from the socket. He died the same day. One hundred and thirty pounds sterling was subscribed by the passengers for his widow and three children in Liverpool.

Among those on board were Sir Henry Tyler and his son, Lieut. Tyler, of the Royal Artillery; the Duke of Alba, a Spanish nobleman, who comes to see the yacht races; Lady Boughy, wife of Sir Thomas Boughy, a famous English huntsman; F. C. R. Hemingway, M. B. Z. Goddard, Mrs. Goddard, J. Dundas Lippincott, Col. Arthur Paget, Prof. F. L. Townsend, Prof. C. Ernest Wogner, P. M. Rhinelander, and Donald Mackay.

FOR PASSING COUNTERFEIT COIN

Bad Dimes Cause the Arrest of an Italian Woman.

Mary Russo, of 318 East Twenty-fourth Street, was arrested yesterday for passing counterfeit coin. Complaint has been made by the grocers in the Eighteenth Police Precinct that a young woman was working off bogus small coin. A grocer, M. Newman, of 337 East Twenty-seventh Street, received a visit from the woman yesterday morning and detained her until a detective came and took her in charge.

The woman protested her innocence, but Mr. Newman says she has passed four bad dimes in his shop in as many days. She was taken before Magistrate Flammer in the Yorkville Police Court, who ordered her sent to Commissioner Shields.

The counterfeit dimes were well executed and of various dates. The policemen think that the woman is a member of a gang of counterfeiters.

Mexican Becomes Insane at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Sept. 6.—Est Callers Delos Olivas, a hotel guest, who suddenly became insane this morning, is being cared for at Police Headquarters to-night. He registered Monday, and, though he omitted to add his address, it is believed that his home is in the City of Mexico. The Mexican, who is a well-built man of middle age and striking appearance, was stricken with the mental malady while eating his breakfast. Other guests in the dining hall were startled by hearing a piercing cry, and, looking in the direction of the Mexican's table, observed him crashing over a screen and plunging through an open window. He landed on the lawn below, but sustained no injuries. The insane man then proceeded to burn up a ten-dollar bill, saying in Spanish: "I've money to burn." Should the Mexican, who is understood to be a man of wealth and influence, not be fully recovered by to-morrow morning, the Chief will wire the Mexican Consul at New-York City.

Bitten by a Young Rattler.

Arthur Rollston, the snake charmer who exhibits his skill and familiarity with the reptiles in an East Fourteenth Street museum, has been watching closely the progress and growth of a little rattlesnake born eight days ago. He noticed at 10 o'clock last night that the older snakes were crowding the little one, and he decided to place the young one in a trunk by himself for the night. Putting a rubber glove on his right hand, he reached into the case for the little rattler, but the snake avoided his grasp and coiled itself up, hissing loudly.

Rollston, forgetting that his left hand was bare, made a grab for it with his naked hand, and the snake buried its fangs in Rollston's left wrist. Rollston, after securing the snake and locking it up by itself for the night, went to Bellevue Hospital, where a physician cauterized and dressed half a dozen minute wounds. Rollston, after announcing that he would dose himself liberally with whisky, went back to the museum.

Milkman Blamed for Diphtheria.

BALDWINS, L. I., Sept. 6.—An epidemic of diphtheria is raging here, and, according to a report made to the Board of Health by Dr. O. L. Lusk of Rockaway Beach, Izsah Thomas, a milk dealer, is responsible for the spread of the disease. Dr. Lusk states in his report that a colored servant employed by Thomas died of diphtheria, and that during her illness the milkman nursed her and served his milk route without changing his clothing.

EXODUS FROM NEWPORT

Summer Guests Depart for New-York to See the Races.

MANY YACHTS SAIL UP THE SOUND

The Rev. Dr. Rainsford Reads a Paper on Alaska, Illustrated by Stereopticon Views—Dinners and Lunches.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 6.—The exodus of cottagers who desire to witness the yacht races is by every boat and train, and many others have gone to New-York on yachts. Practically all will return by the close of next week, when the cottage colony once more will resume its social activity.

Among those who left to-day for the races were Count Sierstorpff, Miss Marie Winthrop, Frederic Sheldon, and Col. George R. Fearing.

James J. Van Alen returned to-day from the Maine woods, where he had been hunting and fishing. After sending out cards for a dinner party for next Friday night, Mr. Van Alen left for New-York to see the first race.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Troth and Misses Lillian and Emily Troth arrived from Philadelphia to-night to visit Mrs. John R. Drexel, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Troth. Among the other arrivals to-night from New-York were Miss Low, to visit Mrs. C. H. Baldwin; William M. Bates, to visit Louis P. Roberts, and Theodore A. Havemeyer, Mrs. Charles H. Berryman, Mrs. Isaac Bell, and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs returning to their Summer residences. Other arrivals to-day were Paymaster Livingston Hunt, United States Navy; Franklin Bartlett, J. A. Tobin, W. Preston Hicks, J. Moses, J. E. King, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Borg, Miss Beatrice Borg, John H. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Hatfield, New-York; Mrs. J. D. Carlisle, Cincinnati; Dr. Voewerk, J. With, Hamburg, Germany; Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Shumway, Springfield, Ill.; J. Bradley Cummings, Elliott D. Rahlin, J. G. Elliot, and C. T. Derry, Boston.

Mrs. J. H. Blackwell, Miss C. M. Blackwell, H. C. Blackwell, Trenton; E. M. Carroll, E. A. Wentz, Mrs. E. L. Roberts, Sidney L. Roberts, Baltimore; Mrs. E. T. Blackwell, W. E. Dean, Hopewell, N. J.; George W. Grant, London; Henry M. Decker, Miss B. M. Deckert, Mrs. Charles Dissell, Albert Dissell, Miss Julia A. Dissell, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Busby, Miss Roberts, Morristown, N. J.; Miss Krebs, Syracuse; Miss Sharpless, Camden, N. J.; H. W. Leeds, Atlantic City; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Parmeele, East Bloomfield, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. George C. Mapes, Chicago; Mrs. J. H. Mahoney, Minneapolis.

The Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Church, New-York, read a paper upon Alaska to-night at the villa of Major Theodore K. Gibbs, whose guest he is, before the Town and Country Club. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Prof. Alexander Agassiz, and many other cottagers who are members were present. Dr. Rainsford manipulated a stereopticon, by which he illustrated his discourse, using some fine slides made by the late Prof. Cooke.

Mrs. George Henry Warren entertained at lunch to-day, and to-night Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. James Stillman, Mrs. C. Beach, and Mrs. Gray, wife of Judge John C. Gray, entertained at dinner. Mrs. Gray after the repast had her dining room quickly transformed into a theatre, and others having joined her dinner company, the Hindu fakirs gave a performance.

Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby has sent out cards for a lawn party to-morrow, and Mrs. E. A. Tower for a similar entertainment Monday.

H. O. Bax-Ironside of the British Embassy left for Bar Harbor to-day. J. G. Ford of the embassy went over to Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin's cottage, where he will visit a week.

Registered at the Casino to-day were Mrs. H. M. Cox, Miss Adelaide Cox, Miss Julia Reynolds, Franklin Bartlett, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Comtes, Providence, and Prince Lowenstein, Berlin.

Cottagers thronged the grand stand of the baseball grounds this afternoon to see the third game of the series between the two crack Summer resort teams of Atlantic City and Newport. The latter won —11 to 5—but the Atlantic City players, by winning Wednesday and Thursday, carried off the series.

Miss Kettletas of New-York sent a large check for the Police Relief Association Fund to-day.

To-day's arrivals at Conanicut are A. H. Jones, St. Louis; Robert Rulon, L. H. Stocker, Philadelphia; Miss J. L. Elbert, Detroit.

United States Supreme Court Justice Henry B. Brown left Conanicut to-day for Washington to resume his judicial duties.

The last Casino dance of the season took place last to-night. The attendance was not large. Nearly all the young men had gone to New-York for the yacht races, and many of the lady frequenters of the hops, knowing this, had remained away. Army and navy officers and their families were on hand, and the floor was well filled for every number. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt was in pearl colored satin. Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, who came early with her mother, was in white silk, with wide blue ribbon trimmings. Miss Whitehouse wore a rich gown of blue figured silk.

Among the others present were Mrs. Gertrude C. V. Hamilton, Commander F. W. Dickens, United States Navy; Mrs. Dickens, Hollis H. Hunnewell, Jr., Mrs. C. N. Beach, Miss Beach, Capt. H. C. Taylor, United States Navy; Mrs. Taylor, Miss Taylor, James Otis, Lieut. W. W. Hart, United States Army; Miss Hattie Gammell, Mrs. Walter Norman Eldridge, Frank W. Andrews, Jr., the Rev. Braddin Hamilton, Mrs. George S. Scott, Miss Scott, Commander L. C. Logan, United States Navy; Mrs. Logan, R. R. Remington, Mr. and Mrs. Harper Pennington, Hamilton B. Tompkins, Moses Taylor, H. R. Taylor, Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor, Miss Sybil Sherman, Miss Taylor.

Milton Barger, Prof. Charles W. Shields, Lieut. Commander Duncan Kennedy, United States Navy; Mrs. Kennedy, Walter S. Andrews, Mrs. Alexander Barret, Miss Barret, Cecil Barret, Mrs. J. R. De Lamar, William Lyman, Miss C. Ogden Jones, Mr. and Mrs. A. Livingston Mason, Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, and Henry Whitehouse.

LENOX.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 6.—Mrs. Henry A. Barclay gave a ball this evening at Bonnie Brae, which was the first large society entertainment of the Autumn season. Mrs. Barclay and Miss Barclay received their guests in the large hall, which was decorated with flowers from the Barclays's own greenhouse. The three spacious piazzas were enclosed with red cloth, and palms and potted plants were used in the decorations. The piazzas were lighted with Japanese lanterns. The ball was given for Miss Barclay. It was the first large party the Barclays had given since Miss Barclay came out.

The dancing took place in the large hall, which is finished in California red wood, in the dining room, and on the piazzas. Phoenix Ingraham led the cotillion at midnight, in the large hall, dancing with Miss Barclay, who wore a French gown of light pink, silk-figured with bunches of La France roses, and ornaments of diamonds.

The favors were very pretty. Among the most attractive were the bows and arrows made by Miss L. Foster of Greenwich, Conn. The bows were for the young women and the arrows for the men. They were decorated with ribbons of all colors. All the other favors were brought from abroad by Mrs. Barclay. The souvenir favors consisted of baskets filled with flowers, having ribbon handles. The companion souvenirs were boutonnières atached to burrs, to stick on the coat when thrown. Another pretty set of favors consisted of Spanish bells for the ladies, and castanets for the men. The silver favors consisted of salt spoons for the young women, and pencils for the men.

The Barclays are entertaining a large house party, among whom are Miss Frances Campbell, Miss Ethel Whitney, Phoenix Ingraham, B. R. Bayne, and H. A. Barclay, Jr., All these were present at the ball. Among others present were the Misses Ives, Miss Webb, the Misses Parsons, the Misses Barnes, the Misses Stokes, Miss Emily Sloane, Miss Eastman Johnson, Miss Gasquet, the Misses Sands, Miss Mildred Devereux, Miss Eloise Davis, Miss Caroline Morgan, Miss Higginson, Miss Winthrop, Miss Kate Carr, Mrs. B. Miffin, Miss Pellew, Miss Robinson, Mrs. J. Searle Barclay, D. W. Bishop, Jr., H. Kernochan, Jameson Cotting, J. Searle Barclay, Jr., A. Schermerhorn, G. Morgan, Phillips Sands, Baron Hermon, Baron von Ketteler, Beekman Winthrop, F. James, Priton Van Rensselaer, and George Woolsey.

Among the pretty gowns were those of Miss Frances Campbell, who wore a blue satin, with diamond ornaments; Miss Ethel Whitney, who was dressed in pink satin and wore a diamond crescent, and Miss Eastman Johnson, who was in white satin, combined with Oriental silver gauze.

Mrs. Anson R. Phelps Stokes has a large house party at Shadow Brook. It includes Baroness Halkett, who is her oldest daughter. A garden party will be given for her to-morrow afternoon. Many invitations have been issued. It will be the first social affair at the Stokes cottage this season.

The engagement has just been announced of Miss Ethel Stokes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, to John Hoyt, son of Alfred Hoyt of New-York. The young persons have received many congratulations from their friends to-day. The wedding will take place in Lenox, Oct. 31, in Trinity Church.

Mr. and Mrs. William Porter, and Robert T. Altemus of Philadelphia, and Mrs. E. J. Seymour of Brooklyn, who came to Lenox on a four-in-hand yesterday, drove on this morning to the north. They were to be in Williamstown to-night. Mr. Porter has driven his four-in-hand all the way from Philadelphia, and will go on to Troy, returning home through New-York State.

Several dinner parties took place this evening, and more will be given to-morrow evening. Among those who will give dinners to-morrow are Mrs. Carlos De Heredia and Mrs. David Lydig.

A party arrived in Lenox to-day consisting of Mrs. M. H. Simpson, Mrs. Morris, Miss Price of Boston, and Mr. W. Wilson Barker of England. They are driving through the Berkshire Hills. Walter Suydam of New-York arrived to-day, as the guest of Mrs. F. K. Sturgis at Clipston Grange.

BAR HARBOR.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 6.—"Off to Lenox!" is the cry here now, and it is being taken up by a large majority of the Summer guests at this place.

Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer of New-York gave a dinner to-night at Chatwold. The mansion was lighted brilliantly, and was decorated with flowers and greens. Those present were Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. E. Schieffelin Blois, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Teal, Mrs. J. Madison Taylor, Mrs. David Worden, Miss Davis, Mrs. Snelling, Mrs. R. C. McCormick, Mrs. George Place, Mrs. John D. Jones, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Tolfrey, and Mrs. Henry Drayton.

A dinner was given to-night by Thomas J. Bush of New-York. The dining room was lighted with myriads of tiny candelabra, and decorated with palms that reached to the ceiling. A large oval centrepiece of pink sweet peas was fringed with maidenhair fern. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. William Brice of New-York, Miss Susie Sturgis, Miss Christine W. Biddle, Miss L. S. Baird, Dr. and Mrs. Wallace Neff, Miss Hare, Miss Borda, Charles Farnum, Willing Hare, Chester J. McCoy, and Arthur Fortunatus Coby.

Mrs. Potter Palmer gave a small luncheon at Mercer cottage to-day.

Mrs. George Baldwin Newell of Tuxedo Park, N. Y., gave a dinner at Montgomery cottage this evening.

Mrs. Charles Phelps and Miss Phelps of New-York left for Lenox to-night.

Mr. Samuel Andrews and family left to-night for Jackson.

SARATOGA

SARATOGA, Sept. 6.—The Ballston Hounds will open to-morrow the hunting season by a meet at a hamlet south of this place, called Dunning Street. There will be a large attendance of Saratoga cottagers.

The Knights Templars of Crusade Commandery of Baltimore, Md., arrived to-night at Congress Hall. The party includes Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hatter, Mr. and Mrs. S. Regester, Charles Clark, Stephen Mason, Miss Lula Morris, Mrs. Mabbett, Miss Regester, J. H. Snyder, M. Sheehan, Mrs. James Webb, Miss Webb, Miss Marston, Miss Hatter, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Mabbett, John Sheehan, Walter Rowles, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Miller, Miss Miller, Mr. Lingenfulder, Mr. and Mrs. M. Schuman, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Spence, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Becker, Mrs. J. H. Snyder, Jr., Miss Lohrfink, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Starr, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Sessions, Dr. P. V. Benson, Thomas B. McDowell, Robert Womble, and John M. Barrett.

Philadelphia Commandery reached here this evening. The party includes Mr. and Mrs. George Vandergrift, Mr. and Mrs. Leithead, Miss S. J. Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Slocum, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jackson, Miss Harney, David Garnell, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, E. C. Wagner, Miss Ulmer, A. L. Laubenstein, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Rudolph, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Baker, Miss S. Baker, R. J. Linden, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Callahan, Aaron Hesler, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Wagner, Nathan Marple, Mr. and Mrs. W. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Wilkins, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Schaffer, Mr. and Mrs. William King, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Buck, Mr. and Mrs. W. Thompson, Miss A. Mullen, and Miss E. Mullen.

Among the late arrivals from New-York City are Mrs. S. Hydeman, Miss Hydeman, Mrs. F. F. Beales, George W. Leonard, Joseph A. Norton, M. Danenbaum, E. Hicks Herrick, Thomas J. Hartnett, Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Loesner, Mrs. William R. Stewart, Stewart Brice, T. S. Beety, Mr. Cook, C. E. Vanpelt, John Blackwood, Col. Henry P. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Gurry, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Lewis, A. B. Woodford, Mrs. J. H. Carroll, Miss S. Spooner, Mrs. J. H. Pessinger, N. Hobart, Miss F. Hobart, Mrs. A. E. Crumble, Frank H. Crumble, George B. Crumbie, John G. Root, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Case, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jones, Mrs. M. Blandy, Mrs. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Smith, Miss Clara W. Vail, John R. Myers, P. Ladenburg, P. J. Fox, Miss Beach, Miss Emily Beach, Anson Phelps Stokes, R. G. Horr, Sidney New.

From Brooklyn—Mr. and Mrs. James L. Trueslow, Mrs. A. L. Adams, Mrs. L. E. Andrews, L. Kley, Mr. and Mrs. B. G. McKerman, Miss Helen Ackerman, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Finch, Mrs. Thomas Richardson, Miss Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Van Olinda, Mrs. Edward Banks, H. Swentrel, D. F. Murphy, Mrs. I. D. Yoeman, Miss H. M. Yoeman, Mrs. W. H. Evans.

From Philadelphia—Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Parker, Mrs. Hallowell, William W. Jeffreys, Mrs. Guertler, Miss L. Guertler, Miss Laura Guertler, Miss Eustace, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Reach, Miss Emma Reach, Miss Bertha Reach, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Canfield, S. Canfield, Miss Hill.

LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 6.—Chief Justice Bickel of the Supreme Court, Louisiana, who has been spending the Summer here will leave to-morrow for his Southern home.

Frank B. Hurd vacated his Norwood Park cottage to-day and left for Jersey City.

F. S. Douglass of Newark, N. J., who has been spending the Summer abroad, is now occupying his cottage at Monmouth Beach.

Gov. Hastings and family of Pennsylvania are the guests of ex-Mayor and Mrs. E. H. Fitler at their Ocean Avenue cottage at Elberon. The Governor arrived yesterday, and Mrs. Hastings and family, who will spend two weeks at the shore, came to-day.

Charles Carson of New-York will spend September at the Woolley homestead.

Adolph Lewisohn of New-York, who recently purchased the Childs cottage at Elberon, will soon begin the work of remodeling the cottage.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Sir Henry Tyler of London is at the Windsor.

—J. Malcolm Forbes of Boston is at the Albemarle.

—Col. Henry Kyd Douglas of Baltimore is at the Gilsey.

—David A. Wells of Norwich, Conn., is at the Park Avenue.

—Col. William Goddard of Rhode Island is at the Brunswick.

—Gen. J. J. Coppinger, United States Army, is at the Brevoort.

The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer of Boston is at the Buckingham.

—William Preston Johnston of New-Orleans is at the Marlborough.

—United States District Attorney William A. Poucher of Oswego is at the Union Square.

—The Duke of Alba of Spain, Col. Paget of London, and ex-Secretary William C. Whitney are at the Waldorf.

—The Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson of Chicago, E. Prentiss Bailey of Utica, and ex-Congressman John E. Lamb of Indiana are at the Holland.

—Senator George Gray of Delaware, Sir David Macpherson of Toronto, Henry L. Pierce of Boston, and Samuel H. Cramp of Philadelphia are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Senator John L. Mitchell of Wisconsin, Gen. William B. Franklin of Hartford, and Judge Charles F. Brown of the New-York Supreme Court are at the Murray Hill.

Our reasons for selling short-trouser boys' clothes without profit, while plain to us may not be so apparent to you. The clue of the whole mystery is in the force of habit.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Dominick Corcoran of 500 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and Patrick Stafford of Spuyten Duyvil, under arrest on a charge of causing the death of George Paulsen of 706 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, who was fatally injured Labor Day by a baseball, were discharged by Magistrate Mott yesterday. The Magistrate held that the fatality was accidental.

—The Rev. Andrew Murray of Wellington, South Africa, will hold a conference Sept. 9 and 11 at the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. During this conference Mr. Murray will speak each afternoon at 3:30 o'clock and each evening at 8 o'clock.

—The examination of Republican Election Inspectors was begun yesterday at Police Headquarters. Those examined represent the first eighteen Assembly districts. Gen. Rodenbough expects to get through with all the Republican Inspectors by Monday.

—The Right Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, D. D., S. T. D., Bishop of Pittsburg, will preach at the Church of the Holy Nativity, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. A special musical service will be rendered by the full choir.

Mr. Maurice Bischoffsheim, a cadet of the celebrated Paris house of that name, will arrive in New-York to-day from an extended tour around the world.

Brooklyn.

—Morris Miller, twenty-nine years old, of 457 Watkins Street, and Morris Cloth, thirty-two years old, of 200 Eastern Parkway, were arrested last night for stealing forty-nine coats from Joseph Larsen and Harris Miller, clothiers, of Belmont Avenue and Christopher Street.

—Barbara Ketz, two years old, of Rockaway Avenue and Eastern Parkway, yesterday, fell into a large kettle of boiling fruit and syrups, which her mother was preparing for preserves, and was so badly scalded that she may die.

—A Putnam Avenue trolley car last night struck a wagon driven by James Rogers of 892 Kent Avenue, in Fulton Street, near the bridge plaza, knocking the wagon over and injuring the horse so severely that it had to be shot.

Yonkers.

—The Republicans of the First Assembly District will hold their Assembly district convention this afternoon at 8 o'clock in Wiggin's Hall for the purpose of electing delegates to the State, Senatorial, and Judiciary Conventions.

—Cards are out announcing the wedding of Miss Carrie S. Thorne, daughter of Mrs. Aletta M. Thorne, to John Henry Bright, to take place Wednesday evening, Sept. 11, at 23 Main Street.

—Mazeppa Steamer Company, No. 3, of Nyack, has accepted an invitation to participate in the general parade of the Yonkers Fire Department, as the guests of Irving Hose Company, Oct. 17.

—The Republican leaders seem inclined to renominate Mayor John G. Peene for a second term. The only candidate so far mentioned on the Democratic side is Edwin L. Thomas.

—Katie Hadzer, Maggie Bordon, Agnes Strahn, Mary Williams, Mary Kitt, and Florence Willmore held a fair, and raised $25 for the benefit of the sick poor in St. Joseph's Hospital.

—Harold Jones, thirteen years old, of 78 Ashburton Avenue, fell from a tree yesterday morning, and was taken to St. John's Riverside Hospital in an unconscious condition.

—The steamer Grand Republic made its last excursion to Rockaway Beach from Yonkers yesterday, and for that occasion the fare was reduced to 30 cents.

—A new high-frame picker feed of improved construction and speed has recently been put in place in the Smith Carpet Mills.

—The members of the Yonkers Bicycle Club will have a moonlight excursion Monday night, leaving Peene's wharf at 7:15.

—Kitching Post, G. A. R., held its first meeting in its new headquarters in Odd Fellows' Hall last evening.

—Mrs. J. N. Crane and Miss Jennie Crane of Belvidere, N. J., are visiting Yonkers friends.

—The Misses Hattie and Eva Walsh are spending two weeks at Shokan, in the Catskills.

—Miss Nellie H. Derry of Nyack is visiting her cousin, Mrs. F. R. Webb, in Yonkers.

—Trolley parties are out on the various lines nearly every night.

Westchester County.

—The children of the Westchester Temporary Home in White Plains will hold a fair on the grounds of the home for the benefit of the Building Fund on Wednesday, Sept. 18. A large number of the articles to be sold will be the work of the children. A free stage will carry holders of tickets for the fair to the home and return, starting from the Soldiers' Monument, Broadway and Railroad Avenue.

—The Republicans of the Second Assembly District of Westchester County will hold a district convention to-day at noon, in Lincoln Hall, Mount Vernon, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State, Senatorial, and Judiciary Conventions.

—The Hartsdale Railroad Station on the New-York and Harlem Railroad having been destroyed by fire, the temporary waiting and freight room is in a combination car which stands upon a side track.

THREW HIS BOY IN THE WATER

The Youngster Was Rescued and Carrington, the Father, Drowned.

JAMAICA, L. I., Sept. 6.—Julius Carrington was drowned in the aqueduct this afternoon. He took his son, twelve years old, out fishing in a rowboat. About the middle of the afternoon, after taking off all his clothing except a pair of bathing trunks, he threw his son overboard and then watched the struggles of the boy in the water.

George Stein of Aqueduct was in a boat a few feet away and rescued the boy, taking him back to the boat in which the father was.

Carrington again threw the boy overboard and jumped in himself. Stein plunged into the water and again saved the boy, but the father was drowned.

Whether the father intended to see his son drown and then drown himself, or whether he merely took this heroic method of teaching the boy to swim, is not known.

Skull Crushed by a Truck.

Charles Waltz, a truckman employed by W. Blockman of 226 East Tenth Street, left his heavy truck and team outside a saloon at 247 East Fourth Street last evening while he refreshed himself at the bar. A number of the children living in the neighborhood, while Waltz was absent, am

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HARMONY SOUGHT IN ERIE

Democratic Leaders Are Trying to Obliterate Old Differences.

LESS BITTERNESS THAN FORMERLY

Still a Trace, However, of the Antipathy Caused at the Time ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan Was Leader.

BUFFALO, Sept. 6.—The Democrats of Erie County have been making a hard struggle during the last week to reach some agreement which shall result in united action during the approaching campaign by all factions of the party. Meetings have been held almost daily, and sometimes at the rate of two or three a day, with this end in view.

Both elements of the party have been represented at these meetings. State Committeemen Norman E. Mack and Augustus F. Scheu have been present at almost every one of them, and County Chairman Zillig, Matt Scanlon, John F. Malone, Charles N. Brayton, Jacob Missert, and Alderman John Kennedy have been active as a sub-committee. Others who have been prominent are Dr. John T. Coakley, who is an organization man, Devoe B. Hodson, John Conneen, Herbert Bissell, and Judge Robert C. Titus.

To explain just what the differences are would require a long story, for they had their start at a period which is now in the realm of ancient history. It used to be the old fight between the Sheehan and the anti-Sheehan men. The elements which are now not agreed have come down through the struggle made by the home-rule Democracy against Sheehan, and when Sheehan moved away from Buffalo, that fact brought something of a change in the issue.

There is also something in the present situation which grows out of the differences between the Hill and the Cleveland Democrats, for, although Sheehan was put down by many simply as the lieutenant of Hill, the nature of the fight to-day shows that there was an element which cannot be accounted for on the theory that the original trouble was that which separated Hill and Cleveland men.

Some of the men who were the strongest opponents of Mr. Sheehan when he was at the height of his power here, profess to believe that he did not let go his grip when he went to New-York City. They are as pronounced in their opinions and beliefs in opposition to Mr. Sheehan to-day as they ever were, and the reason why they allow this feeling to crop out, now that Mr. Sheehan has gone away, is that they think he has simply gone to New-York to establish himself with the idea of controlling Erie County politics as an annex to Tammany Hall. They do not like it, and they say they will not have it.

While this feeling crops out here and there among Democrats, it is not this which has made it necessary to hold conferences on the subject of harmony. Without mincing words at all, two things may be put down as expressing important elements in the situation. In the first place, a lack of confidence in the organization as it exists—a belief that under the present management there is not that absolute loyalty and equality for all Democrats which is so desirable.

And the second significant fact is, that many of the old organization men who are prominent in the party locally, and who were once the strongest friends that Mr. Sheehan had, believe that some concession should be made in the way of reorganization.

The situation is quite fully explained and the difficulties made manifest if one looks at some of the propositions which the leaders of both elements have been trying to agree upon. Here are some of them:

"That the Democrats of Erie County get together."

"That in order to do so it is necessary to convince both and all factions of the party that the organization is acting in good faith for the best interest of the whole party."

"That to this end all Democrats, irrespective of past differences, should be invited into the counsels of the organization."

"That representative Democrats of all classes should unite in calling upon the rank and file of the party to attend the caucuses to be held for the choice of district committeemen, and in assuring them, if possible, that those caucuses shall be fairly conducted; and that all Democrats be urged to abide by the result."

"That delegates to the State Convention be made up of trusted men of all factions."

"That the appointment of an Advisory Committee, of, say, fifty men, about evenly divided between the organization men and men who have been opposed to the organization, for the purpose of supervising the work of reorganizing the party and aiding the campaign, would not be a bad thing."

"That the General Committee should be made up of men of all so-called factions by virtue of minority representation, so that, in case there are three members of the committee from each Assembly district, two of them, and not more than two, shall be men who receive the greatest number of votes over all, and the third shall be the man who receives the greatest number of votes from the minority faction."

"That there should be a change in the general character of the District Committee."

"That the present Chairman of the General Committee should resign his Chairmanship and be succeeded by a representative man from the opposing faction."

All these propositions have been discussed at great length, and a sub-committee was appointed to prepare a report and make recommendations, and this report was to have been submitted last Wednesday. A meeting was held, and it was found that out of the great number of propositions, some of which were favored by men of both factions, but on some of which there was no agreement, it was impossible to make a report at that time.

One of the things to which the men outside the regular organization seriously object is that the organization is self-perpetuating. The outsiders complain that the organization calls the primaries, manages them, and perpetuates itself, not giving an absolutely fair show for the expression of opinion on behalf of all Democrats.

The discussions of the various propositions develop the fact that there is far less bitterness in the contest than there has been in other years, when there has been a lack of harmony in the parties. As an illustration of this fact, at one of the conferences Devoe P. Hodson, who has been a strong organization man, and was one of Mr. Sheehan's close adherents, favored the proposition to substitute another man as Chairman in place of Mr. Zillig. He said frankly and with emphasis that he was a personal friend of Mr. Zillig, but he believed that the latter should retire and give place to some one who would inspire confidence in all elements of the party.

Dr. John B. Coates, who is an organization man, also took a position that the men who are in the organization should treat the men who are not in it with such a degree of liberality and fairness as would convince everybody that they were honest in their work for party unity. Judge Titus took essentially the same position.

John Cunneen is not only an organization man, but he is a close personal friend of ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan. The two were formerly law partners. He stood up squarely for the old organization, and declared that members of the General Committee were elected by the people, and they have no business or right to step down and out except as a result of caucuses.

State Committeeman Mack is supposed to be more nearly the leader of the organization men than any one else since Mr. Sheehan left the city. They say that, as Mr. Sheehan departed, his mantle was caught by Mr. Mack. And it may be proper to state that Mr. Mack does not meet with a large share of the hostility and opposition which Mr. Sheehan did. He inspires confidence in places where Mr. Sheehan did not. He is able to lead the party where Sheehan led factions, and in the present situation he has been one of the most active, if not the most active, in trying to reach a settlement of the trouble. He has repeatedly given evidence that he is willing to be fair in his efforts to line up the Democracy with a solid front. He originated the idea of the Advisory Committee, numbering perhaps from twenty to fifty, to be made up of all factions and comprising the best men in the party.

Chairman Zillig, who is also anxious to get all the Democrats together, agrees with this idea, and so, it is understood, does State Committeeman Scheu. If this plan were carried out, an active campaign committee of seven or nine members would be appointed, and they would do the bulk of the campaign work.

The Democrats of Buffalo have not been taking much interest in politics of any description until within two or three weeks. The serious trouble among the Republicans where the Platt and anti-Platt forces are waging bitter warfare with each other led the Democrats to think that with a united front they had chances of success, and it is this idea—because they see the necessity of getting together and of polling the entire party vote—that led to these conferences in the interest of harmony. The discussion which has been had is said by Democrats to be one of the most hopeful signs of the campaign up to date. There will be but one delegation to the State Convention, and such differences as exist in the party will not be aired there.

SHOULD DIVIDE REPRESENTATION.

Committeeman Mack Would Seat Members of All Factions.

BUFFALO, Sept. 6.—The importance to the Democrats of the State of some solution of the factional troubles in New-York and Kings Counties by which all Democrats of those counties may give unqualified support to the State ticket is recognized in no part of the State more than in Erie County.

It was State Committeeman Norman E. Mack of this county who presented the resolution at the meeting of the State Committee, which was the first recognition in an official way of the need of union in those cities. The action of the State Democracy in New-York and the Shepard Democracy in Kings in determining not to unite in primaries has set Democrats here to discussing other possible means of establishing the warring elements on a peace footing.

The proposition made by The New-York Times, that a conference be held and a slate of delegates agreed upon, thereby keeping the trouble out of the State Convention, has the indorsement of Democrats generally. But the organizations failing in that, the question arises, how shall the trouble be adjusted?

Mr. Mack is in favor of giving the contestants from the State and Shepard Democracies representation in the convention, and so important does it seem to him, that he said to-day this matter ought to be taken up by the various counties of the State, and the delegates from all the other counties instructed to favor admission of a part of both elements if they appear at the Syracuse convention.

"There were two ways of settling the difficulty," said Mr. Mack to a correspondent of The New-York Times. "First and best, because it would have kept the contest out of the convention, was the suggestion that the warring factions come together and settle their troubles by arbitration. If they could have agreed on such a division of the delegates as would have been fair to both, that would have been the solution most satisfactory.

"The other solution is to give to each one a portion of the contesting delegations. As a State Committeeman I believe that should be done. It is the plan favored by Senator Hill last year. That course ought to have been pursued then, and if contesting delegations are on hand this year, it is the thing to do this year.

"It is of the greatest importance that the Democrats of the two cities of New-York and Brooklyn give their support to the State ticket this year, and the matter is of so great importance that every other county in the State ought to instruct its delegates to follow a liberal policy at Syracuse.

"Tammany will doubtless fight the proposition, holding that it would be establishing a bad precedent. But we should all remember that rigorous treatment is sometimes necessary.

"It is a wise thing to cut a man's leg off, if by so doing his life may be saved."

"What proportion of the delegates would you favor giving to each organization in New-York?" The Times correspondent asked.

"I do not know the facts in the case well enough to say," said Mr. Mack, "but after the men who are competent to give the State Committee all the information on the subject have done so, I shall favor following a liberal course."

"What is the likelihood of Democratic success this year?"

"It seems to me that it is good if the party nominates strong candidates and the factional differences in New-York and Kings are adjusted. The Republicans are divided in all parts of the State. Their troubles are worse than those of the Democrats. They have the unsavory record of the last Legislature to overcome, and they are bound to suffer by the falling away of the so-called 'independent vote,' which stood with them in the landslide last year. The excise agitation caused by Commissioner Roosevelt's enforcement of the law in New-York City will hurt the Republicans, for the people who are in favor of liberality in the laws will not look to the Republicans to help them."

Mr. Mack said there is little discussion of Presidential candidates among Democrats in this section.

"Two men are talked of," he said, "to some extent. You hear their names mentioned in casual conversations. Those two are David B. Hill and William C. Whitney.

"I should say, from my observation, that the friends of the two are not divided along the old Hill-Cleveland line. Some, who were followers of Cleveland years ago, are more inclined to Hill now. Some of the old Hill men are now talking of Whitney."

Col. Ingersoll's Pocket Picked.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 6.—Ten thousand persons were at Elmwood yesterday to attend the closing session of the reunion of six regiments. Col. Robert G. Ingersoll was the speaker of the day. While he was standing in the crowd his pocket was picked of $250. The money was in a roll, around which was wrapped a draft for $700. This was thrown away and subsequently found, being returned to the Colonel just as he was taking the train for Peoria.

Jumped Overboard While Insane.

The Hamburg-American Line steamer Persia, which arrived yesterday from Hamburg and Cherbourg, reports that Jan Voleski, a steerage passenger, a native of Prague, Bohemia, while temporarily insane, jumped overboard from the forward main deck on Aug. 30. The ship was stopped and two lifeboats quickly launched, but nothing was seen of him. He was bound for Buffalo, where his brother lives.

Revolutionary Pensioner Dead.

CORNING, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Mrs. Azenath Turner died at her home, in Manchester, Ontario County, to-day, aged eighty-nine years. With her death the last Revolutionary War pension of the State of New-York ceases. She received a pension of $12 per month, which was afterward, by a special act of Congress, increased to $30.

PLATT TO NAME JUSTICES

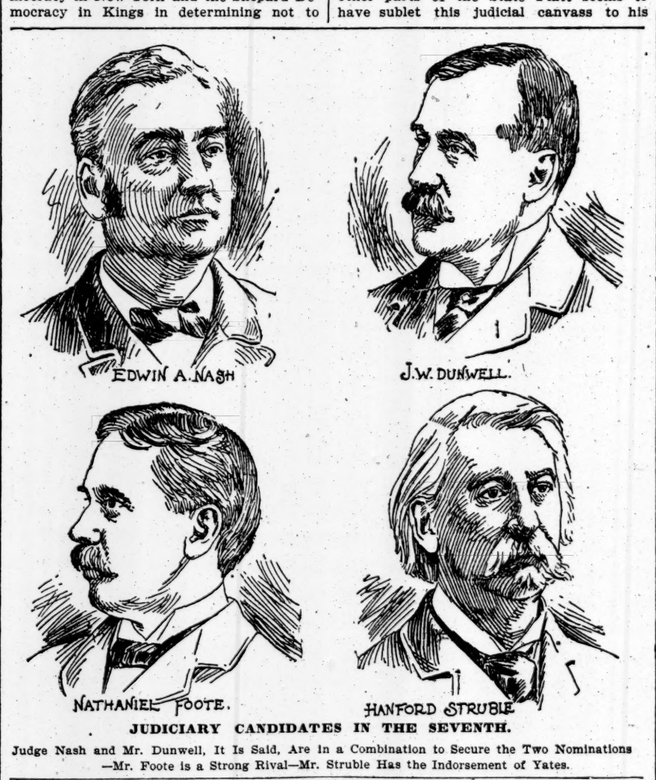
His Lieutenants Will Control the Convention in the Seventh.

ALLIANCE OF NASH AND DUNWELL

Nathaniel Foote, Who Is a Jurist of Ability, May Be Betrayed by the Machine Men, It Is Feared.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 6.—The people of the Seventh Judicial District are about to be given an instructive object lesson in the way Judges are made by Thomas C. Platt. The Republican Judicial Convention is called to meet in this city to-morrow to nominate two Justices of the Supreme Court. Time was when such a convention was composed of the best lawyers of the district, intent upon securing capable men for the Supreme Bench, but all this is changed now, and the rural counties will simply send wire-pullers to Rochester, men selected by Platt's local lieutenants to make the selections desired by him.

On account of a pressure of business in other parts of the State Platt seems to have sublet this judicial canvass to his



JUDICIARY CANDIDATES IN THE SEVENTH.

Judge Nash and Mr. Dunwell, It Is Said, Are In a Combination to Secure the Two Nominations —Mr. Foote Is a Strong Rival—Mr. Struble Has the Indorsement of Yates.

apt pupil George W. Aldridge, whose methods of conducting it are not likely to add to his popularity with reputable Republican lawyers.

The Seventh District consists of the eight counties of Monroe, Livingston, Steuben, Ontario, Yates, Seneca, Wayne, and Cayuga. So strongly Republican is the district that the Democrats have lately fallen into the habit of indorsing all Republican nominations for Justice. Not since 1887 have they had a candidate of their own. In that year John D. Teller of Auburn was defeated by William H. Adams, of Canandaigua, now an aspirant for the Republican nomination for Court of Appeals Judge. Only once in the memory of the present generation of politicians have the Democrats carried the district. That was in 1883.

After repeated balloting the Republicans named John H. Camp of Lyons and Surrogate W. Dean Shuart of Rochester, as their candidates. Camp was known as an unscrupulous political boss, and the means by which his nomination had been accomplished aroused a remarkable revolt among the lawyers of the district. Mr. Shuart was in the unfortunate position of the man with a wicked partner, and was condemned also. Originating in Rochester, the bolt of the Republican lawyers extended to every county in the district. The Democratic nominees, James L. Angle of Rochester and George B. Bradley of Corning, were elected by overwhelming majorities. Justice Angle had served before for a short time as the appointee of Gov. Robinson, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the lamented George W. Rawson. He retired because of the age limitation in 1888, and was succeeded by John M. Davy of Rochester.

After twelve years of service, much of the time on the General Term, Justice Bradley is about to reach the age of seventy, and it is his successor, together with the additional Judge provided for by the new Constitution, that the voters of the district are to elect this Fall.

After this year there is no vacancy on the bench in sight until 1900, when Justice Charles C. Dwight of Auburn will retire. There is naturally no lack of aspirants at this time. Last year there were also two Justices of the Supreme Court elected. The term of Justice William Rumsey of Bath expired, and a second vacancy was caused by the death of Justice Francis A. Mann of Rochester. The first named was re-elected, and County Judge William E. Werner of Rochester was promoted to fill the vacant chair. But neither of these two Judges was successful without the exercise of some of that political skill for which both have a wide reputation.

Werner, especially, had a path filled with obstacles. To fill the vacancy on the bench Gov. Flower had appointed George F. Yeoman, a Republican lawyer of high standing, who had good reason to expect that his own party would not desert him. But after a bitter preliminary campaign Werner triumphed over Yeoman at the Monroe caucuses.

Going outside of his own county he found two formidable rivals, James W. Dunwell of Wayne, and County Judge Edwin A. Nash of Livingston. Dunwell was John H. Camp's law partner for years and succeeded the deceased Camp as the leader of what in the common talk of Wayne men is styled the "Lyons ring." He is, moreover, one of Platt's most trusted lieutenants. Judge Nash had an excellent claim to the nomination because of his long service as County Judge of Livingston, to which he was first elected in 1878, and because on several occasions he had stood aside and allowed other men to obtain the coveted nomination. Moreover, Judge Werner found him to be quite popular in Rochester.

Justice Rumsey was also disturbed at the complications which had arisen and it is generally understood that a reconciliation took place between him and Judge Werner, toward whose canvass he had at first been hostile. The result was that Monroe and Steuben combined forces and it is generally understood that Messrs. Dunwell and Nash were given to understand that they could rely on Rumsey and Werner this year. At any rate the two gentlemen last named were almost unanimously nominated by the Republicans and indorsed by the Democrats. The convention to-morrow is now asked to ratify last year's agreement.

There are three delegates from each Assembly district, making a convention of 39, divided as follows: Monroe, 12; Steuben and Cayuga, each 6; Livingston, Ontario, Wayne, Seneca, and Yates, each 3.

Times have changed since the Republicans of the district opposed John H. Camp's ambition so strongly, for his partner, Dunwell, now has a sure thing, so far as the nomination is concerned. The omnipotent Platt has given the order to name Dunwell, and what Mr. Platt says will go on Saturday. Dunwell has the three delegates of Wayne, where he easily defeated Henry R. Durfee, a respected Palmyra lawyer; the six of Cayuga, in which Dunwell's grateful friend, Congressman Sereno E. Payne, has handsomely paid a political debt to the Wayne leader; and the three of Ontario, controlled by Senator John Raines, whose assured renomination through Dunwell's influence has scandalized the State. Add to these the twelve of Monroe, to be cast for Dunwell by order of Aldridge, and his nomination on the first ballot is assured.

If any more votes were needed, however, Steuben would doubtless furnish them by direction of State Committeeman John F. Parkhurst, another good Platt man.

The fun will come over the second Judgeship. Judge Nash is more of a hard-working jurist than a practical politician, but he has an excellent campaign manager in Edward P. Coyne of Geneseo, a bright lawyer, who is working for Coyne as well as Nash, since he himself expects to become County Judge of Livingston, in the event of Nash's promotion. But Judge Nash has at least three opponents. The Yates delegation is instructed for County Judge Hanford Struble of that county, who has been dispensing justice in Penn Yan for a dozen years, and had previously served as District Atotrney and member of Assembly. The Seneca delegates will support Charles A. Hawley of Seneca Falls, a perennial candidate. Mr. Hawley was in last year's Constitutional Convention. As he is sixty-three years of age, this is probably his last appearance as a candidate for the bench.

Cayuga, Ontario, and Steuben already have Judges, having furnished Charles C. Dwight, William H. Adams, and William Rumsey to the bench. None of these counties will present a candidate unless Steuben should give a complimentary vote to County Judge Frank H. Robinson.

If Judge Nash is to have a really formidable opponent in the convention he will come from Monroe and his name will be Nathaniel Foote. Thereby hangs the tale of Aldridge's supposed treachery to his own county. Rochester, like Buffalo, hungers for more Judges. If its Western neighbor insists on three out of seven, Rochester declines to content itself with two. Having Davy and Werner, her lawyers clamor for Foote also. The newspapers have taken up the cry and have presented statistics to show that Monroe has most of the law business of the district, pays a large part of the taxes, and so on. But newspaper figures have no charm for George W. Aldridge. What Mr. Foote needs just now is delegates. Nominally he has the twelve of Monroe. But practically he does not know whether he has them or not. True, the four district conventions each passed the little type-written resolution sent down to them by the machine managers, in which the delegates are "instructed to use all honorable means" to secure his nomination. That is more than the machine did for Justice Adams, and his Court of Appeals candidacy. In his case the resolutions say in substance that Judge Adams is a nice man, yet neglect to instruct the delegates. But, in spite of the instructions, Mr. Foote's friends feel anxious. The delegates were selected by Aldridge and Justice Werner, it is said, and are of the kind that can be depended upon to obey orders.

As a sample of the under-handed means which have been resorted to for the purpose of defeating Foote in his own county, it is known that in a number of machine wards the lists of delegates prepared by Mr. Foote were altered just before the caucuses, and names of men upon whom Aldridge could easily rely placed on the ballots. Mr. Foote was naturally surprised and indignant at the trick played by the leaders of the Republican organization, who did not dare oppose him openly, but sought to accomplish the same ends by ordering their pliant tools on the ward committees to alter the delegations so that Foote's friends would really be voting for untrustworthy men.

If Nash can be nominated without the twelve votes of Monroe, Aldridge will presumably permit his delegates to support Foote. But with the six men from Yates and Seneca voting for Struble and Hawley it would require the support of every other rural county to nominate Nash, a coalition difficult to effect. The knowing politicians say that if Nash cannot be nominated without Monroe enough delegates will desert Foote to give the Livingston man the victory. Such an act of treachery would arouse great anger among Rochester lawyers, by whom Mr. Foote is highly respected. He is President of the Rochester Bar Association, and served as Chairman of the important Committee on Revision and Engrossment in the Constitutional Convention last year. He is in his forty-sixth year, and has practiced law in Rochester since 1873. Although an active Republican, he has never been a candidate for an elective office.

It is one of the misfortunes of politics that so upright a man as Judge Nash should be yoked with Dunwell in this fight. Many local lawyers would be glad of the nomination of both Nash and Foote, but Platt's open interference in favor of Dunwell makes that impossible. Neither Livingston nor Wayne has had a Supreme Court Judge in more than forty years. This fact, as well as the strong political influences behind Dunwell and Nash, may have had something to do with deterring all of the Monroe aspirants except Foote from entering the lists at this time.

Foote's defeat as the result of defection in his own county, coupled with Platt's action in forcing Dunwell on the party, would produce a situation not unlike that of 1883. It remains to be seen whether independent Republicans would again be willing to combine with the Democrats in a movement for the reform of the Judiciary. Should any such action be undertaken, the advisability of placing the name of either Nathaniel Foote or George F. Yeoman on a fusion ticket with some respected Democrat outside of Monroe County would be immediately suggested.

Nathaniel Foote of Rochester was born Nov. 15, 1849, in Morrisville, Madison County, N. Y., where he lived until 1873, when he removed to Rochester. He was educated at Cazenovia Seminary, Cazenovia, N. Y., and at Hamilton College. He was admitted to the bar at Binghamton in January, 1871, and practiced law at his home in Morrisville until 1873. He has been in continual practice in this city since that date. At present he is a member of the firm of Foote & Havens. He has always been highly regarded in every way. He was the first President of the Rochester Bar Association. He has never held public office, but was a delegate to the last Constitutional Convention, where he served as Chairman of the Committee on Revision, and also as a member of the Judiciary Committee.

James W. Dunwell of Lyons, Wayne County, was born in Newark, N. Y., in 1849, but has lived in Lyons since 1860. He was educated at the Lyons Union School and at Cornell University. He became a law student before he finished his academical studies. He was admitted to the bar in 1873, and has ever since practiced his profession in Wayne and adjoining counties. In 1877 he formed a partnership with John H. Camp, which continued until the latter's death, in 1892. He has always taken an interest in politics, and has been an ardent supporter of the men and measures of the Republican Party, although he has never held office. He has for years represented the party upon committees and in conventions. He was a delegate from the Twenty-eighth Congressional District to the National Republican Convention, held in Minneapolis in 1892.

Edwin A. Nash of Avon, Livingston County, was born in Bedford, Canada, Oct. 26, 1836, but his claim to American citizenship is unquestionable. His father, Adolphus Nash, was a native of Dorset, Vt. His mother, although born in Canada, was of American descent. Her father and mother were Dutchess County people. Edwin A. Nash, with his parents, moved to Lima, Livingston County, in 1849, where he was educated at the district schools at that place, and at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1860, and practiced in Lima until 1878, when he removed to Avon, where he has since remained. Nine years after he was admitted to the bar he was chosen District Attorney, holding that position for two terms. In 1878 he was elected County Judge, re-elected in 1884, and again re-elected in 1890.

Hanford Struble was born in Milo, Yates County, N. Y., in 1842, being the eldest child of Mr. and Mrs. Live Struble. Mr. Struble spent his boyhood on a farm, afterward entering Genesee College, at Lima, N. Y., but left that institution to take charge of the Dundee Academy as Principal. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, New-York Volunteer Infantry, and was chosen First Lieutenant. He was afterward appointed on the staff of Gen. Egbert Viele, with the rank of Major. He was mustered out of service in December, 1865. He then commenced the study of law in Dundee, afterward entering the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated in 1868. He then practiced law at Penn Yan, his present home. In 1869, and again in 1872, Mr. Struble was elected District Attorney for Yates County. In 1874-5 he represented the county in the lower house of the State Legislature. In 1883 he was elected County Judge and Surrogate, and was also re-elected in 1889. Mr. Struble is now President of the Yates County National Bank, at Penn Yan.

In an Asylum Seventy-one Years.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 6.—Nancy Bennett, seventy-six years of age, died yesterday at the city almshouse. She had been an inmate of the almshouse seventy-one years. Both of her parents died while she was young, and she was left as a city charge. Miss Bennett was not mentally or physically incapacitated, but was simply contented with her lot. She had been a useful help to the place. Up to her last illness, which occupied but a few days, she had always been in good health.

TO SELECT CANDIDATES

Good Government Clubs' Executive Committee Appoints Committees.

PERMANENT OFFICERS ARE CHOSEN

Men Who Will Take Up the Work Done Last Year by the Seventy—Talk Favors Fusion Ticket.

The Executive Committee appointed by the convention of Good Government Clubs to organize their work for the Fall campaign, held its first meeting yesterday in Room 303 of the Mutual Life Building, 32 Nassau Street, and appointed three committees to consider suitable candidates for County Clerk, Register, and judicial positions. The Executive Committee completed its organization by electing as permanent officers, R. Fulton Cutting, Chairman; M. D. Rothschild, Secretary, and Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer.

The names of the members at large of the Executive Committee were announced yesterday before the meeting. They are James C. Carter, R. Fulton Cutting, W. B. Hornblower, Percival Knauth, Henry R. Kunhardt, Joseph Larocque, Wheeler H. Peckham, W. J. Schieffelin, and Jacob H. Schiff.

These nine members at large were appointed by Charles Stewart Davison, Chairman of the convention, which assembled Aug. 28 and adjourned subject to the call of the Executive Committee. The other members were chosen one from each of the Good Government Clubs. They are as follows:

Club.	Club.
A..James R. Burnet.	O..Edwin Tatham.
B..J. H. C. Nevius.	P..M. D. Rothschild.
C..Frank H. Dodd.	Q..Edward T. Rice, Jr.
D..Preble Tucker.	R..Charles V. Meyer.
E..C. C. Nadal.	V..Louis Inman.
F..L. J. Callanan.	X..Julius Blumberg.
G..Francis Skinner.	Y..Jacques Belzer.
H..J. D. Townsend.	Z..Michael Schaaf.
I..Dr. R. Kunitzer.	10th Assembly District.
L..Magnus Gross.	—G. M. Cassatt.
N..Emanuel Reyhing.	

Mr. Davison, Chairman of the convention, and De Forest Grant, Secretary of the convention, are ex officio members of the committee.

It was said that the Good Government Clubs intend to lend their energies toward bringing about the nomination of a fusion ticket, and so far as possible to continue the work of reform as established by the Committee of Seventy last year. Several members of the Executive Committee were also prominent members of the Committee of Seventy, and did much to secure the election of the reform candidates last Fall.

Mr. Davison said the selection of the nine members at large was the result of numerous suggestions made to him by persons deeply interested in the work of the committee and of careful consideration given the matter by himself.

The meeting was called to order at 3:30 o'clock and lasted about an hour and a half. M. D. Rothschild was the first member of the committee to arrive. He was soon followed by R. Fulton Cutting, Jacob H. Schiff, Charles Stewart Davison, Henry R. Kunhardt, and W. J. Schieffelin. Others present were Francis Skinner, Edwin Tatham, Preble Tucker, Magnus Gross, Dr. R. Kunitzer, Charles V. Meyer, C. C. Nadal, Edwin T. Rice, Jr., Emanuel Reyhing, James R. Burnet, and Julius Blumberg.

The committees chosen to consider nominations are as follows: On Nominations for County Clerk—W. J. Schieffelin, Chairman; James R. Burnet, C. C. Nadal, Edwin Tatham, and Charles V. Meyer; on Nominations for County Register—Preble Tucker, Chairman; Henry R. Kunhardt, Joseph Larocque, Forest Grant, and J. H. C. Nevius; on Nominations for Judicial Office—Wheeler H. Peckham, Chairman; William B. Hornblower, Charles Stewart Davison, Percival Knauth, Edwin T. Rice, Jr., Jacob H. Schiff, R. Fulton Cutting, and M. D. Rothschild.

These committees were instructed to report the results of their deliberations to the Executive Committee as soon as practicable for the action of that body. The next meeting will be held Sept. 17. Other meetings after that will be held as often as once a week.

Francis Skinner, a member of the Executive Committee, said yesterday after the meeting adjourned:

"The Committees on Nominations can simply recommend to the Executive Committee such men as they believe would best fill the positions to which candidates are to be elected this Fall. This body has no power to make nominations. What it can do, however, is to submit to the Convention of Good Government Clubs such names as it sees fit, together with whatever suggestions it may deem best. The action that will finally be taken by the Good Government Clubs rests with the convention, when it is again called into session by the Executive Committee. Whether it will nominate candidates cannot be definitely announced yet.

"The committee, in the meanwhile, may avail itself of its right to consult the Bar Association, City Vigilance League, and other local organizations on matters pertaining to the coming election. It is impossible to say now when the convention will assemble again."

M. D. Rothschild, as Secretary of the Executive Committee, announced the names of the officers elected and the members of the committees, but declined to outline the line of action to be followed by the Good Government Clubs. He strongly intimated, however, that the Executive Committee would work for a fusion ticket.

"I think it is safe to say," he said, "that if we select, for instance, four or five men as suitable candidates for each office, other organizations opposed to Tammany Hall will certainly be willing to agree with us on some one of these candidates for each office. Mind, I do not say that this will be done, but it is reasonable to suppose it could be brought about."

It is intended that the nine members at large shall act, to a certain extent, in an advisory capacity to the other members of the committee, who represent the various Good Government Clubs. Five of them, Messrs. Hornblower, Knauth, Larocque, Schieffelin, and Schiff, were members of the Committee of Seventy, while all of them have been closely identified with the reform movement in New-York and are well known for their executive ability. The entire committee is united, it is said, so far as its policy toward all municipal questions is concerned.

"If this committee should propose to the convention of Good Government Clubs men for candidates," one of the Executive Committee said, "you may rest assured these candidates will be well suited to places on a citizens' ticket, and will have been chosen solely for their fitness for office, irrespective of party.

"The fact that on the 'Advisory' Committee, as the nine members at large of the Executive Committee may be termed, are some of the leaders of the New-York bar is significant of the importance of any decisions the Executive Committee may reach when it is remembered that the places of most importance in the coming election are judicial positions."

A permanent meeting place for the Executive Committee has not been determined on.

A Romance of the Surf.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 6.—Miss Lizzie Miller, who spent the Summer here, residing at the Paris cottage, on Mount Vernon Avenue, but whose home address is not known, is missing from this place, and so is Asa Parker, one of the life guards in the employ of the city.

A few weeks ago Miss Miller became exhausted in the surf, and would probably have drowned but for the arrival of Parker, who plunged into the water and saved her. The pair have been very friendly since that time. Mrs. Parker, wife of the life guard, heard that her husband was attentive to Miss Miller, and watched them. A few nights ago she caught her husband on the beach with Miss Miller. Mrs. Parker attacked Miss Miller, but the fight was stopped by Parker, who ordered his wife to go home. Parker yesterday drew his wages from the city and disappeared. Miss Miller left the hotel at the same time.

He Was Sheriff in 1858.

BABYLON, L. I., Sept. 6.—Stephen Jennings Wilson, an ex-Sheriff of Suffolk County, the oldest male resident of the county and one of the most active men of his years on Long Island, will celebrate his ninety-second birthday to-morrow. Mr. Wilson was born near Glen Cove, L. I., a short distance from where Charles A. Dana's country seat is now situated. He was a tailor in New-York and Babylon for thirty-five years. He retired from active business in 1871, after accumulating a comfortable competence. He was elected Sheriff in 1858.

ASSIGNMENT BY HENRY M. ANTHONY

The Commission Merchant's Liabilities Not Known—His Failure a Surprise to the Trade.

Henry M. Anthony, commission merchant at 100 and 102 Reade Street, made an assignment yesterday to Thornley Dickson of the law firm of Steele & Dickson of 40 Wall Street, giving preferences to Charles Hathaway & Co. for $58,836, for money loaned, and to the Chatham National Bank for $122,626. Of the amount due the bank $72,000 is for money loaned to Mr. Anthony on his promissory notes, and $50,626 is on notes of other persons which Mr. Anthony indorsed.

It is understood that the bank holds certain collateral. Mr. Anthony has been a director in the Chatham National Bank and a large stockholder for the past twenty years.

Mr. Anthony's trade has been chiefly in the wholesale grocery line. He has been a large handler of Pacific Coast canned goods, and a large receiver of Columbia River and Alaska salmon. He is the agent in this city of the National Starch Manufacturing Company, the Rumford Chemical Works of Providence, and Libby, McNeil & Libby of Chicago, manufacturers of canned meats. He also handled the goods of the Petaluma Fruit Packing Company of California.

The failure was a great surprise to the trade, as there was no intimation of any financial difficulty. It was supposed that Mr. Anthony had ample capital for the business. He sold principally to the best wholesale grocery trade, and to druggists. He made a full statement a year ago, showing total assets of $626,071, and liabilities of $106,000. Included in the assets were Chatham Bank stock, $92,000; real estate, $88,000; interest in his father's estate, $250,000.

President Hard of the Chatham National Bank said yesterday that Mr. Anthony is the oldest director but one in point of service. He had great faith in Mr. Anthony's integrity and business ability, and supposed that he was sound financially. Mr. Anthony had always been a hard worker, he said, and has been suffering for the past few days on account of the great strain resulting from his troubles. Mr. Hard declared that the failure was a great surprise to him, and he was utterly at a loss as to the cause of it. He had no idea as to the liabilities.

Mr. Anthony's town house is at 134 West Seventy-fifth Street. He has been spending the Summer at his country house, and he did not come to town yesterday. The cashier at the store said that he could not give any information as to the cause of the failure, or the amount of liabilities and assets. When asked if Wall Street speculation had anything to do with it, he said "No," emphatically. Assignee Dickson refused to give any information whatever regarding the failure.

The deed of assignment was signed by Mr. Anthony on Thursday, and a one-cent postage stamp was cut in two and used as seals on the document.

CAUGHT BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Policeman Murphy Was Sitting Smoking and Was Insubordinate.

One member of the Police Department had an unpleasant encounter with President Roosevelt which is likely to cost him at least ten days' pay. The meeting occurred as President Roosevelt was returning home from delivering a speech at the Galilee Mission.

In Madison Avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Streets, he came across a policeman sitting down. The President stopped and confronted the patrolman.

"What are you doing there, officer?" he inquired.

"What's that to you?" was the curt reply, as the policeman cooly kept his seat.

"It means everything to me and a great deal to you," replied the President. "Now stand up."

The now frightened policeman obeyed. As he was getting on his feet he kept his left hand concealed behind his back.

"What have you in your hand behind your back?" asked Mr. Roosevelt.

"Nothing," replied the policeman, as he extended his left hand, which was empty. He had first, however, put his right hand behind his back.

"Let me see the other hand."

Back went the left hand, and after a second's delay out came the right hand with nothing in it.

"Officer, your conduct will mean ten days more for you. I have your number, 1,531. Appear before me, President Roosevelt, at Police Headquarters, to-morrow morning."

Thomas Murphy of the East Fifty-first Street Station was the unlucky policeman. He appeared early yesterday at Police Headquarters. President Roosevelt sent for Inspector Cortright.

"Make a complaint against the officer, and charge him with sitting down, smoking a cigar, and insubordination."

"I want to make an explanation," said the policeman.

The explanation was: "I was not smoking a cigar; it was a pipe, and I was not sitting down; I was merely leaning."

"That's enough," said the President, as he waved the policeman out of the room.

IRREGULARITIES IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE

U. S. District Attorney Macfarlane Consults with Collector Kilbreth.

United States District Attorney Macfarlane spent several hours yesterday at the Custom House in consultation with Collector Kilbreth, Special Treasury Agent Story, and other Custom House officials. None of those who were present at the consultation would talk about it, but it is believed that the recent discovery in the debenture division of the Custom House of alleged irregularities in relation to drawbacks in which the firm of Des Brisay & Allen, Custom House brokers, were concerned, was the subject of the conference. All the testimony is being collected for presentation to the Grand Jury, and criminal prosecutions may soon follow. It was also reported that a radical change in the manner of doing business in the debenture division would be adopted, and that a number of changes would be made in the Surveyor's staff.

A report on the subject has been transmitted to Washington, with recommendations made by Colector Kilbreth, and when they are approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, the changes will be announced.

Collector Kilbreth declined to discuss the subject yesterday. He said the matter was not in such shape that he could talk about it.

JAMES EVERARD'S BREWERY SOLD

The Property Transferred to the Everard Breweries Company.

James Everard, the brewer, with his wife, Mary M. Everard, by a deed filed in the Register's office yesterday, transferred to the corporation known as the James Everard Breweries, the property on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 160 feet east of Fifth Avenue, and property in One Hundred and Thirty-third and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Streets, for a consideration of $750,000.

The machinery, tools, and all the apparatus used in the brewery conducted by Mr. Everard form part of the transfer.

The James Everard Breweries gave a mortgage of $250,000 to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, which was filed with the deed.

Lieut. Carden Prevents a Lynching.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 6.—But for the precaution and bravery of Sheriff Jones and Lieut. Carden of the United States revenue launch Scout, R. S. Straub, who murdered Lee Lanterman on Blakely Island Aug. 13, and Irving Parberry, who appears to have been responsible for the tragedy, would have been lynched Tuesday night at Friday Harbor. Most desperate attempts were made on the part of about fifty men to string up the prisoners. They were taken on the revenue launch and transported to New-Whatcom. The Sheriff and his prisoners were pursued by the mob, making the launch just in time. Lieut. Carden stood in the launch, and with a drawn revolver held the mob at bay until the launch put off.

SHIP CANAL PROBLEMS

A. R. Smith Against a Waterway in This State for Sea Vessels.

THINKS IT WOULD INJURE NEW-YORK

He Believes More Is to be Gained Commercially by Deepening the Present Canals for Barges.

Alexander R. Smith, the Secretary of the Executive Canal Committee which repres

deepen the ship canal to twenty-six instead of twenty feet, as the more timid advocates have advised. But the advocacy of a ship canal, with the probable cost thereof, leaves out of all consideration the cost of deepening the channels and the harbors of the great lakes to a corresponding depth, which is just as essential to the utilization of the dream of seeing Liverpool and Duluth the great terminals as is the ship canal proper. The reports of Gen. O. M. Poe of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, now stationed at Detroit, who for a great many years has had charge of the deepening and improving of lake channels are interesting.

"I predict that to deepen lake channels and harbors to a twenty-six or eventually a thirty-foot ship canal would make necessary an increase in The Times's estimates of 50 per cent. So far-reaching, indeed, is the proposition of a twenty-six-foot ship canal to connect Duluth with the Atlantic that its 'antecedent discussion' must, as The Times says, inevitably occupy a long, long time. Moreover, as it also says, a great many opponents must be won over.

"The Times says that 'in these days of close competition and closer figuring for profits these differences are well worth taking into account. And it proceeds to state that 'the present rate per bushel for transporting wheat from Buffalo to New-York is about 3½ cents,' which the ship canal can diminish one-half, or perhaps more. But this work has been done already in the present neglected, partially abandoned, antiquated Erie Canal. The rate this year has not exceeded 2 cents a bushel from Buffalo to New-York on wheat, and to-day is but 1⅞ cents a bushel. It further says that the lake rate from Chicago and Duluth is as low as 2 cents a bushel. The rates from Chicago and Duluth should never be quoted together, as they are never the same. The Chicago rate on wheat now is 2 cents a bushel, and from Duluth it is 3 to 3¼ cents a bushel. 'The whaleback steamers, carrying 100,000 bushels of wheat for a cargo, would steam through the ship canal at the rate of four and one-half miles an hour, which is the present average speed in the Suez,' says The Times.

"No one wants a ship canal to be 26 feet deep in order to give a steamer using it 11½ feet of water under her bottom. If the canal is to be 26 feet deep, presumably, economically, is the ship to be loaded approximately to that depth? The ship of 25 feet draught, and proportionately built, will carry not 100,000 bushels of wheat, but 300,000 bushels, at a time. The present whaleback steamers, drawing 14½ feet, carry 100,000 bushels of wheat, and if that is all one ship is to carry, 10 feet may be taken off its depth. It is, however, manifestly unfair to compare the Suez Canal, as to speed attainment, with such a ship canal as The Times advocates. The Suez is free of locks, and is practically a river; and 4½ miles is the limit there, 2¼ will be the limit in our ship canal, with its numerous locks and long stretches—hundreds of miles long. The large lake steamers make from twenty to twenty-six and twenty-eight trips in a year, instead of nine or ten, as The Times says. There are steamers running between Two Harbors and Ashtabula making a round trip each week all through the seven and eight months of lake navigation. They are seldom in port more than twenty-four hours at a time, and frequently far less.

"In any ship canal that can be devised it will take vessels navigating it one and a half times longer to make the trip in it of 500 miles than it will require to make the trip between Duluth and Buffalo, 1,000 miles. And the ship will need to earn twice as much in navigating the canal one trip as to navigate between Duluth and Buffalo one trip. In any canal that can be built, whatever the size, the economic and physical fact is that a barge can be built and maintained for a price that will enable it to underbid a steamship from 50 to 75 per cent. in the cost of carrying merchandise, transshipments included. So that, if a ship canal is ever built it will be found that generally, instead of ships using it, traveling along at two and a half miles, barges would use it and travel at the rate of ten miles an hour—barges that will carry, perhaps, but a quarter or a sixth of what the ship will, but at an infinitely less cost, nevertheless.

"When a ship carries the wheat from Duluth to Liverpool, without breaking bulk, she saps instead of confirms the commercial supremacy of New-York. And what is true of wheat may be said of all merchandise bound from the interior of the country, accessible to Duluth. Precisely so with imports destined for interior places. Forty per cent. of the former, and 70 per cent. of the latter come to New-York, because it is the best point for transshipment and distribution. All destined for interior points will be lost to us, however, when the ship canal is built.

"The point, then, is, will it be worth while to give up the commerce we now are the distributing point for, in exchange for the reduction in transportation charges that will follow on articles for which this State and port will still remain the distributing point. We now command 55 per cent. of the Nation's total foreign commerce. Take down the barriers that compel transshipment to reach the interior, in which Chicago, Duluth, and other Far West ports will be the points of destination for large quantities of imports for distribution further inland, and putting on board ships in those ports articles for export, contributed from the same places to which imports are destined, how much of our 55 per cent. of commerce would we then handle?

"Is the State or the Nation to be induced to spend anywhere from a quarter to a half billion of dollars to construct a ship canal, and lake channels and harbors to conform thereto, with no hope of the money being returned, or paid back, say through tolls? And would not the tolls be commercially prohibitory? These are serious problems.

"When, in 1897, the lake channels have been deepened to 20 and 21 feet, they will still remain commercially useless until the harbors are the same depth. And, if Congress in 1896 should appropriate the money to deepen the harbors, and the money should be available in 1897, it would be 1900 before ships would carry cargoes on a draught of 19 and 20 feet, to any general extent. By the same time, (1900,) the improvement provided for in the pending bill will have been accomplished, in all probability. Wheat will then come from Duluth to Buffalo in ship loads of 200,000 bushels at a profitable rate of 1½ to 2 cents a bushel. It will then come from Buffalo to New-York, through the improved Erie, at from 1¼ to 1½ cents a bushel, Buffalo charges included, at a fair profit to all. Suppose a ship canal twenty feet deep permitted the passage of the nineteen- or twenty-foot ship, it would cost from 2½ to 3 cents a bushel to carry wheat from Buffalo to New-York in the ship canal, in the ship. So, it is obvious, a ship canal 350 miles in length is an economical commercial impossibility in competition with a barge canal of one half the depth of the ship canal."

The Marine Band.

From The Washington Star.

Every time the United States Marine Band is engaged to make a concert tour, or to leave Washington for the purpose of taking part in unofficial celebrations elsewhere, objections are raised in some quarter or another, and discussions bordering closely on the angry ensue. The constant repetition of this state of affairs could be easily prevented by Congress passing a measure, which is necessary and would be just and equitable, providing for the payment of salaries to the members of the Marine Band sufficient to support them properly, coupled with the declaration that the band should not be allowed to participate in other than National occasions, and then only under direction of the Secretary of the Navy. There is no dignity in the spectacle of the National band of the greatest country on earth junketing around here, there, and everywhere in order to pick up the few dollars necessary to keep the excellent artists who compose it from being confronted with the actual lack of the simple necessities of life. Indeed, a great many conservative and sensible people regard it as shameful.

Wants of North Carolina Negroes.

A call has been issued for a conference of the colored people of North Carolina, to be held in Raleigh on Wednesday, Sept. 11. The call says: "The object is to say to the politicians of the State what we believe they should do for the colored people in industrial pursuits, in education, and in politics. We want larger appropriations for schools in the State. We want colored schools made equal to white schools. We want a colored man appointed or nominated to some office of dignity and honor in the State, which will reflect credit on the whole race. We also want an equal distribution of the smaller offices in the State among colored and whites alike." It then goes on to say that these wants can never be secured through the politicians, and that "now is the time to speak and to speak in no uncertain way, so that those who expect to get our votes will give us some consideration. The time has fully come for action. Let us come together and be men."

Ancient Custom Performed in Rome.

From The London Daily News.

An ancient custom has just been performed in Rome. The Chapter of St. Maria, in Via Lata, sent to the Pope twelve loaves of bread called the bread of St. Ciriac, which are baked by the nuns of St. Martha. The custom is derived from the fact that the church of St. Maria in Via Lata is built on the site of the ancient monastery dedicated to St. Ciriac in the times of Pope Sylvester. In the subterranean chambers below the church St. Paul is said to have written his Epistle to the Hebrews, and St. Luke his Acts of the Apostles. In the vaults is a spring of fresh water, said to have miraculously burst out when the apostles wished to baptize some of their converts.

FRUIT AND EGGS BY MAIL

While an Occasional Fish Reaches the General Post Office.

CARELESSNESS OF CORRESPONDENTS

Strange Letters from Sweden and Italy—How Missing Addresses Are Ferreted Out by Experts.

The season has arrived when the Post Office officials receive packages of fruit galore. Peaches and plums and berries have been pouring in upon the employes in the New-York Post Office ever since the vanguard of Summer travelers, reaching a place where such things actually grow, and with a kindness more generous than wise, immediately determine to share their new-found treasures with their friends at home.

Now, fruit is under no consideration allowed to travel in the mails; so, after the first examination in the Post Office, it is sent with more than post haste up stairs to the Inquiry Department, where, if it is in a respectable condition, there is a chance that the person to whom it is sent may secure possession of it by calling, or else it goes to a timely grave. Anyway, the reception of fruit which has been mellowed by traveling in crowded quarters over hundreds of miles of country in a big leather mail bag, is not considered a pleasant subject of conversation at the Post Office.

But fruit is not the only delicacy to which absent friends endeavor to treat their loved ones at home via the Post Office. Imagine the kind consideration of the country guest who sends back to the city a whole dozen of new-laid eggs.

"They were what you would call scrambled eggs when they reached here," said W. H. Chase, Superintendent of the Inquiry Department, to whom fell the doubtful pleasure of opening the box, a little sad intonation of the voice marking his words.

But the climax was capped, when a few days ago, the Summer fisherman, evidently with the intention of backing up his stories with facts, mailed to his friends a bona fide fish. It was simply sent in paper wrappings, without the formality of a box, and it reached the Inquiry Department with as rapid a delivery as possible. But it did not stay there long.

"Why, it scented the whole office," exclaimed the pretty young woman in whose charge the unmailable articles are placed, with a gesture of disgust.

"They sent the fish," added Mr. Chase, with a dry smile, "but they neglected to put in the ice."

That fisherman's friends will still have to rely upon his words, for they took no measurements of his fish in the Inquiry Department; they did not even stop to inquire what manner of fish it was, and without rites or ceremonies it followed the over-ripe fruit to the mortuary department of the Post Office, wherever that may be.

A strong odor of peppermint comes from the closet where are stored the unmailable articles awaiting their owners' call. The first thing that meets the eye is a small flask marked "Rye Whisky." The whole place has the appearance of a medicine closet. There are bottles of everything, from syrup to patent medicines, all in a more or less dilapidated condition. There are powders in paper wrappers, which are not allowed, and a little round box filled with a white substance is marked on the outside with a skull and crossbones, and has no address.

They received a nice cheese cake the other day; occasionally a piece of bologna comes in, a live frog, or a razor not properly packed. In the days when chameleons were the fashion, a few years ago, they were considered by the public at large as eminently proper subjects for the mail bag. A package in a very diladipated condition received yesterday contained two broken bottles of a root beer preparation which some one—evidently, from the writing on the outside, an illiterate woman—was sending from New-York State to some friend in Dakota. It was a very sticky package, and word had come with it that five letters had been damaged by the contents, but had been repaired and sent on.

It is in this branch of the department that letters held for postage are received, and they come in on an average of a hundred a day, and misdirected postal cards to the number of fifty a day.

Merchandise and periodicals unaddressed, or which have parted company with their wrappers, all go to another corner of the room, where they are in charge of another young woman. There are two large cases filled respectively with native and foreign periodicals of the higher class; two boxes filled with home and foreign newspapers, and a case of undirected packages.

A good-sized basket appears to be filled with waste papers. These are the wrappers—fellows of the periodicals or packages. They are all carefully sorted and each is sent to the person to whom it is addressed, with a notice that if a description of the expected article is sent to the department search will be made for it. All unaddressed or unwrapped articles of merchandise are carefully registered in alphabetical order in a book kept for the purpose, with a general description of the use and character of each. Some of the entries in the book read thus:

Cross, lead; cards, visiting; cord, ball; handkerchief, soiled; napkin, Japanese; paint grease, flesh and brown; purse, small black leather; pocketbook, old, 6 cents in coins; pin, society "D. of L."; pin, enameled brass; pin, ivory, about 6 inches long; photo, young lady; photo, little boy; rosary, white beads; razor, black handle, old—the maker's name is given; reins, toy horse, with letter from "Aunt Sarah"; rims, 2, hat, black and gray felt; roots, bag; roller, steel; watch, tin toy; watch, silver, old; waist, lady's, cloth; necklace, brass bead; stamps, canceled; spoon, tin table; suspenders, 1 pair white canvas. Needles, nails, and metal nuts of all kinds swell the list. Three umbrellas have come in since June, one with the addition of a soiled handkerchief in the parcel. There are rubbers and rings and cigarettes and parts of bicycles. A diamond ring was one valuable article found loose in a carrier's bag, dropped in by mistake by the jeweler's boy.

Loose money found in the mails comes to the Inquiry Department in sums ranging from 1 cent to $100. Most of it is in coins, but the other day a Canadian five-dollar bill came in with the letter to which it belonged. The envelope giving the address had vanished altogether. Money and letter were found to belong to a nurse in a hospital and forwarded to her. Uncle Sam takes great pains to bridge over the carelessness of people who send valuables carelessly, and to see that the articles reach their destination in safety.

The different entries in the book where the loose money found is registered show at different times these various amounts: One cent, 2 cents, 10 cents, 25 cents, 73 cents, and $1. Two twenty-franc pieces—$7.78—came from France; a twenty-dollar gold piece had been in a registered letter; also five and ten-dollar gold pieces. There was $30 in coin at one entry, and one collection of $105.25, said afterward to have been sent by a Postmaster. In it were checks for $85 and $5; bills, $58; and coin, $6.25. It all reached its destination safely.

This money comes from the carriers' mail, from the Railway Mail Service, and from different departments of the Post Office. How it can manage to escape from a registered letter, which in turn is placed for additional security in a strong brown envelope, with other letters going to the same destination, it is difficult to determine.

When one of these outer envelopes for registered letters is found to be defective the inquiry department is notified. It in turn notifies the Postmaster to whom it is directed, and, if inclosures have been lost, duties and amounts agreeing, the money is forwarded to him.

The "Nixes" go to another branch of the Inquiry Department, on another floor. There are about 1,400 "nixes" coming in each day, and it takes two men to handle them. They are the letters badly written and misdirected, but do not include the letters where only the street address is missing. W. W. Stone, who handles the "nixes," has had forty years of Post Office work, and he is almost a walking gazetteer. He knows the street, town, and city names so well that reference books are only needed in an extreme case.

A letter comes to him directed to Hanton Street, New-York, and there being no street of that name he writes immediately: "Try Stanton." A letter directed to Baltic, N. Y., is sent to Baltic, Conn. A common mistake is made by people who send their letters to Newtown, in stead of Newton, N. J. A letter directed to a manufacturing company, the first part of whose firm name—the name of the article manufactured—is "Diamond," and which is incorrectly sent to Wilmington, N. J., is resent to Wilmington, Del., because Delaware is the Diamond State. A letter directed to Delaware, U. S. A., is forwarded to Delaware County, Penn.

"There is where the typewriter ran wild," says Mr. Stone, holding up a neatly typewritten envelope addressed to Torris instead of Toms River, N. J. A letter directed to the Fresh Air Convalescent Home, N. J., is sent to Summit, for it is known that there is such a home at that place. A common error is made in sending letters addressed to persons in the small towns in which they live, instead of to the Post Office town where all the mail is received.

Many of the foreign letters exhibit what Mr. Stone calls "pretty tough writing," and often the State address is left off. Frequently, he says, a business card is neatly copied on an envelope, word for word—the advertisement coming out plainly, while the address given is only that of the street.

A letter from Sweden, which has just arrived, reads: "Mr. Chas. Andersson. Goddnight. Dear. sister. and. remember. me. for. dom. for. avay. But. I. hope. that. vill. men. ar. last. from. your. beloved. brother. Charle."

In a corner is the word "Nortamerica." That is the only address, and the letter will go to the Dead Letter Office. From there it will probably go back to Sweden for the address of the sender, Eleanora Andersson, is on the back. The sister has evidently copied the last words of her brother's letter to return to him.

A letter from Italy, directed to Mr. Canello Orciusli, has on the envelope the words "Wall good bay mather."

Other work on misdirected letters is done, one part by a man who pores over a New-York City directory continually, searching for persons whose names, but not street address, have been given, and another man sits all day before a table surrounded by a semi-circle of directories of all the principal cities of the United States trying to place out-of-town letters.

A great help in all this work is a directory of the streets of all the Post Office towns and cities in the Union. It was the result of an idea of Mr. Stone, and he compiled it and used it at first in a small way for his own private work. He has his original manuscript still, a very large book bound in a heavy leather cover.

GOV. NORTHEN PLEASANTLY SURPRISED

The Georgia Executive Finds a Welcome in a Kansas Hut.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

Prof. Otis Ashmore, the celebrated astronomer and educator, who resides in Savannah, has just returned from an extensive tour through the West, and relates an incident of the trip which outstrips fiction.

"A very touching incident," said he, "illustrating the correctness of the saying that truth is sometimes stranger than fiction occurred a few weeks ago upon the plains of Kansas. It will be remembered that the Winter of 1894-5 was one of unusual severity in the West, and many sad stories of suffering and privation were heard all over the land. Our grand sisterhood of States was touched at the pitiful appeals for help, and soon kind hearts and willing hands came to the rescue, and carried food and comfort to thousands of distressed homes in that stricken section. In this noble work of charity Georgia bore her humble but willing part.

"Gov. Northen made an appeal to the State in behalf of these unfortunate people, and generously did the people of Georgia respond to the call. Carloads of needed supplies came from every portion of the State to Atlanta, where Gov. Northen, whose kind heart was deeply interested in the matter, had a solid train made up, and with the inscription, 'Georgia to Suffering Kansas,' it was sent hurrying on to our friends beyond the Mississippi.

"Those of us who contributed our mite to this worthy object thought no more of the matter further than to be assured that our contribution had been gratefully received and applied in relieving the wants of the needy; but a proud, though humble, sequel to this sad story fell to the lot of a party of Georgians on the 8th of July last. The National Educational Association was to meet in Denver, and two heavy trains of Pullman sleepers were carrying the Southern delegation, many of whom were Georgians, over those broad and dreary plains between Kansas City and Denver.

"About 9 o'clock in the morning our trains came to a halt in the midst of the desert, near the little station of Winona, Kan., and we soon learned to our great disappointment that owing to a wash-out on the road a few miles ahead we would be delayed several hours, and perhaps more. As far as the eye could reach nothing but a vast billowy sea of low, flat hills appeared. Not a single tree was in sight, and the evidences of human life were feebly represented by a rude hut here and there made of rejected crossties, and covered with earth, or by a simple 'dug-out' at intervals over the plain, from whose humble portals there sometimes peeped the pale face of some rancher's wife, surrounded by a half dozen frouzy-headed but sweet-faced children.

"The dreary hours of our long delay dragged slowly by, and in spite of the novelty of the scene around us, the boundless plain, the cloudless sky, and the mirage which a seething Summer sun had wrought into a miracle of beauty apparently for our special benefit, a keen sense of hunger soon led us to realize the seriousness of our situation, stranded, as we were, in a desert several hundred miles from an adequate supply of food. Near by were two rude huts made of crossties and mud over a 'dug-out,' in which lived some women and children in the most primitive manner. These poor but kind-hearted ladies served many a cup of coffee to our hungry party, and, indeed, did all in their power to minister to our wants, and many a nickel, for that was their modest charge, for a cup of good coffee, and unchanged quarters, too, for that matter, found their way into their slender purses. Just before we left, a tall, dignified gentleman with long gray whiskers and a kindly face, who had just refreshed himself with a cup of coffee and a slice of bread, prepared by one of these humble ladies, chanced to question her about her isolated situation. Quite a sad story was told of the hardships of such a life which enlisted our fullest sympathy.

"'But,' asked the tall gentleman, 'who still stood at the threshold of this rude home, 'do you not sometimes suffer in Winter here?' 'Yes,' replied the pale-faced woman, 'we often suffer for want of food, fuel, and clothing; indeed, I think we all would have starved to death last Winter if the good people of the South had not come to our aid with the necessaries of life.'

"'And do you know,' asked the gentleman, 'what State sent you food?' 'Yes,' said the woman, 'it was Georgia. We shall always remember with heartfelt gratitude her generosity, and we shall never forget her noble-hearted Governor who sent us a trainload of provisions in our distress.'

"'And do you know,' asked one of a large group of Georgians standing around, as he pointed to the tall gentleman who had been questioning her, 'do you know who this gentleman is?' 'No,' said the woman, as she looked into the eyes of the strangely interesting party. 'This,' said the second speaker, 'is Gov. Northen of Georgia.'

"The scene was a dramatic one. The tears ran down her careworn cheeks as she thanked again our honored Governor, and every Georgian's heart shared the proud feeling that must have pervaded even more fully the breast of Gov. Northen. The story is told without its lesson of the highest Christian virtues, and the scene itself is worthy of the painter's brush."

Avellan's Gift to Toulon.

From The London Daily News.

The gift of Admiral Avellan and his officers to the town of Toulon was unpacked and set up in the Salle des Fêtes at the Mayoralty. It is a gold and silver statue of a Russian sailor of the time of Nicholas I. The sailor is supposed to be ready for action, weighs over 600 pounds, and is the work of the sculptor Bragnia, who wished to show that the Russian Navy is prepared to fight for France. He has fastened on his breast a map of France, on which the names of al. the towns Admiral Avellan and his officers passed through are marked by a double-headed eagle, with a laurel branch in its talons. On a mast are the enameled arms of Cronstadt and Toulon. A cable lies coiled at the sailor's feet, with a life buoy. Along with the figure, a pedestal of red marble arrived in another box. It bears the names of Admiral Avellan's ship and of the officers of his squadron. The silver and gold figure lay in a plush-lined box of white oak, massive, handsome, and strengthened with clamps of forged and chiseled iron. A letter from the Admiral was presented by the Government courier in charge of the statue to the Mayor of Toulon.

Secretary Lamont's First Speech.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

Secretary Lamont is down for his first public oration at the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park, and there is much curiosity as to how he will acquit himself. It is a fierce light that beats upon the platform in a nation so fond of oratory as ours; but the fact that Mr. Lamont has kept still heretofore is something of a guarantee that when he opens his mouth at last he will have something interesting to say.

WON BY A SINGLE RUN

New-Yorks Beat the Pittsburgs in a Hard-Fought Game.

MANAGER MACK FINED BY THE UMPIRE

Singles by Van Haltren and Doyle and a Double by Davis in the Ninth Inning Save the Game.

Result of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 7; Pittsburg, 6.
Brooklyn, 2; Cleveland, 1.
Boston, 9, Chicago, 5.
Philadelphia, 9; St. Louis, 8.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
1..Baltimore	71	37	.657
2..Cleveland	73	44	.624
3..Philadelphia	65	45	.591
4..Boston	62	48	.564
5..Brooklyn	62	48	.564
6..New-York	60	52	.536
7..Cincinnati	58	52	.527
8..Pittsburg	60	54	.526
9..Chicago	58	55	.513
10..Washington	34	70	.327
11..St. Louis	36	77	.319
12..Louisville	29	82	.261

The New-Yorks had a very close call in their baseball match with the Pittsburg Club yesterday at the Polo Grounds, as the game was not won until the last half of the ninth inning. It was a contest that was more or less interesting from start to finish, and at the close of the fifth inning the argument grew so very interesting that the umpire, Hank O'Day found it necessary to fine Manager Mack of the Pittsburg Club $100 and order him off the field for using insulting and abusive language.

Mack did not feel inclined to go, but O'Day was determined. He called several police officers, who soon convinced Mack that resistance was useless, and he retired from the field amid the jeers of the spectators.

The visitors scored a run in the first inning on a base hit by Merritt, a muffed fly by Van Haltren, and a two-bagger by Stenzel. The New-Yorks had a little luck themselves in the second inning, when singles by Wilson and Fuller, an error by Genins, and a three-bagger by Van Haltren netted them three runs. Had it not been for Genin's error, however, the New-Yorks would have been shut out without scoring, as Stafford and Rusie were easy victims.

The visitors scored two runs in the fifth inning on two singles and a double, aided by errors on the part of Stafford and Van Haltren. The New-Yorks followed up the run-getting in the same inning by scoring three, on a two-bagger by Davis, singles by Burns and Stafford, a wild throw by Stenzel and a passed ball. It was the runs scored in this inning and the close decisions made which led Manager Mack to give vent to his feelings.

The score at the end of the fifth inning stood 6 to 3 in favor of the New-Yorks, and the spectators felt comparatively easy until the Pittsburgs again commenced their free hitting in the seventh inning. Beckley led off with a two-bagger to left field, and scored on Stenzel's two-bagger in the same direction. Smith hit a short fly back of third base, which Fuller muffed, and then Bierbauer drove a single to centre field, scoring Stenzel. This brought the Pittsburgs up to within one run of the New-Yorks. It was dangerously near, and every play from this out was watched with intense interest, and as each man got out there was applause. The visitors seemed to have as many rooters present as the home team.

In the eighth inning Hawley was given his base on an error by Doyle, and after the next two men got out he scored on Burkett's two-bagger to right field, tying the score amid excitement. The New-Yorks won the game in the ninth inning on singles by Van Haltren and Doyle, and a two-bagger by Davis. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Donovan, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	
Merritt, c.	1	1	3	2	0	
Beckley, 1b.	2	2	12	0	0	
Stenzel, cf.	2	3	4	0	2	
Smith, lf.	0	2	1	0	1	
Bierbauer, 2b.	0	1	1	3	0	
Genins, ss.	0	1	3	4	2	
Cl'gman, 3b.	0	1	0	2	1	
Hawley, p.	1	1	0	2	0	
	6	13	25	13	6	

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Fuller, ss.	1	2	3	3	1	
Tiernan, rf.	1	1	3	0	0	
V'n H'n, cf.	1	3	1	0	2	
Doyle, 1b.	0	1	9	1	2	
Davis, 3b.	1	2	1	2	0	
Burns, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	
Stafford, 2b.	1	1	6	6	1	
Wilson, c.	1	1	2	2	0	
Rusie, p.	0	0	0	1	0	
	7	12	27	15	6	

*Only one out.

Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	—6
New-York	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	—7

Runs earned—Pittsburg, 3; New-York, 2. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 10; New-York, 9. First base on balls—Pittsburg, 1; New-York, 1. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 4; New-York, 5. Struck out—Pittsburg, 3; New-York, 2. Three-base hit—Van Haltren. Two-base hits—Beckley, (2,) Stenzel, (2,) Smith, Davis, (2.) Stolen bases—Van Haltren, Stafford. Double play—Stafford, Fuller, Wilson, and Doyle. Wild pitch—Hawley. Passed ball—Merritt. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

BROOKLYN, 2; CLEVELAND, 1.

Interesting Ball Game Played at Eastern Park.

A close game of baseball was played between the Cleveland and Brooklyn Clubs at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, which resulted in favor of the home team.

It was a pitchers' game, as only one safe hit was made by the Clevelands, while the Brooklyns were held down to four safe hits. Both pitchers received excellent support in the field. Three thousand people witnessed the game. The score was tied till the last half of the seventh inning, when the Brooklyns took the lead by a single run, which proved to be the winning run of the game.

The game opened with the Clevelands at the bat, and Burkett led off with a two-base hit to right field. McKeon's sacrifice sent Burkett to third, and he scored on Childs's long fly to Griffin in centre field. The Brooklyns returned the compliment in their half of the inning, as Griffin led off with a two-bagger to left. Shindle was hit with a pitched ball, and on Corcoran's out to Griffin went to third, and scored on a wild pitch.

The winning run was scored in the seventh inning after two men were out. Shoch made a single base hit, and went around to third on Grim's single. The latter stole second, and on O'Connor's wild throw to head him off Shoch came in from third and scored the winning run. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	
McKean, ss.	0	0	1	1	0	
Childs, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0	
McAleer, cf.	0	0	3	3	0	
Tebeau, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0	
McGarr, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0	
Blake, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	
O'Connor, c.	0	0	6	1	1	
Wallace, p.	0	0	0	2	0	
Total.	1	1	24	10	1	

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf.	1	1	2	0	0	
Shindle, 3b.	0	0	1	3	1	
Corcoran, ss.	0	0	1	0	1	
And'son, lf.	0	0	0	4	0	0
Daly, 2b.	0	0	1	5	3	0
L'ch'nce, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0	
Shoch, rf.	1	1	1	1	0	0
Grim, c.	0	1	4	1	0	
Gumbert, p.	0	0	0	1	0	
Total.	2	4	27	9	1	

Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	—2

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1. First base on Errors—Cleveland, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Brooklyn, 4. First base on balls—Off Wallace, 1; off Gumbert, 4. Struck out—By Wallace, 5; by Gumbert, 2. Two-base hits—Burkett, Grim. Sacrifice hits—Corcoran, Grim. Stolen bases—Grim. Wild pitch—Wallace. Hit with pitched ball—By Wallace, 1. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Attendance—3,000.

Other League Games.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	5	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	—9	
Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	—5

Hits—Boston, 14; Chicago, 14. Errors—Boston, 2; Chicago, 1. Batteries—Nichols and Ganzel; Hutchinson, Parkes, and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	0	1	5	2	0	0	0	1	—9	
St. Louis	1	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	—8

Hits—Philadelphia, 11; St. Louis, 13. Errors—Philadelphia, 2; St. Louis, 5. Batteries—Taylor, Grady, and Clements; Breitenstein, Kissinger, and Peitz. Umpire—Mr. Murray.

Baltimore-Louisville and Washington-Cincinnati games were postponed on account of wet grounds.

NEEL WON THE MATCH.

A Hard-Fought Tennis Match with Fischer at Niagara.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ontario, Sept. 6.—The unfinished match in the final singles at the Buffalo Tennis Club, between Carr B. Neel of Chicago and Edwin O. Fischer of New-York, was finished this morning. When darkness stopped play last night, neither Fischer nor Neel had any advantage over the other, as the score stood two sets and five games all. The fifth set was begun with Neel serving. He took the first game, as he did the second and third, but at this point Fischer took a decided brace and won the three following games, making the score three games all.

The next two games were divided, but the ninth game, a deuce one, Neel won. The next game was hard fought. Neel won the first point on a cross-court volley, after a sharp rally. Fischer earned the next two strokes on passes down the side lines, making the score 30 to 15 in his favor. The next point was a peculiar one. Neel drove the ball into the net, but it dropped over. Fischer was at the net, and very cleverly drove across court, along the top of the net. Neel, by a desperate effort, hit the ball just off the ground and drove it into the top of the net, about a foot out, but the ball rolled along the top and dropped into the court dead. Neel won the next two points on a netted ball by Fischer and a cross-court overhead volley, scoring game, set, and match.

Besides first prize, Neel becomes the possessor of the handsome two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar challenge trophy for one year.

The doubles were also finished, Neel and Fischer experiencing very little trouble in beating Hawes and Pope in the finals.

The scores:

Men's Singles.—Semi-Final Round—C. B. Neel beat E. P. Rapeleyea, 6—2, 6—2; E. P. Fischer beat G. L. Wrenn, 6—3, 6—3.

Final Round—Carr B. Neel beat Edwin P. Fischer, 6—2, 1—6, 0—6, 15—13, 6—4.

Men's Doubles.—Final Round—C. B. Neel and E. P. Fischer beat A. W. Hawes and A. M. Pope, 6—3, 6—3.

Stop-Over Privilege at Charleston.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

There will be perhaps not less than a million visitors to the Atlanta Exposition from the Northern and Western States during the next three months, and a very large number of these visitors should be induced to come to Charleston—the oldest and most historic city in the South. What Charleston requires to bring them here is a great deal of advertising and "stop-over privileges" on exposition railroad tickets. A special committee has been appointed to work up the stop-over privilege for Charleston, and this committee should have all the help that the city authorities, the commercial bodies, and the railroads in Charleston can render. We have heard in the last day or two that one of the hotels in the city had already engaged all its rooms for one of the Winter months.

Reckless Iowa Farmers Suffer Loss.

From The Des Moines (Iowa) Leader, Sept. 3.

Some of the farmers of Iowa will stand serious losses this year by reason of their over-confidence in the weather. In many parts of the State, it is reported, they harvested and shocked their small grain, but did not put it into stacks, taking the chance that the weather would be favorable and that they could thrash from the stack. The rains of the last ten days have done great damage to the grain in shocks. Much of it is molded badly, and the loss will be very severe in some cases.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Lucania from Liverpool.

A.—T. P. Adams, Mrs. Adams, the Duke of Alba, Windsor Aldrich, A. Aram, George M. Archer, Mr. Armstrong, Hicks Arnold, Mrs. Arnold, E. Ashworth, Mrs. Ashworth, Mrs. E. Austin, Miss M. A. Austin, Miss M. Austin.—B.—J. L. Babo, Mrs. Babo, Miss Babo, Fred Babo, Joshua Baeza, J. W. Bannon, Miss Bannon, R. B. Bardsley, Henry Barnard, John G. Bauld, Robert Bauld, B. F. Beckel, Mrs. Beckel, Miss Eva Beckel, G. Bement, Joseph Bibby, H. Blynn, C. Booth, A. A. Booth, Miss Booth, Lady Boughey, J. Bradlee, Mrs. Bradlee, F. C. Bradlee, Miss S. C. Bradlee, E. G. Brockbank, W. M. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Miss Lelia Brown, Miss Gertrude Brown, C. H. Buswell, Miss G. Butz, Miss S. M. Calvocoressi, John Campbell, Mrs. Campbell, Duncan Campbell, Mrs. Susan N. Carter, Miss E. L. Carter, L. A. Cerf, F. Chardovoyne, H. Charnock, C. E. Churchman, Joseph H. Clark, Master R. G. Clark, Mr. Clemes, Miss Clothier, Thomas Cochrane, Mrs. John Coddington, Miss Coddington, B. M. Cohen, Mrs. Cohen, Miss Coman, Thomas Comber, E. Comber, A. Cook, Miss K. S. Cook, W. E. Corman, George F. Cornell, Mrs. Cornell, Miss Annie Cornell, G. H. Cotton, F. G. Cox, Mrs. Cox, George A. Cox, Mrs. Cox, Miss Cox, Mrs. Crean, J. M. Crean, Mr. Crowley, W. M. Crowe.—D.—Dr. T. Dad, Miss E. E. Dana, J. Dannenberg, Mrs. Dannenberg, Miss Amelia Davis, James W. Davis, J. R. Davy, Dr. R. H. M. Dawburn, Dr. F. S. Dennis, Mrs. Dennis, B. F. Dewees, Miss J. A. Dickerson, John P. Doherty, C. A. Dougherty,

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Irregular Markets and Very Moderate Speculation.

INFLUENCED MAINLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Firmer—Provisions Firm —Cotton Higher—Coffee Firmer.

The grain speculation was confined chiefly to local scalpers and switchers, with prices fluctuating with the West, and the close lower but steady on wheat and a shade better on corn. Provisions were quiet and a trifle higher, with the West. Cotton was active, and closed at an advance, with business mostly local. Coffee closed higher and more active.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	63	@	63¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	23¾@		..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	39	@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.25	@	$3.40
Flour, straights, Winter	3.25	@	3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	8¼@		..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@	20
Pork, mess	10.25	@	10.75
Lard, Western steam	6.30	@	6.35
Beef, family	9.00	@	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	19½@		20
Sugar, granulated	4½@		4 7-16
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15¾@		15⅞
Sugar, centrifugal, new	7	@	8⅛
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00	@	12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltnes	20.00	@	..
Copper, lake	12.25	@	..
Lead	3.40	@	3.45

WHEAT—Contracts were less active and very irregular, with trading chiefly on local account and in the way of scalping and switching. Opening weak and declined ⅞@1⅛c on easier cables, heavy receipts West, lower Western markets, and free liquidation; rallying ⅛@¼c on foreign buying, closing steady at ¾@⅞c decline....Spot was dull and ¾@⅞c lower, with options. Sales, 8,000 bushels No. 2 hard Winter, for export, at 64⅜c, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, free on board, 1c over September, afloat, for new; No. 1 Northern, 9c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, afloat, 64½c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 67½c; No. 1 Manitoba, 67c....Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 14,729 bushels; receipts, 188,500 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 304,463 bushels; in the interior, 864,068 bushels.

CORN—Contracts opened firm and advanced ⅜@⅝c with the West and on firmer cables; declined ⅝@⅜c on realizing; rallied ⅛@¼c, and closed steady at ⅛c decline to ¼c advance, with trading moderate....Spot was in fair shipping demand at unchanged prices. Sales, 180,000 bushels, including, for export, 124,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 2c over September, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 15,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 1¼c over September, delivered....Receipts, 145,275 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 244,693 bushels; in the interior, 244,592 bushels....Clearances hence, 87,793 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 95,153 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were very dull and without special feature outside of the strength in corn and the Western markets; closing firm at ⅛@¼c advance. Spot was in fair jobbing demand at firm figures....Sales, 102,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 27¾c for new and 28¾c for old, for 25,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 25c for 5,000 bushels; No. 2 white, new, 26c; No. 3, 28c; No. 2 mixed, 23¾c for 2,000 bushels; No. 3, 23c; rejected white, 24c; No. 2 mixed, 24@24½c for 60,000 bushels, canal; track mixed, 24@26c; track white, 25@33½c for 30,000 bushels....Receipts, 115,300 bushels; exports, 150 bushels.

OPTION SALES

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	260,000	62 15-16@63⅝	63⅛
October	210,000	63 @63⅝	63⅛
December	2,580,000	65 @65¾	65⅛
May	460,000	68 13-16@69⅛	69
Total	3,510,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	225,000	38⅝@39⅛	38⅜
October	275,000	38⅝@39⅛	38⅜
May	190,000	35½@35⅞	35½
Total	690,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	40,000	23¼@23⅝	23⅜
October	50,000	23 @23¼	23⅛
May	20,000	25⅜@25½	25⅜
No. 2 white—			
October	....	.. @..	24¾
Total	110,000		

FLOUR—There was a little better inquiry for Spring patents, but the general demand was light, and prices unchanged from weakness. Sales, 17,750 bbls, including of City Mills, 1,000 bbls patents, 3,550 bbls clear, and 1,500 bbls extra at quotations; 5,200 bbls Spring patents at $3.30@$3.75, 300 bbls straights at $3.35, 600 bbls bakers' extra at $3.10@$3.25, 300 bbls Winter clear at $3.15, 2,250 bbls straights at $3.25@$3.40, 1,050 bbls No. 1 at $2.65@$2.80, 1,200 bbls patents at $3.40@$3.65, 150 bbls No. 2 at $2.50, and 450 bbls superfine at $2.35, in bbls, and $2.10 in sacks....Arrivals, 13,666 bbls and 3,980 sacks; exports, 140 bbls and 14,200 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 21,909 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.20@$2.25
Supers	2.25@ 2.40
No. 2	2.50@ 2.60
No. 1	2.70@ 2.75
Clears	3.00@ 3.25
Straights	3.20@ 3.30
White wheat straights	3.50@ ..
Patents	3.50@ 3.65
Special brands	3.65@ 3.75
City patents	4.00@ 4.25
City clears	3.85@ 4.75
Extras	3.25@ 3.45
City supers	.@ 3.10
City fine	.@ 2.90

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@ ..	.@ ..
Supers	2.20@ ..	Nominal.
No. 2	2.25@ ..	@$2.50
No. 1	2.40@$2.70	$2.90@ 3.00
Clears	2.65@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.10
Straights	3.15@ 3.40	3.25@ 3.50
Patents	3.30@ 3.50	3.50@ 3.75
Special brands	3.50@ 3.70	3.80@ 4.00

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and easy; sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@$3; fancy, $3.10.

CORN PRODUCTS—Steady market and a light demand. We quote: Brandywine, $2.65; Sagamore, $2.65; Esmeralda, $2.55; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.70; white, do, $2.60@$2.80; brewers' meal, $1.05; grits, $1.05; chops, 75@77½c; coarse meal, 84c; fine do, 95c@$1.

OATMEAL—Dull and weak. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.40; cut, $3.40@$3.80; ground, $3.10@$3.20, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 53@54c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quoted nominally for delivery first half of October, at $2.50.

BARLEY—Nominal at the moment.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed at 75@80c.

FEED—Steady and moderately active. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 75@90c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, $1@$1.05; rye feed, 80@85c; oil-meal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—In clover the business which was made up of small lots was to a fair extent. High grades quoted in a jobbing way at $9.25@$9.75 per 100 lb, and fair grades at $8.50@$9. For timothy seed there was a fair inquiry in a jobbing way; fair grades at $4.50@$4.75, and high grades at $5@$5.75 per 100 lb. "Crimson" clover quoted at $3.75 @$5.

OIL.

COTTONSEED—There were sold yesterday 120 bbls good off-grade yellow at 25⅝c, and 300 bbls do, on private terms. The closing market was 25⅜c bid for good off yellow, and to 26c asked, while prime was firm at 26⅜c. The strength was imparted by the considerable business of a day or two previously, which reached fully 3,000 bbls for export, or 1,000 bbls more than noted in our previous report, and chiefly of prime yellow. The increased export demand did not hold along through yesterday's market. The Mediterranean and English markets alone appeared interested, and from the latter quarter demands were for off-grade exclusively. Nothing new came along concerning the new crop; but a few days will find the mills offering more freely for next month's deliveries. PALM had a moderate demand, with prices unchanged; Lagos at 5@5½c; prime red at 4¾@4¾c. LINSEED had a fair inquiry; American at 45c, boiled at 48c, and Calcutta at 50c. COCOANUT OIL was dull; Cochin quoted at 5¾@5½c, and Ceylon at 5@5⅛c; sales of ten tons ex vessel at 5c. NEATSFOOT OIL was quiet, with pure unracked yellow at 55c, and racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was quiet and steady; 49@50c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 6.—Oil closed at $1.24¾, the only quotation here to-day. Standard's price, $1.25.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—It was more a held market at the West than the moderate advance quoted coming about from especial features. The decline had been so sharp that the packers felt the situation ought to do better, and were meeting the light outside demand and with some reserve. The rise for the day was 10@15c on pork, 2½ points on lard, and 2½ points on bacon. Upon this market recent business has been fair in refined lard for the continent at the low figures, but ruled quiet at the close. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day at 7,000 head.

LARD—Was held strong through the day at the West, and advanced 2½ to 5 points. The speculation was light, but the packers were not prompt sellers. At the West September closed at 5.95c nominal; October was at 5.97½@6c, closing at 5.97½c; January at 5.90@5.92c, closing at 5.90c. Here there was a firmer market, but business was unimportant in cash, which was held at 6.35c, and had 6.25c as the best bid. City steam was held at 6.12½c, while 6c was bid; sales of 30 tcs. Options, no sales; January closed at 6.30c nominal. Refined had trading within two or three days to the extent of 4,000 tcs for the continent, but closed quiet; continent quoted at 6.70c, and South American at 7c. Compound lard continued slow, with 4⅝@5¼c quoted as to quality

PORK—Made at the West an advance of 10@15c per bbl, more through light offerings from the packers. The demands were slow; September closed at $8.50 nominal; October was at $.47½@$8.62½, closing at $8.60; January at $9.70@$9.75, closing at $9.75 asked. Here there was a better tone to the market under the steady export demands and the improved temper at the West; sales of 500 bbls mess for export. Quotations here: For mess, $10.25@$10.75; family mess, $12@$13; short clear, $12@$14.

BACON—Made at the West an advance of 2½ points, with the close firm, without more than moderate speculation; September was at $5.65@$5.67, closing at $5.67 nominal; October at $5.70@$5.72½, closing at $5.72½; January at $5.02@$5.05 asked, closing at 61.02.

CUTMEATS—The trading was slack throughout, while the range prices favored buyers. Sales of 25 bxs clear bellies was sold at 6¾c; city-pickled shoulders, 5¼c; pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 6¾c; 10 lb average, 7¼c asked; clear bellies, boxed, 6⅝@6¾c for 14 to 16 lb average; pickled hams at 9@9¼c. At Chicago: Fresh hams nominal for 12 lb, and 7@7½c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams at 8¼c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¼c.

BEEF—The exporters were steady buyers of India mess and packet, while the home trade bought moderately. Prices were held steadily. Quotations: Packet, $8.50@9; do, in tierces, $12@$13; family, $9@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$17; for best grades, and $13.50@$14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—There was an unsettled, weak market, with supplies put on offer freely, while smokers were slow buyers; quoted at $14 at the West, and $15 asked, cost and freight, here.

HIDES—Were more freely offered and at ½c decline. Receipts at the West, 25,811 head; same time last year, 38,870 head. Chicago: Receipts, 11,000 head; active; generally 10c higher; $3.85@$4.55; left over, 2,000 head. Cincinnati: Receipts, 1,632 head; active; strong; $3.50@$4.55. St. Louis: Receipts, 2,779 head; higher; $3.05@$4.40. Omaha: Receipts, 1,400 head; active; 5@10c higher; $4.10@$4.30. Pittsburg: Steady; $4@$4.50. Kansas City: Receipts, 4,500 head; strong; $4.10@$4.30. Cleveland: Light average and Yorkers, $4.20@$4.35. Indianapolis: Receipts, 4,500 head; slow; $4.10@$4.40. Quotations here were at 5¾c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 5⅞c for 160 lb, 6c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6¼@6½c for pigs.

WOOL—There were 25 hhds city sold at 4¼c; 75,000 lb country at 4½@4½c, pks free, and 125 tcs edible at 4⅞c. The market had a feeble look. While 4¼c was asked for city, the general bidding was not over 4½c, and there were about 200 hhds awaiting a sale. The London sale was at 3d advance, with about 1,500 casks offered, and threequarters of the quantity sold. This firmness abroad was without influence here on the moderate run of business in manufactured goods.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market was lifeless. Not over 6c would have been paid, while the pressers were asking 6¼c, seemingly in default of demand at 6⅛c, which latter price it was thought probable they would have accepted. The West was practically out of the market here; its home points were offering full supplies at prices that showed little difference on the cost from Eastern markets. For lard stearine there was a quiet and nominal market at 7.50c for Western.

COFFEE.

Contracts sold off 5 points early with Europe, but closed firm at 5@10 points advance, with considerable local covering. Havre was steady and unchanged, while Hamburg was dull and partially ¼ pfennig down. Spot Rio was dull and easy at 15¾@15¾c for No. 7 and 14½c for No. 8. Sales, 800 bags Maracaibo and 400 bags Central American, on private terms....Option Sales —Opening Call—10 A. M.—October, 500 bags at 14.65c; December, 250 bags at 14.40c; March, 2,000 bags at 14.00c; May, 500 bags at 13.80c; total, 3,250 bags. Between Call and Close—September, 1,000 bags at 14.70c; October, 1,000 bags at 14.75c; November, 1,000 bags at 14.45c; December, 2,000 bags at 14.40c, 500 bags at 14.45c; May, 1,500 bags at 13.80c; total, 7,000 bags.

Exchange—25 points paid to exchange 750 bags November for October; total for day, 11,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Month.	To-day.	Same time Last Year.
January	14.25@14.35	12.25@12.30
February	14.15@14.25	12.20@12.30
March	14.05@14.15	12.10@12.15
April	13.95@14.05	12.05@12.15
May	13.80@13.90	12.05@12.10
September	14.70@14.80	13.60@13.70
October	14.75@14.80	13.00@13.05
November	14.50@14.60	12.55@12.63
December	14.45@14.55	12.45@12.50

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	207,185
Arrivals—S. S. Dalton, Santos	20,273
S. S. Dalton, Victoria	8,915— 29,188
Total	236,373
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	5,864
Total stock in New-York to-day	230,509
Total stock in Baltimore	60,405
Arrivals	....
Total	60,405
Deliveries yesterday	179—60,226
Total stock in New-Orleans	22,386
Arrivals	....
Total	22,386
Deliveries two days	116—22,270
	82,496
Total stock in the United States	313,005
Afloat from Rio per steam to Sept. 5	....
	116,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Sept. 5.	7,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Sept. 5	109,000
	232,000
Total	545,005
Same time 1894	528,118

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....15¾@15⅞

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..2.80 above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7	No. 9..1.60 below No. 7
No. 5..1.35 above No. 7	No. 10..1.60 below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 8..1.25 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	No. 10..2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java fancies	28 @31	Mocha	25 @25½
Java, Malang	21 @22	La Guayra—	
Padang, int'r	27½@27¾	Cora	16½@17½
Macassar—		Caracas	17¾@18¼
Timor	23 @24	Do, washed	19 @21
Pajo	21½@22½	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Maracaibo—		Do, washed	19 @20½
Trujillo	17 @18	Ocana	18¼@19½
Bocono	17½@18	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Tovar	17¾@18	Do, washed	20 @21¾
Merida	18 @20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18 @18¾	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19 @19¾	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do, f'e to c'e	19½@20	Do, white	18½@19
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	16¾@20	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@18¼	Coban	19 @21½
Do, washed	19 @20	Jamaica	16¾@20

COTTON.

Contracts were very unsettled and nervous, through an active local trade, with prices declining 3@6 points early with Liverpool, but rallying, and closing steady at 5@6 points over Thursday, while crop news was worked to influence buying. Spot was steady and unchanged. Sales, 767 bales to spinners.

Middling Gulf	8½
Middling uplands	8¼

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling many be delivered on contracts:

Strict good middling	⅛ on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	8-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅜c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes.—Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
September	7.85@7.86	7.85	7.84	700
October	7.90@7.91	7.95	7.81	37,500
November	7.96@7.97	8.00	7.86	12,600
December	8.03@8.04	8.08	7.92	26,100
January	8.10@8.11	8.14	7.99	131,000
February	8.14@8.15	8.17	8.07	2,200
March	8.19@ ..	8.22	8.10	21,100
April	8.24@8.26	8.27	8.21	700
May	8.29@8.31	8.29	8.21	6,000
Total				239,100

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, SEPT. 6.

	T.	W.	T.	F.	Total This Week.	Total This Week Last Year.
Galveston	690	464	838	147	3512	18807
New-Orleans	1405	77	2319	1360	6515	7983
Mobile	46	23	7	126	320	828
Savannah	573	151	936	1390	3431	10396
Charleston	53	48	169	329	675	3306
Wilmington	1	2	4	28	35	552
Norfolk	1	1	4	4	16	683
New-York	....	....	....	....	2	75
Boston	....	45	....	50	95	....
Philadelphia	11	160	1	78	251	552
West Point	50	....	....	....	50	....
Total	2830	971	4278	3503	14911	....
This day last week	731	635	709	3034	....	....
This day last year	6777	6468	5360	7160	....	38185

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY STATEMENT.

Liverpool, Sept. 6.

	1895.	1894.
Sales of the week	49,000	62,000
Sales American	36,000	51,000
Sales for export	4,000	2,000
Sales for speculation	4,000	1,000
Actual export	9,000	5,000
Forwarded	46,000	62,000
Total stock	1,186,000	974,000
Of which American	1,056,000	814,000
Total imports of week	12,000	10,000
Of which American	6,000	9,000
Amount afloat	23,000	20,000
Of which American	14,000	10,000

Prices of middling uplands in Liverpool Sept. 6, 1895, 4¼d; price of middling uplands in Liverpool Sept. 7, 1894, 3⅞d; prices of middling uplands in Liverpool, Sept. 8, 1893, 4½d.

MOVEMENTS AT INTERIOR TOWNS.

	This Week—Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Brenham	2,357	1,888	2,333
Dallas	84	17	83
Shreveport	51	189	1,340
Little Rock	....	....	a843
Helena	....	....	31
Vicksburg	8	....	62
Columbus, Miss	27	8	a44
Natchez	45	9	404
Memphis	59	990	1,245
Nashville	6	130	11
Selma	388	210	b1,282
Montgomery	1,477	482	a1,980
Eufaula	532	386	590
Columbus, Ga	647	407	1,391
Macon	242	403	85
Albany	1,610	902	a1,278
Atlanta	....	....	457
Rome	12	11	a22
Augusta	816	600	b4,107
Newberry	75	....	a100
Charlotte	12	12	....
Raleigh	80	100	a525
St. Louis	23	1,362	7,444
Houston	13,602	12,069	4,455
Meridian	80	120	449
Cincinnati	897	898	5,815
Yazoo City	....	....	60
Total	23,132	21,193	36,716

	This Week Last Year—Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Brenham	4,281	3,785	4,868
Dallas	78	....	89
Shreveport	100	100	1,510
Little Rock	4	....	101
Helena	2	42	121
Vicksburg	11	....	a1,653
Columbus, Miss	53	....	322
Natchez	248	179	827
Memphis	186	346	4,443
Nashville	13	....	b318
Selma	1,084	642	a1,552
Montgomery	1,722	1,361	1,204
Eufaula	566	373	836
Columbus, Ga	1,233	919	1,968
Macon	967	518	1,569
Albany	2,056	1,610	1,852
Atlanta	33	147	92
Rome	33	357	a96
Augusta	1,545	1,546	b3,226
Columbia	64	....	....
Newberry	(es)25	25	15
Charlotte	75	40	a35
Raleigh	68	58	420
St. Louis	84	4,397	13,841
Houston	20,923	20,274	8,916
Meridian	89	124	180
Cincinnati	462	271	5,033
Yazoo City	54	....	a1,266
Total	36,109	37,178	56,307

a, corrected. b, actual.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Fine grades held firmly, with general demand slow.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal	N. Orleans open kettle—
Ordinary 12@13	Fair 23@25
Common 14@16	Good 26@28
Fair 17@18	Prime 29@30
Prime 19@21	Choice 31@32
Choice 22@25	Barbados, job'g 24@26
Puerto Rico 26@31	

RICE—The general outlook is favorable, with supplies light and a fair inquiry.

Domestic—		Japan	5¾@4
Ordinary	3¼@3¾	Java, in bond	1⅞@2¼
Good	3⅝@4½	Java	3½@3⅞
Prime	4¾@5	Rice' flour	2¼@2½
Choice	5¼@5½	Rice, pol., 100 lb	$1.00@1.10
Fancy	5¾@6	Rice	brau.
Fair	3¾@4	100 lb	65@ 70
Head	6¼@6¼		

SUGAR—Raw was without demand, but held firmly. Refined again active and quoted firm.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3 @..
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2⅝@..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3¼@..

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominoes	4⅞ @5 1-16
Cutloaf	4⅞ @5 1-16
Crushed	4⅞ @5 1-16
Powdered	4½ @4 11-16
Coarse powdered	4½ @4 11-16
Granulated	4¼ @4 7-16
Fine granulated	4¼ @4 7-16
Coarse granulated	4⅜ @4 9-16
Extra fine granulated	4⅜ @4 9-16
Confectioners' granulated	4½ @4 11-16
Cubes	4½ @4 11-16
XXXX powdered	4¾ @4 15-16
Mold A	4½ @4 11-16
Diamond A	4¼ @4 7-16
Confectioners' A	4⅛ @4 5-16
(1) Columbia A	4 @4 3-16
(2) Windsor A	4 @4 3-16
(3) Ridgewood A	4 @4 3-16
(4) Phoenix A	4 @4 3-16
(5) Empire A	3 15-16@4⅛
No. 6	3⅞ @4 1-16
No. 7	3¾ @3 15-16
No. 8	3 11-16@3⅞
No. 9	3⅝ @3 13-16
No. 10	3 9-16@3⅝
No. 11	3½ @3 11-16
No. 12	3 7-16@3⅝
No. 13	@3 3-16
No. 14	@3 1-16

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—There is strong competition to secure the light crop, and this keeps values very much unsettled. Stocks are not large, but we are just on the eve of the new crop, and the demand from all sources seems to be unusually slack. We have to shade our quotations down a little to more nearly represent a trading basis. Green peas are pressed for sale and are weak. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.80; do, pea, $1.70; do, medium, $1.65; do, white kidney, $2.10@$2.20; do, red kidney, $1.60; do, turtle soup, $1.65@$1.70; do, yellow eye, $2.20@ $2.25; do, Lima, (California,) $3.45@$3.50; do, foreign marrow, $1.65@$1.70; do, foreign mixed, $1.55@$1.60; do, foreign medium, $1.40 @$1.50; green peas, bbl, $1; do, bags, 90@ 92½c; do, Scotch, 90c.

BUTTER—The position is essentially unchanged. Demand for fancy creamery is sufficient to clean up the moderate offerings at full prices, while the lower grades are quiet and accumulating.

Creamery, State and Penn., extras	19½@20
Creamery, Western, extras	20 @..
Creamery, Western, firsts	17 @18½
Creamery, Western, seconds	15 @16
Creamery, Western, thirds	13 @14
State—	
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	18½@..
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	16 @17
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	14 @15
Dairy, Welsh tubs, fancy	18 @..
Dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts	15½@17
Dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds	14 @15
Dairy, Welsh tubs, thirds	12 @13
Western—	
Imitation creamery, firsts	13 @15
Imitation creamery, seconds	11 @12
Dairy, firsts	12 @13
Dairy, thirds to seconds	9½@11
Factory, firkins, extras	11½@12½
Factory, tubs, extras	11½@12
Factory, tubs, firsts	10½@11
Factory, seconds	10 @10¼
Factory, fourths to thirds	8 @ 9½

CHEESE—A light demand generally, and the tone weak, though some special lots went off at slightly higher prices than quoted.

State, full cream, large, colored, fancy	7¼@ 7⅜
State, full cream, large, white, fancy	7 @ 7⅛
State, full cream, large, prime to choice	6⅝@ 6⅞
State, full cream, large, fair to good	6¼@ 6½
State, full cream, large, common	5¾@ 6
State, full cream, small size, col'd'cy	6¾@..
State, full cream, small size, white	6¾@ 6¾
State, full cream, small, good to choice	7¼@ 8¼
State, full cream, small, com. to fair	5¼@ 7¼
State, full cream, Chenango and neighboring counties, choice	8¼@8¾
State, part skims, fair to prime	3¼@ 6
State, part skims, common	2¼@ 3
State, full skims	1½@ 2

EGGS—Supplies are more than ample despite the light receipts, though of strictly fancy stock there is rather a light offering and a steady feeling.

State, country marks, per doz	16 @ 16½
Pennsylvania, country marks	15 @ 16
Western, northerly sections, fancy	15½@ ..
Western, northerly sections, average, best	15 @ ..
Western, central sections, good to prime	14½@ 15
Western, southerly sections, prime	14 @ 14½
Southwestern, fair, per 36-doz case	$3.60 @$4.00
Southwestern, fair, per 30-doz case	3.00 @ 3.30
Western, culls, dirties, candled, 30-doz. case	2.50 @ 2.85
Western, culls, checks, candled, 30-doz. case	2.00 @ 2.25
Western, culls, ungraded	1.25 @ 2.25

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are in moderate supply at the moment, and the best grades show a little firmer tone. Bartlett pears not over plentiful, and the current reliefs of fresh packed show irregular quality; some icehouse goods offering, but mostly of stock which has not kept well; fancy sound goods firm, but overripe or cloudy fruit has to go comparatively low. Seckel steady, but later varieties have little demand as yet. Peaches in moderate supply; fair demand

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Steady Again After Futile Attempts to Lower Them.

RECOVERY IN STANDARD STOCKS

Nonplused by the Readiness of Buyers to Absorb All Offerings, Sellers Abandon the Chase for Losses and Change Their Tactics.

FRIDAY—P. M.

Sellers in yesterday's market, counting on a weak closing to bring further concessions in prices, manoeuvred in early dealings today for openings for attack. They lacked courage for bold assault, having been warned against it by costly experience, but they seemed to feel that the chance to profit on a downward turn was at hand, and they stood ready to avail themselves of it. As usual of late, London took the lead as a seller. The losses resulting were so small that home operators got little encouragement from them. Buying orders were met for all offerings. Even such disposition as remained to take profits on purchases made early in the week wavered in view of the attitude of buyers. It was not surprising that the movement of the market after midday was impelled by buyers. Recoveries were not sharp but steady, and business closed with firmness restored and prices generally improved for the day. In such a market lessening activity was hardly avoidable. Total sales, 256,684 shares, fell 100,000 below yesterday's total.

St. Paul led the railway list with a gain of ¾ on sales of 21,700 shares. It closed at 77⅞, after having sold at 77¼. Burlington gained ¼, to 90¼, and Rock Island lost ¼, to 82⅜. Louisville and Nashville gained ¾, to 65¼, sharing with St. Paul and Reading, which gained ½, to 21, the honors of leadership in the upward turn. Missouri Pacific added ⅝ to yesterday's advance, closing at 41⅜, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred gained ½, to 40¼.

The industrials had varying fortunes. Sugar lost ⅜, to 112¾, after its quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. had been declared. Tobacco had good support, leading the entire list in volume of sales, 29,300 shares, and gaining ½, to 95½. Chicago Gas gained ⅝, to 64. General Electric was in brisk demand, and gained 1½ per cent., to 39⅜. Tennessee Coal and Iron gained 1¼, to 43¼. Leather lost ⅛, to 88, and Western Union lost ⅜, to 94⅛. The low-priced favorites, although not active, held the prices which they had formerly reached, with all changes fractionally for the better.

To-day's withdrawals of gold, amounting to $1,600,000, from the Sub-Treasury for shipment Saturday, with $200,000 additional from private stocks, were believed by bankers to mark the culmination of the export movement for the season. It made total shipments for the week $4,650,000, exceeding the total of any other week since exports began in July. The basis for the opinion that exports must now decrease is furnished by the arrival in market of commercial bills drawn against grain and cotton exports. Crops have only begun to move. As exports grow the bills against them must inevitably overcome the adverse balances created by exceptionally large drafts this season for imports and for tourist requirements. Exchange has already softened in consequence of changing conditions. It must yield much further when these conditions shall assume normal sway.

Meanwhile the bond syndicate will continue the course indicated by its action so far and by deposits prevent impairment of the Treasury reserve. It is amply supplied with gold for this purpose. Announcement was made to-day that in addition to the supply held by the syndicate, gold in the banks will be available for the same purpose should the syndicate wish to use any of it. The security market has not been in the slightest degree uneasy on account of the Treasury gold. Operators rely implicitly on the promises that the reserve will be kept practically intact. The syndicate has this far deposited $10,000,000 to carry out these promises, in addition to the amount paid for the new bonds.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in liberal supply, but the demand was small. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was quiet. Rates were 3½@4 per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances, 4½@5 per cent for choice four months' single names, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice five to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. and upward for names less well known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $102,678,892, and the balances were $6,505,182. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $174,951.

Money in London, ¼@½ per cent; short and three months' bills, ⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull. Nominal rates were $4.89 for sixty days and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.89@$4.89¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.90@$4.90¼ for demand, $4.90¼@$4.90½ for cable transfers, and $4.88½@$4.88¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95 9-16 and 95 15-16, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—60c discount. Boston—10@16c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67⅛@67⅝. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

In London, bar silver sold at 30 9-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$51,614,334
Imports for the same period	22,901,712
Net exports	$28,712,622
Net exports to date, 1894	71,000,978
Net exports to date, 1893	17,070,838
Net exports to date, 1892	51,462,585

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS.

Railroad bonds were still less active, but yesterday's losses were generally recovered. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

B., C. R. & N. col. t. r. 5s	1
N. Y. Ont. & West. 5s	1½
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1. r. 1st	1
N. Y., L. & W. ref. 5s	2
Norf. & West 100 yr. 5s	3
Ohio Southern 1st	1
Reading 1st pf. inc	1½
Reading genl. 4s, t. r.	1

DECLINED.

Brooklyn Elevated 2d	1½
Kansas & Texas 4s	1
Northern Pacific con	1

Government bonds were firm. The sales were $2,000 5s coupon, at 116, and $13,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 123¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96½	..
4s, r., 1907	111½	112
4s, c., 1907	112½	112¾
4s, r., 1925	123¼	123¾
4s, c., 1925	123	123½
5s, r., 1904	115¾	116¼
5s, c., 1904	115¾	116¼
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	101½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	104	..
Currency 6s, 1898	107½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

In State securities, $2,000 Alabama, Class C, sold at 100¼, and $27,500 Virginia funded debt 2-3's of 1991 at 89¼@89½.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	150	150	150	150	148	150	24
Alton & Terre Haute	66	66¼	66	66¼	66	68	200
American Coal	90	90	90	90	80	....	130
American Cotton Oil	23¼	24	23¼	24	24	24⅞	535
American Cotton Oil pf.	72½	72½	72½	72½	72½	72¾	405
American Express	114¾	115	114¾	115	114	115	15
*American Sugar Refining	113⅞	114¼	112¾	112⅞	112⅝	112⅞	26,062
*American Sugar Refining pf.	104	104	103½	103⅝	102	103¼	370
American Tobacco	94⅛	97	94½	95½	95¼	95⅝	29,480
Atch., Top. & S. F., 3d in. pd.	21¾	22	21¾	21¾	21⅞	22	18,638
At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	35	35	35	35	35	35⅝	400
Atlantic & Pacific	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅝	50
Baltimore & Ohio	66	66½	66	66⅞	66	67	570
*Bay State Gas	21¼	21½	21¼	21¼	20	20¾	50
Canada Southern	56⅜	56⅝	55⅞	56⅛	56	56½	1,583
Chesapeake & Ohio	21⅝	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	600
Chicago Gas	63½	64⅜	63½	64	64	64¼	4,362
Chicago & Alton	163	163	163	163	163	....	26
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	105	105	105	105	105½	106	....
Chicago & Northwestern	103¾	105⅞	105	105⅝	105½	105⅝	4,580
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	148	148	148	148	146½	148	30
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	90¼	90⅝	89¾	90¼	90¼	90⅝	7,350
C., C., C. & St. Louis	48¾	48⅞	48¾	48⅞	48¾	48⅞	400
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	77½	77⅞	77¼	77⅞	77⅝	77⅞	21,710
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	130	130	130	130	129½	130	214
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	82¼	82¾	82¼	82⅜	82⅜	82⅝	9,675
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	7	7	6¾	6¾	6¼	7⅛	200
Colorado Fuel & Iron	38½	38⅞	38⅜	38½	38½	38⅝	1,110
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3¾	3¾	3½	3⅝	3½	4½	100
Consolidated Gas Company	145	145	144¼	144½	144½	145½	1,000
Delaware & Hudson	133½	133⅝	133½	133¾	133¼	134	768
Delaware, Lack. & Western	167¼	167¼	167¼	167¼	166	170	105
Denver & Rio Grande	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17½	105
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	54	54	53⅝	54	54	54½	512
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	10½	10½	10½	10½	10	10⅝	200
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	20⅜	20½	20⅜	20½	20⅜	20½	2,060
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	59	60¼	59	60¼	60⅜	60¾	350
General Electric	38⅜	39⅜	37⅞	39⅜	39⅜	39½	17,465
Illinois Central	100	103⅝	100	103⅝	103½	103½	227
Illinois Steel Company	76⅝	79⅝	76⅝	76⅝	75	76½	25
Iowa Central pf.	35½	35½	35½	35½	35	36	210
Keokuk & Des Moines	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¼	5	100
Lake Erie & Western	26	26	26	26	25¾	26½	205
Lake Shore	152½	152½	152⅛	152½	150	152	30
Louisville & Nashville	64⅞	65⅝	64⅞	65¼	65¼	65⅝	5,290
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9½	10	9⅝	10	9⅝	10	518
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	28⅝	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	29	30¾	1,535
Manhattan Consolidated	113¼	113¾	112½	112½	112	112⅜	1,750
Mexican Central	13	13	13	13	....	....	100
Minn. & St. Louis	25¾	26⅜	25¾	26⅜	26	26⅜	1,400
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	61¼	61⅜	61	61⅜	61¼	62	900
Missouri Pacific	41⅜	41½	40⅝	41⅜	41¼	41⅜	5,686
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	18⅞	19	18⅞	19	18⅞	19	800
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf.	40¼	40½	39¾	40¼	40¼	40½	4,395
Morris & Essex	164½	165	164½	165	....	....	25
*National Lead Co.	35½	35½	35⅛	35½	35¼	35⅝	525
*National Lead Co. pf.	91⅝	92	91⅝	91½	91¼	92	99
National Linseed Oil	27	27½	27	27½	26½	27	350
New-Jersey Central	114	114¼	113	114	113½	114	1,610
New-York Central	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	104	277
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	60½	60½	60½	60½	60	63	100
N. Y. New-Haven & H.	183	183	183	183	183	180	184	120
New-York & N. H., rights	19½	19½	19½	19½	....	....	....	378
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	16½	16½	16⅜	16⅜	16½	17	....	200
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	32¾	32¾	32½	32½	32½	33⅞	....	200
New-York, L. E. & Western	8⅞	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9	....	2,896
N. Y., Lake Erie & West. pf.	25	25	25	25	25	26½	....	500
New-York, Sus. & Western	13⅜	13⅞	13¼	13⅜	13⅜	13⅞	....	825
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	36¾	36¾	35¾	36¼	36	36½	....	1,700
North American	6	6	6	6	6	6⅞	....	610
Northern Pacific	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½	5½	5⅝	....	240
Northern Pacific pf.	18½	19	18½	19	19	19½	....	300
Ontario & Western	18⅜	18½	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅝	....	800
Oregon Railway & Naviga.	32	32	32	32	22	28	....	31
Pacific Mail	32	32⅜	32	32⅜	32⅜	32⅝	....	2,625
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	10½	....	50
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville.	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	7	7¼	....	1,090
Philadelphia & Reading	21	21½	20⅞	21	21	21¼	....	30,091
P., C., C. & St. L.	20	20	20	20	20	20⅝	....	100
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	59½	....	310
Pullman Palace Car Co.	173¼	173½	173¼	173¼	173	174	....	450
Quicksilver	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3	3⅞	....	100
St. Louis Southwestern	8⅝	9	8⅝	9	8¾	9	....	810
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	18⅞	19¼	18⅞	19¼	19¼	19⅝	....	2,310
St. Paul & Omaha	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	45	....	200
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	122	123	122	123	120	123	....	306
Southern Pacific	26	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	26	26⅛	....	450
Southern Railway	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅞	14	....	1,000
Southern Railway pf.	41⅞	42	41⅞	42	41⅞	42	....	1,175
Tennessee Coal & Iron	42	43¼	41¼	43¼	43¼	43⅝	....	11,268
Texas Pacific	13⅛	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13½	....	370
Union Pacific	15¼	15½	15¼	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	....	1,270
*U. S. Cordage, 3d in. pd.	7	7	6¾	6¾	6⅜	6⅞	....	1,225
*U. S. Cordage pf., 3d in. pd.	13½	13½	13	13	13¼	14	....	1,450
*U. S. Cordage gtd., 3d in. pd.	27½	27½	26½	26½	26½	27½	....	600
United States Express	50	50	48½	48½	48	53	....	20
United States Rubber pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	94	94½	....	200
*United States Leather	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	17½	....	10
*United States Leather pf.	89	89	88	88	87¾	88	....	900
Wabash	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅞	....	600
Wabash pf.	25½	25½	24⅞	25½	25¼	25½	....	3,945
Western Union Telegraph	94½	94½	93⅞	94⅛	94⅛	94½	....	4,723
*Western Union Beef	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	10	1,500
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16½	16½	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16⅝	....	850
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	51¾	51⅞	51¼	51¾	50⅝	52	....	100
Wisconsin Central	7	7	7	7	..	..	....	10
Total sales								256,684

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Brunswick	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.10	500
Comstock Tunnel	.09	.09	.08	.08	.08	.10	1,170
Total sales							1,670

Bonds.

Alabama Cent 1st 5,000	110½	C, R I & P 6s 1,000	180½
Atch, Col & Pac 1st 5,000	48½	C, R I & P Ext 5s 30,000	106⅜
10,000	48¼	10,000	106⅜
5,000	48	5,000	106⅜
5,000	49½	C, D & I 1st 5s 9,000	110¾
15,000	49	C, H & D 4½s 11,000	105
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s, Trust Receipts 30,000	83½	C, H & D 5s 1,000	105
6,500	83⅛	Col Mid 4s, Trust Co Certs 3,000	29½
6,000	83⅜	C, H V & T 5s 3,000	93
4,000	83½	Dal & Waco 1st 5s 10,000	89
43,000	83¼	D & I R 1st 20,000	101
15,000	83½	10,000	101¼
1,000	83⅜	5,000	101½
10,000	83⅝	10,000	101¾
12,000	83¾	15,000	101⅝
A, T & S F Gen 4s, When Issued 41,000	83½	D, S S & A 5s 9,000	100
A, T & S F Adjustment 4s, When Issued 10,000	58⅝	E T, V & G 1st 5,000	111¾
18,000	58½	Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 8,000	107⅞
1,000	58	Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y Con 5s 3,000	103
2,000	58½	Equitable G & Fuel of Chicago 1st 1,000	95
15,000	58⅝	Ft W & D C 1st 5,000	74
A, T & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Receipts, 1st In Pd 5,000	36½	Gal Har'g & So An Mex & Pac Div, 5s 6,000	93½
5,500	36⅜	8,000	93¾
5,000	36½	Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 2,000	90
10,500	36¼	3,000	90¼
10,000	36⅜	10,000	90
10,500	36¼	G B, W & St P Inc 1,000	5¾
20,000	36⅜	4,000	6
Atlantic & Pac Inc 20,000	4½	1,000	5¾
B & O Con 5s, 1988 10,000	113½	H & T C G M 4s 7,000	73¼
Brooklyn Elev 2d 1,000	78	Int & Gt N 2d Mtgs 1,000	83
B'klyn W & W Co 5s 3,000 c	104¼	1,000	82¼
3,000	104¼	Int & Gt N 3d Mtge 10,000	55
7,000	104⅜	Kan Cy & Pac 1st 1,000	76½
1,000	104½	Kan Pac 1st Cons, Trust Co Certs 20,000	80
Bur, C R & N 1st 500	107½	2,000	79¾
Bur, Ced Rap & N 1st Col Trust 5s 1,000	103	5,000	79½
Can Southern 2d 3,000	107½	Knoxville & Ohio 1st 1,000	114½
Cen of N J Gen 5s 10,000	118⅞	Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 10,000	97
Cent Pac 6s, 1897 1,000	105¼	L E & W 1st 5s 2,000	116½
Ches & O Gen 4½s 1,000	81½	Lehigh V of N Y 1st 27,000	103¼
5,000	82	45,000	103⅜
C, B & Q Con 7s 20,000	121	13,000	103½
C, B & Q, Nebraska Ext 4s 5,000	93½	Lex Av & Pav F 1st 1,000	112
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s 1,000	103½	Long Dock 6s 1,000	132
1,000	104	L, NA & C Cons 2,000	102½
8,000	103¾	L, N A & C G M 10,000	78
Chicago & Erie 1st 25,000	108	3,000	78¾
10,000	108½	15,000	78
15,000	108¾	Mex Int 1st 4s 10,000	74½
5,000	108⅞	Mich Cen Cons 7s 1,000	122¼
20,000	109	Mil, & N 1st, Consolidated 2,000	118
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Trust Co Certs 1,000 c	51	M & St L Con 5s 1,000	104½
25,000	50⅞	5,000 s 20 F	103⅞
10,000	50¾	20,000	104½
15,000	50⅝	M, K & T 1st 4s 4,000	90¾
5,000	50¾	8,000	90
5,000	50½	M, K & T 2d 12,000	68
3,000	50¾	M, K & T Ext 5s 5,000	93
10,000	50⅞	3,000	93¼
C, C, C & St L, St L Div, 4s 2,000	95½	M, K & T of Tex 5s 39,000	87½
Total sales			2,801,500
M & O G M 4s 10,000	66¼	Oregon S L 6s, Trust Co Certs 1,000	104½
8,000	66	Peoria & E 1st 22,000	84
5,000	66¼	Pitts & West 5s 5,000	70
Mo Pac 1st Col 5s 9,000	75½	5,000	70½
N Cent Deb 5s 3,000	107½	Pitts & West 1st 5,000	87⅞
N Y, C & St L 4s 42,000	106½	Rio Grande W'n 1st 1,000	78
N Y, L E & W New 2d Cons 10,000	78⅝	St L & Iron M 5s 1,000	86¾
3,000	78¾	1,000	87½
30,000	78⅝	St L & S F Trust 5s 4,000	85
D, M & Co Certs, Stamped 10,000 s 15 F	78⅝	St P, M & M 1st Consolidated 6s 10,000	122¾
20,000 s 20 F	78⅝	St P, M & M 1st, Dakota Ext 1,000	121½
10,000	78½	San Fe & Ar Pass 4s 5,000	85
10,000	78¾	6,000	64⅞
15,000	78⅝	27,000	62
N Y, O & W Con 5s 5,000 s 20 F	111¼	4,000	64⅞
11,000	111½	Savannah & W 1st, Trust Co Certs 15,000	63
5,000 s 20 F	111½	Seab'd & Roan 1st 10,000	98¾
N Y, S & W Term 1st 16,000	105	Seattle, L S & E 1st, Trust Co Certs 14,000	50
N Y, Sus & W 1st Refunding 5s 3,000	102	Scioto Val & N E 4s 10,000	84½
Nor & Wor 100-Yr 5s 3,000	64	South Pac of Cal 5s, Consolidated 8,000	95
Nor Pac 1st Con 2,000	118¼	Southern Ry 1st 5s 40,000	96¾
Nor Pac 2d Coupon 5,000	103⅜	Tex & N O Cons 6s 10,000	95⅞
5,000	103½	Tex & Pac 2d Inc 5,000	31
12,000	103⅝	8,000	30⅜
Nor Pac 3d Coup 5,000	74	7,000	30⅝
5,000	74½	100,000	30⅜
Nor Pac Cons 5s 10,000	40¾	30,000	30½
Trust Co Certs 10,000	41	10,000	30⅝
Nor Pac & Mon 1st 5,000	88½	5,000	30⅜
Trust Receipts 1,000	39	5,000	30⅞
Ohio So G M 4s 2,000	35	Tol, St. L & K C 1st, Trust Receipts 10,000	75
Ohio Southern 1st 5,000	92	Union Pac 1st, 1896 5,000	107¼
Omaha & St L 1st, Trust Co Certs 2,000	42¼	Union Pac 1st, 1898 1,000	107½
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s 5,000	46	Union Pac 1st, 1899 1,000	107¾
10,000	47	Union Pac Gold 6s, Col Trust Notes 14,000	98¼
Oregon R & N 5s, Trust Co Certs 1,000	101½	Union Pac Ext, S F 8s 10,000	99½
P & R Defd Inc 10,000	4¼	U P, D & G 1st 3,000	43⅛
P & R 1st Pf Inc 50,000	38½	12,600	43
40,000	38¾	7,000	43¼
20,000	38½	7,000	43½
20,000	38⅝	U S Cordage Co 1st 15,000	50
55,000	38½	U S Cordage 1st, Trust Co Certs 9,000	49⅝
11,000	39¼	6,500	50
57,000	39⅜	10,000	50¼
10,000	39¾	18,500	50
10,000	39¾	10,000	50¼
30,000	39⅜	10,000	50
5,000	39⅝	Wabash 1st 5s 83,000	108¾
20,000	39½	Wabash 2d Mtge 5s 14,000	80
2d Pf Inc 5,000	24⅝	1,000	80¼
5,000	24½	West Shore Gtd 4s 15,000	107
6,000	24½	8,000 c	107½
20,000	24⅝	1,000 c	106⅞
62,000	24½	W N Y & P Inc 4,000	20
2,000	24⅝	W N Y & P Gen 35,000	50
13,000	24½	West Union Col Tr 5s 1,000	111
12,000	24½	Wilkesb & East 1st 10,000	95
3d Pf Inc 15,000	18	Wis Cen Co 1st, Trust Co Certs 12,000	62¼
P & R Gen 4s 3,000	88¼		
Trust Co Certs 55,000	78¾		
20,000	78½		
1,000	78⅝		
10,000	78¼		
20,000	78⅞		
15,000	78¾		
5,000	78¼		
10,000	78⅞		
5,000	78⅝		
14,000	79		

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..
American District Telegraph	30	40
American Telegraph & Cable	94	98
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8½	10
B. & So. Ill. pf	132½	..
Boston A. L. pf	105	..
Brunswick Co	2	3
Buffalo, R. & P.	18	21
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	50	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	52	..
Canadian Pacific	57½	58
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Central Pacific	20¼	21
Chicago & Alton pf.	172	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	53½	54½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	162½	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	94	100
C., H. V. & T.	24¼	24½
C., H. V. & T. pf.	95	..
Commercial Cable	150	170
Consol. Coal	32½	33
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	53	..
Michigan Central	102½	103¼
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	86	87
Minnesota Iron	65	67
Mobile & Ohio	25	26
N. C. & St. L.	80	90
National Starch	6	8
National Starch 1st pf.	50	..
National Starch 2d pf.	24	36
New Cent. C.	7	9
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	73	80
Norfolk Southern	68	75
Nor. & West.	4	4¼
Nor. & W. pf.	15	16
Northwestern Telegraph	109½	..
Ohio Southern	10	20
Ontario Mining	9½	10
Oregon Improvement	9½	11
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	10⅞	11¼
Pennsylvania Coal	320	..
Pitts., Youngs. & Ash.	51	..
Pittsburg & Western pf.	33½	84½
P., P. W. & C.	162¾	..

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	114	114½	112½	112¾	13,190
Am. Tobacco	94⅞	96⅞	95⅞	95⅞	2,050
A., T. & S. F.	21⅞	22	21½	22	5,250
A., T. & S.F. pf.	35	35	35	35	20
Ark. City Imp.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	100
Cent. Pac.	21½	21½	21½	21½	60
C., C., C. & St. L.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	120
Chicago Gas.	63½	64½	63	63⅞	1,030
C., R. I. & P.	82¾	82⅝	82¼	82⅝	2,450
C., B. & Q.	90	90⅝	89¾	90⅜	3,350
C., M. & St. P.	77½	77⅞	77¼	77⅞	8,480
Cent. of N. J.	113	114	113	114	30
Chi. & N. W.	106	106	105¼	105¼	30
Dist. & C. F.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20¼	400
Gen. Electric.	37⅞	39⅝	37⅞	39½	4,070
Louis. & Nash.	64⅞	65⅝	64⅞	65¼	2,190
Manhattan	113¼	113½	113	113	60
Mo. Pacific.	41⅜	41½	40⅝	41¼	1,570
M., K. & T. pf.	39¾	40½	39¾	40½	180
Nat. Lead.	35⅝	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	80
Total sales					60,975

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S.F. 2d.	36¼	36¼	36	36	$10,000
Col. Mid. 4s.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	5,000
P. & R. 1st pf. in.	38¾	39¼	38¾	39⅜	21,000
P. & R. 2d pf. in.	24½	24¾	24½	24¾	9,000
P. & R. 3d. pf. in.	18	18	18	18	5,000
U. S. Cord. 1st.	51	51	51	51	2,000
Total sales					$52,000

Mining

for about everything on the list, except Lake Street Elevated, sought a lower level. The pool operating in Lake Street held prices for that stock firmly at 21⅝@21¾, but beyond this made little headway. West Chicago Street Railroad was weak, moving down easily to 128¼, on the early dealings. North Side sold at the opening at 291. Alley "L" was quiet at 8⅛. The Reorganization Committee has secured the pledges of several thousand shares of stock, and there is little room for doubt that a full majority of 75,000 shares will come in within the next few days. Aside from these stocks, the market was dull and uninteresting. There were light sales of Diamond Match at 128¼@128⅜, of Strawboard at 48, and of Street's Stable Car preferred at 60. The bond market was quiet. Gaslight 5s sold at 91⅞, and Ailey "L" first mortgage 5s at 63.

The local monetary situation shows no change. Clearings were $15,241,958, and New-York funds sold at 60c discount.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices, received from Messrs. Breese & Cummings, Chicago, as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
American Strawboard	48	*47½
Cal. & Chi. C. & D.	69¾	70
Chicago Brewing & Malt	13½	*13½
Chicago Brewing & Malt pf.	*33	33½
Chicago P. & P. Co.	*38½	40
Chicago P. & P. Co. pf.	52½	53
Chi. So. Side R. T. (Ailey L.)	8½	8½
Chicago City Railway	*315	318
Diamond Match of Illinois	128¼	128½
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	21⅝	21⅝
Metropolitan Elevated	...	*18
Mil. & Chi. Brewing	*13½	*14½
Mil. & Chi. Brewing pf.	*34½	35½
New-York Biscuit	*70	*70
North Chi. St. R. R.	201	201
National Railway	*112	112
Street's Stable Car L.	13⅛	14
Street's West. Sta. Car L. pf.	60	50½
West Chi. St. R. R.	128½	129
Western Stone	*60	*60
BONDS.		
Cass Av. & F. G. R. 5s	90¾	90⅝
Chi. Dock Co. 5s	*100	*100
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	63	*62
C. & S. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	*40	*40
Chi. City Ry 4½s	*100½	*100½
Chi. Board of Trade 5s	*102¾	...
Chi. Gas L. & Coke 5s	91⅞	92
Co nsumers' Gas L. 5s	*81	*81½
Lake St. Elev. 5s	*78	78
Metropolitan Elevated 5s	*78	*77
North Chi. City R. R. 1st 6s	106	*106
North Chi. City R. R. 4½s	*100½	*100½
North Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s	*103¾	*103¾
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	*102½	103
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	*101¾	101¾

*Bid.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	*.12	.12
Belcher	.53	.55
Best & Belcher	1.00	1.00
Bodie Consolidated	.12	.12
Bulwer	.07	.06
Challar	.50	.60
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.65	2.65
Crown Point	.50	.52
Gould & Curry	.52	.53
Hale & Norcross	*1.55	1.60
Mexican	.65	.65
Mono	.12	.10
Nevada Queen	...	*.05
Ophir	*1.60	1.55
Potosi	.59	.61
Savage	.39	.41
Sierra Nevada	.76	.78
Union Consolidated	*.57	*.58
Utah	.08	*.08
Yellow Jacket	.41	.52

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 6.—Gardner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Gibson	.63	.63
Anaconda	.67	.69
Portland	1.79	1.79
Argentum	.75	.76½
Isabella	.25½	.26½
Union	.23	.22
Consolidated	.17½	.17

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 6th day of September, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$91,323,899.95
Gold bullion	59,646,668.83
Total	$150,970,568.78
Outstanding gold certificates	51,090,909.00
Less gold certificates in Treasury	233,870.00
Total	$50,857,039.00
Balance	*$100,113,529.78
Standard silver dollars	$350,192,418.00
Silver bullion	686,460.81
Total	$350,878,868.81
Outstanding silver certificates	332,446,504.00
Less silver certificates in Treasury	8,403,533.00
Total	$324,042,971.00
Balance	26,835,897.81
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$20,342,518.00
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	124,001,762.25
Total	$144,344,280.25
Less outstanding Treasury notes	144,344,280.00
Balance	.25
United States notes	$100,380,119.87
Outstanding currency certificates	78,755,000.00
Less currency certificates in Treasury	900,000.00
Total	$77,855,000.00
Balance	22,525,119.87
Treasury notes of 1890	$35,818,288.00
National bank notes	7,532,035.01
Fractional silver coin	15,960,058.02
Fractional currency	80.70
Minor coin	1,236,158.28
Deposits in National banks	14,492,096.17
Bonds and interest paid	108,789.00
Total	$75,148,335.78
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,329,818.65
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,806,387.03
Disbursing officers' balances	24,556,000.20
Post Office Department account	1,523,147.32
Miscellaneous items	1,829,761.59
Total	$43,045,714.79
Balance	32,102,620.99
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$181,577,168.70

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$1,041,534.02	$2,788,127.23	$82,701,158.72
Internal revenue	551,407.17	2,185,827.37	27,256,337.58
Miscellaneous	15,843.78	176,602.81	3,412,455.70
Total	$1,608,784.97	$5,150,557.41	$63,172,952.00

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$271,000.00	$630,000.00	$18,436,183.60
War	260,000.00	1,080,000.00	13,010,004.22
Navy	16,000.00	116,000.00	4,837,922.65
Indians	5,000.00	176,000.00	2,939,485.02
Pensions	800,000.00	3,354,000.00	28,411,776.90
Interest	23,200.00	54,300.00	9,211,116.39
Total	$1,375,200.00	$5,410,300.00	$76,546,548.78
Excess of receipts over expenditures	233,584.97	†259,742.59	†13,373,596.78

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	$1,840.00	$589,597.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$40,435.00	115,779.00	1,724,687.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	To Date.	This Day.
United States notes (since 1879)	$293,345,291	$1,811,601
Treasury notes (since 1890)	75,786,837	15,910
Total	$369,132,128	$1,827,601

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

†Excess of expenditures over receipts.

Bicyclist Killed on the Road.

BRIDGEPORT, Sept. 6.—William Ide, a bicyclist, was killed last night by having the shaft of a wagon run through his neck. William P. Nichols was driving the team. Ide, who was twenty-five years old, and a younger brother had been to Southport on their wheels. On their return the younger man wheeled ahead. Ide was riding alone down a a grade at a rapid rate, when he turned out to pass an approaching team. Just as he turned out, the team driven by Nichols, which was in the rear of the team Ide was passing, turned out to pass the team ahead, and the bicyclist and the team came together. Ide fell from his wheel to the roadway, and in less than a minute he was dead. A short time after the accident the younger Ide, having noticed that his brother was not in sight, went back to look for him. He found his lifeless body in the road. Nichols surrendered himself to the Coroner, who, after an investigation, exonerated him from blame.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

Savannah & Western R. R. Co.
FIRST CONSOLIDATED MTGE BONDS.

At a meeting of the holders of certificates issued by the Central Trust Company on deposit of Savannah & Western First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds held on the 26th day of August, 1895, at which more than seventy per cent. of the certificate holders were represented, it was unanimously resolved to adopt the plan of settlement heretofore offered to the bondholders under the terms of the plan. Bondholders desiring to have their proportion of the new consolidated bonds of the Central of Georgia Railway Company cashed by the syndicate at 85 and interest from September 1st, 1895, as provided by the plan, must give written notice of such fact to the committee, and such election must also be indorsed on the certificate issued by the Central Trust Company on or before September 10th, 1895. Should any certificate holder desire to syndicate his allotment of the new Consolidated Bonds, or fail to notify the committee of his desire to accept cash for his proportion of such bonds, or fail after such notice to have his certificate stamped with such assent on or before the 10th day of September, 1895, he will be deemed to have elected to become a member of the Consolidated Bond Syndicate on the terms provided in "Modified Plan of Purchase."

Bonds can be deposited with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York on payment of $25 per bond until further notice.

SIMON BORG, Chairman.
R. C. MARTIN, EMANUEL LEHMAN,
H. E. GARTH, F. M. COLSTON,
SIDNEY F. TYLER, EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
SIGMUND NEUSTADT,
Committee.

No. 15 Wall St.,
New-York, Sept. 5, 1895.

OFFICE OF
Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company
Equipment Trust.
SERIES A.

Notice is hereby given that, in compliance with the terms of the said Trust, fifty-one certificates of one thousand dollars each of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company Equipment Trust have been drawn for redemption and cancellation, as follows:

Nos. 2, 3, 8, 10, 21, 42, 58, 60, 65, 66, 76, 81, 94, 122, 130, 132, 133, 145, 157, 174, 193, 206, 208, 210, 212, 223, 238, 251, 255, 265, 276, 290, 310, 319, 333, 343, 354, 366, 369, 377, 384, 387, 399, 425, 426, 436, 458, 471, 477, 478, 494.

The interest upon said certificates will cease on Oct. 1, 1895.

JOHN J. McCOOK,
HERBERT L. GRIGGS,
GEO. F. CRANE,
Trustees.

PUBLICATION BY THE ORIENTAL BANK OF New-York of the money remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, of the State of New-York.

Kate E. Brundage, 132 Bowery, March, 1878	$94.27
W. L. Covert, Fair Haven, N. J., July, 1888	67.99
Hornum Patent Register Co., 605 Grand St., October, 1880	388.86
J. G. Koerner, 85 Sheriff St., February, 1855	58.53
Katz & Weiner Brothers, 450 Broome St., January, 1808	74.75
Fourteenth Ward School Library Fund, New-York City	109.85
David Horgan, 19 Second St., January, 1890	410.76
G. W. T. Lord, 901 Broadway, April, 1886	107.51
Abe Morris, 22½ Catharine St., January, 1868	50.25
M. Schwab & Co., 220 Church St., November, 1872	63.68
Estate of James H. Sackett, 55 Chrystie St., June, 1886	53.93

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier of the Oriental Bank of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

Sworn to before me this 9th day of August, 1895. JOS. E. KEHOE, Notary Public (No. 12) N. Y. Co.

PUBLICATION BY THE GERMANIA BANK of the City of New-York of moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689 of the Banking Laws of 1892 of the State of New-York.

Nov. 3, 1869, Miller & Herold, New-York	$55.25
Oct. 19, 1871, William Stiegler, New-York	73.62
July 2, 1872, Obernauer & Zapp, New-York	85.69
Oct., 1872, J. Meyer, New-York	96.14
Oct. 1, 1874, A. M. Christaller, New-York	204.58
April 25, 1876, M. Freeman, New-York	65.66
May 31, 1876, S. Loesch, New-York	62.72
Dec. 9, 1880, F. di Hamy, New-York	117.32
July 5, 1890, Jacob Field, New-York	54.56

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
JOHN A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier of the Germania Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

Sworn to before me this 20th day of August, 1895. G. F. KRAPP, (120,) Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

au31-1aw6wS

SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO HOLDERS OF
Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.
7 3-10 % Coupon Bonds,
LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1ST, 1896.

Until October 1, 1895, these bonds will BE REDEEMED AT $1,030 EACH, with unmatured coupons of January 1 and March 1, 1896, attached, at this office, or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOMAS R. ROBINSON, Treasurer.
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg, August 30, 1895.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT.
FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS
OF THE
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Interest Payable January and July in New-York or Baltimore, at the option of the holder.

Total Amount of Mortgage $4,000,000, of which $300,000 are retained in the Treasury of the Company for future requirements, leaving $3,700,000 Bonds outstanding.

These are $1,000 Coupon Bonds with privilege of registration of principal, and are secured by First Mortgage on the entire property of the Company; both principal and interest are payable "in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness," and "without any deduction for National, State, or Municipal Taxes."

A controlling interest in the road has recently been purchased by the Southern Railway Company, and it will be run in connection with that system, which it joins at Macon, Georgia, extending to Palatka, Florida, a distance of 285 miles of main line with ample side tracks.

It owns large and valuable terminal properties at both Macon and Palatka, besides about one mile of frontage on the St. John's River. These terminals are estimated to be worth fully $500,000.

The roadbed is in good condition and is laid with 60-lb. steel rail. The road is well equipped, comparing favorably in that respect with the Plant System, Seaboard Air Line, and Atlantic Coast Line.

The traffic of the road is diversified and is steadily increasing. The earnings for the year ending June 30th, 1895, were:

Gross Earnings ($2,958 per mile)	$843,560
Operating Expenses	614,965
Net Earnings	228,595
Interest on $3,700,000 outstanding Bonds	185,000
Surplus over fixed charges	43,595

These earnings were made before the road became a part of the Southern System, and almost entirely from local business, and in a year of not unusual prosperity.

The earnings for 1893 and 1894 were $817,322 and $831,052, respectively.

The connection with the Southern Railway System will be of great advantage, as it will enable the Georgia Southern & Florida to handle a large through business heretofore thrown over other lines, thus enlarging its traffic and increasing its earnings.

The following table, taken from the latest comparative reports obtainable, is interesting as comparing the First Mortgage Bonds of the Georgia Southern & Florida with those of the Columbia & Greenville, Georgia Pacific, and Western North Carolina, which are similarly situated with regard to the Southern Railway, all being controlled and operated as parts of the Southern Railway System:

	Sales Aug. 1895.	Maturing.	Bonds Per Mile.	Earnings Per Mile 1893.
Columbia & Greenville Firsts	113	20½ Yrs.	$12,200	$2,468
Georgia Pacific Firsts	114	20½ "	10,000	3,269
Western North Carolina Firsts	115	19 "	12,500	2,913
Georgia Southern & Florida		50 "	18,000	2,868

The undersigned offer at par and accrued interest, subject to sale or advance in price, $1,200,000 of the above described bonds of the GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA RAILWAY COMPANY, and confidently recommend them to investors.

MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY,
Baltimore.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Eastern District of Virginia.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York et al., vs. RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. CO., et al.—Consolidated Cause.—In Equity.

Notice is hereby given that under and in pursuance of an order made in the above-entitled cause on the thirty-first day of August, 1895, by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, upon the petition of its receiver, I, the undersigned, Samuel Spencer, as SOLE continuing receiver of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, appointed in said cause, will, on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth day of September, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, in the City of New-York, at No. 111 Broadway, in said city, sell at public auction, by A. H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, without recourse upon the receivership, all my right, title, and interest, legal and equitable, as such receiver, and all the right, title, and interest, legal and equitable, of the said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, in and to the following claim, to wit:

Claim of the receivers of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company against the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, for the principal sum of one million two-hundred and thirteen thousand four hundred and five dollars and twenty-nine cents, ($1,213,405.29) alleged to be due for money advanced by said Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to said Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, set out and claimed in a suit brought January 5th, 1893, by F. Huldekoper and Bedford Foster, then receivers of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, in the Supreme Court of the State and County of New-York, against the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, and thereafter removed from said State Court into the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, and still pending and undetermined in said last named court.

The terms of such sale will be cash, on confirmation of the sale by the Court; all charges to be adjusted on the day of sale, and no bid of less amount than five thousand ($5,000) dollars will be accepted.

The bidder whose bid is accepted as the highest for said claim will be required to pay at once to the undersigned receiver ten per cent. (10 per cent.) of the amount of his bid. If any bids should be rejected by the Court, the amount so deposited by the bidder will be returned to him; if any bid shall be accepted by the Court, and the person making the same shall fail to comply with all the conditions of the sale, and all orders of the Court in respect thereto, the sum deposited by the bidder shall be forfeited, and shall be applied as the Court may direct.

For further particulars, and for more specific information as to the interest of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company in the claim to be sold, reference is hereby made to said order and proceedings in said cause on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court at Richmond, Virginia.—Dated New-York, September 3d, 1895.

SAMUEL SPENCER,
Sole Continuing Receiver.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Receiver.)

100 shs. Albany & Susquehanna R. R. Co.
200 shs. Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R. Co.
100 shs. Lake Shore & Michigan So. R. R. Co.
(By order of Executor of A. C. Hallam, M. D., dec'd.)
10 shs. People's Trust Co., B'klyn.
10 shs. 26th Ward Bank, B'klyn.
30 shs. Nassau Trust Co., B'klyn, (Hypd.)
151 shs. Amphion Academy, B'klyn, (Hypd.)
(By order of Executor.)
8 shs. United States Trust Co. of N. Y.
5 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
4 shs. Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R. Co. Guaranteed.
15 shs. Lorillard Co. Prefd, 8 p. c. cumulative.
$1,000 Chic., St. Louis & New-Orleans R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bd., 1897.
$1,000 Long Island Water Supply Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1901.
$15,000 Long Island Water Supply Co. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1925.
$3,000 Union Gas Light Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1905.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shs. Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
$1,000 Chateaugay Ore & Iron Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bd., due July 1, 1915, (Hypd.)

Meetings and Elections.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
Minneapolis, Minn., August 22nd, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the By-laws of the Company the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Tuesday, October first, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the company for the issuance and transfer of stock will be closed from August 31st, 1895, to October 2nd, 1895.

JOS. GASKELL, Secretary. WILLIAM L. BULL, President.

Dividends.

THE AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING CO.
New-York, Sept. 6, 1895.

The Board of Directors of The American Sugar Refining Co. have this day declared the following dividends, payable Oct. 2, 1895:

On that portion of the Pfd. Stock which is entitled to quarterly dividends, 1¾ P. C.
On the Common Stock a dividend of 3 P. C.
The transfer books will close on Sept. 13 at 3 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on Oct. 3.
JNO. E. SEARLES, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
Sept. 6th, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. will be paid on the Preferred stock of this Company on Oct. 1st, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 16th, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Sept. 16th, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 2d, 1895. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

BALTIMORE MERCHANTS ALARMED

Southern Trades Is Largely Coming to New-York in Spite of Inducements Offered by Baltimore Wholesalers.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5.—The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of this city is the largest business organization in the South, and one of the largest and richest in the United States. It is about the only business society that is alive to the interests of the city, and the only one willing to spend money for the city's good. One of its most important investments is in stop-over tickets for the merchants of the South. When the railroads refuse to grant such privileges, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association presents extra tickets to the Southern merchants, and pays for them out of its treasury. It goes further, sometimes, and provides entertainment so as to keep the Southern merchants here as long as possible. In the recent convention of the Knights Templars at Boston, the Southern merchants swarmed northward on the cheap excursion rates, and Baltimore, by timely work, got many of them to break their trips at this point before they reached Philadelphia or New-York. The jobbers profited by this to the extent of many thousands of dollars.

Baltimore has a distributing trade of about $150,000,000 annually. Of this almost $100,000,000 is in the South. It is on Southern trade that Baltimore largely depends, and many of its merchants are looking to the future with serious apprehension. The trade, instead of coming to Baltimore with little persuasion, is already an object of the keenest competition from both sides of the territory. On the west, the contest is a three-cornered battle with Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati. The latter city built the Cincinnati Southern Railway at a cost of over $15,000,000 especially to reach the trade of the South, and now, after all this expenditure, it finds that Chicago is offering free tickets and entertainment to the Southern merchants, and is invading its territory, while St. Louis is making strong efforts to secure a larger share of the business. All of these cities complain of the cheaper rates enjoyed by the Eastern cities, and speak of it as discrimination, failing, however, to mention the fact that the seaboard cities have in the Atlantic Ocean a cheaper transportation line than any railway.

It is this development of the water traffic that gives the Baltimore merchants the greatest concern. This city, which has long boasted of the finest coastwise trade along the Atlantic, has only one regular line of steamers to the South, and that line runs only to Savannah. An effort was made recently to establish a line to Charleston, but it did not succeed. While Baltimore is making absolutely no progress in this respect, the New-York and Boston lines are adding new steamers of the highest types, and are covering the ports which Baltimore does not reach except by irregular and inadequate sailing vessels. Philadelphia is not favored in this growth of transportation. So in the competition of the Eastern cities, New-York is leading in the South by the superiority of her transportation facilities, and Boston is getting a larger trade every year because of the same reasons. It is easy to understand this, because, of course, all differentials disappear when it is a matter of ocean freight.

At the same time, the trade of Baltimore this year is excellent, and the South is buying largely. There are about 1,000 traveling salesmen from this city in the South, and they are doing well.

LETTER CARRIERS ELECT OFFICERS

Richard F. Quinn of Philadelphia Made President of the Association.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—The interest of the delegates to the annual convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers was centred to-day in the election of officers. A report of the trustees of the benevolent association recommending an increase of 10 to 12 cents in the assessments was adopted.

W. Crawford of Williamsport, Penn., who was nominated for President yesterday, withdrew to-day, and the following nominees also announced their withdrawal: C. B. Graham of Chicago, for Chief Collector; John J. Maher, Brooklyn, for member of Board of Trustees of the Benevolent Association, and John E. Hammond, Chicago, for membership on the Legislative Committee.

Delegate Church made a motion that the Committee on Legislation be instructed to assist him to get an appropriation through Congress to pay the carriers in the twelve cities raised to first class by the census of 1890 the $50,000 back salary due them. This was referred to the Committee on Legislation.

The Pension bill presented by the Chicago delegation was adopted as a whole amid great cheering. The measure, which will be presented to the next session of Congress, provides for the payment of a pension to all carriers who are injured in the service, and the retirement of carriers on half pay after twenty years' service. The money is to be obtained by deducting 2 per cent. from the salaries of active carriers each month, and 1 per cent. from the pay of retired carriers.

Balloting for officers and the next place of meeting took up the afternoon. At the night session it was announced that Richard F. Quinn of Philadelphia had been elected President of the association. His opponent was William J. Hennessy of Boston. Up to a late hour the tellers had not completed the count of the vote for the next meeting place.

MR. MILHOLLAND MUST DO THE PRINTING

Refused a Bonus for His Interest in the Contract with the State.

ALBANY, Sept. 6.—John E. Milholland seems to have no greater success in a business way than in bossing a political machine. Recently, on figures furnished by the Weed-Parsons Printing Company, he secured the contract for doing the State or Legislative printing. This was not accomplished until after the courts had passed upon questions raised by the Argus Company.

The firm which prepared the estimates for Mr. Milholland awaited his coming to agree upon a plan for doing the work. Wednesday Mr. Milholland came to Albany, and Thursday he found that he had a big contract on his hands with no one to perform the work under it. He had demanded of the Weeds-Parsons Company $10,000 for a release of the contract to the firm. This was flatly refused. The firm would guarantee no stated amount, but would enter into the contract jointly with Mr. Milholland. He departed. Thursday he advised with his lieutenant, John F. Montignani. Mr. Montignani is one of his ten twenty-thousand-dollar bondsmen, and as a result of the conference Mr. Milholland decided that his bondsmen must not be sacrificed.

The Weeds-Parsons Company gave Mr. Milholland until this evening to agree to its proposition, and he came around during the afternoon and did just what the firm wanted him to. Then he departed for New-York, it is thought.

No Seizures of Fishermen.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 6.—Dr. Tremblay, Medical Health Officer at Esquimau Point, on the Canadian Labrador coast, says the dispatch from Newfoundland referring to the seizure of nets of fishermen engaged off the Labrador coast is utter nonsense. He states that Capt. "Gatling Gun" Howard, who last Fall established a lobster cannery about 300 miles below Esquimau Point, in his capacity of Preventive Officer for the Dominion, visited all the schooners fishing off the Labrador coast about the beginning of July. Out of 250 whose papers were examined only 4 were found to have properly cleared. Many schooners had no clearance papers whatever, several were without registers, and others without licenses. These were mostly schooners from out ports of Newfoundland. Capt. Howard did not make any seizures, but told the masters they had violated the law, and they must remedy this state of affairs next season.

SIR RODERICK IN ANGER

The Chief of the Staten Island Camerons Vows Vengeance.

MORRIS HIRSCH TO BE THE VICTIM

The Lawyer Arouses the Ire of the Knight Bachelor in Supplementary Proceedings Against Duncan E. Cameron.

Sir Roderick William Cameron of Clifton, S. I., a Knight Bachelor of England, and Morris Hirsch, attorney at law, have declared themselves mortal enemies. Or, to be more exact, Sir Roderick made the declaration, when, standing close to the lawyer, he hissed in Mr. Hirsch's ear, with sundry introductory words for emphasis:

"I will make you suffer for this. That I will."

Sir Roderick hissed this deadly sentiment into Mr. Hirsch's ear, instead of crying it aloud, because a young woman was present, and, like a true knight, he would not offend her ears with strong words of hate and vengeance.

The young woman was Mr. Hirsch's typewriter and stenographer, and had Sir Roderick so far forgotten himself as to enunciate his declaration of war out aloud, she would have pretended not to have heard. This typewriters sometimes have to do. But Sir Roderick is always careful in such matters.

Mr. Hirsch is junior member of the firm of Blumenstiel & Hirsch, which represents Henry Lewis, a London jeweler, in this country. Mr. Lewis sold jewelry worth $1,380.60 to Duncan Ewen Cameron, Sir Roderick's son and heir, and he has been trying for nine years to collect the bill. Blumenstiel & Hirsch obtained a judgment against young Cameron some time ago, but the Sheriff could find nothing on which to levy. Then the lawyers got an order for young Mr. Cameron's examination in supplementary proceedings.

At this examination Sir Roderick's son testified that he had given Mr. Lewis's jewelry to various women whom he declined to name.

"Were they actresses?" he was asked.

"Ye—es; one of them was," admitted the defendant.

Continuing, Mr. Cameron said that he is twenty-nine years old; that he belongs to the Knickerbocker and Bachelor's Clubs of this city and the Junior Carlton Club of London. From his mother he inherited $6,225, but all of this has been spent. Mr. Cameron solemnly declared that he now owns nothing but the clothes on his back and a pair of gold sleeve buttons. He formerly worked for his father, whose firm, R. W. Cameron & Co., of this city, operates a line of steamers between New-York and Australia, but of late he has not worked at anything. The fact was brought out that the young man had transferred certain property to his father, and that was how Sir Roderick was dragged into the affair.

All of these facts, more or less interesting, were published in the newspapers, to the huge disgust of Sir Roderick. He instructed his counsel, Peter B. Olney, to write to Blumenstiel & Hirsch about the matter, and tell them what he thought of them, and that is how the trouble between Sir Roderick and Mr. Hirsch came about.

In order to find out about the property that young Cameron had deeded to his father, Sir Roderick was subpoenaed to appear for examination in Blumenstiel & Hirsch's office in the Mutual Reserve Building. He arrived at the hour set, accompanied by Mr. Olney. Mr. Hirsch was on hand to conduct the examination, but before starting in he said:

"Mr. Olney, I have a great regard for you, and I want to say to you that we were in no wise responsible for the publication of young Cameron's testimony. It was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City Court, and was there copied by the reporters."

"What reporters, Sir? What reporters?" demanded Sir Roderick before Mr. Olney could reply.

"I don't know their names," answered Mr. Hirsch.

"Ha! Don't know their names!" commented Sir Roderick, sarcastically.

"No, I don't," replied Mr. Hirsch with asperity, "and besides, Mr. Cameron—"

"Sir Roderick Cameron, Sir," interrupted the Knight Bachelor with much dignity.

"And besides, Mister Cameron," continued Mr. Hirsch, with all the emphasis on the Mister he could command, "I was not talking to you; nor do I care about your opinion."

"Don't you, Sir? We will see about that," exclaimed Sir Roderick.

"No, Sir," shouted the lawyer, "and now that you act in this manner I will withdraw from you the courtesy we extended in consenting to conduct this examination in private in our office. We will adjourn these proceedings to the City Court room, where your examination will be public."

It was then that Sir Roderick used emphatic words about the lawyer before expressing his threat of vengeance.

But Mr. Hirsch persisted, and the matter came up before Judge Botty, in City Court, Chambers.

Sir Roderick Cameron took a seat in the City Library while his counsel applied to Judge Botty for an order quashing the subpoena under which he had been summoned.

"Is Sir Roderick here?" asked the Court.

"He is in the building," replied Mr. Olney.

"Then why don't you proceed with the examination?"

"We are ready," put in Mr. Hirsch.

"But we are not," said Mr. Olney. "The service of this subpoena was worthless. It is signed by the Clerk of the court instead of one of the Judges, as required in supplementary proceedings. We stand on our rights, and ask that the proceeding be dismissed."

The Court granted the request, and Mr. Olney turned out to the library. While he was still talking to his client a clerk from Blumenstiel & Hirsch's office appeared on the scene with a new subpoena, properly made out summoning Sir Roderick to appear next Tuesday in court. The young man handed the Knight the subpoena and a fifty-cent piece, the legal witness fee. Sir Roderick slipped the fifty-cent piece into his pocket with grim nonchalance and walked out of the building, followed by the eyes of all the lawyers, who improved to the full the opportunity of seeing a real member of the British gentry.

Wanted to Revise His Funeral Sermon

From The Boston Herald.

A peculiar instance of an eminent man informed of what was to be said of him after death was furnished half a century ago in the case of the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Emmons of the town of Franklin, in this State. Dr. Emmons was a great theologian of the old school. He lived to an advanced age. The Rev. Thomas Williams of Foxborough was a preacher of ability, but he developed great eccentricity in his later years. Dr. Emmons thought highly of him, and it was arranged between the two that he should preach Dr. Emmons's funeral sermon. This was prepared, and on a certain date in each year for several years Mr. Williams repaired to

CATTLE FROM AUSTRALIA

Views of a Sydney Dealer on the Question of Competition.

EXPERIMENT IN SHIPPING STOCK ALIVE

He Thinks, if That Can Be Done Successfully, Dealers Here Cannot Compete with Them in London.

From the National Provisioner.

The Australasian colonies have come up so conspicuously of late years as meat producing countries, and so much has been said of them as future possible competitors of the United States in supplying the European markets, that The National Provisioner, in its constant aim to furnish the trade with the newest information on such matters, has availed itself of the opportunity presented by a visit to its offices from Mr. Cuthbert Featherstonhaugh, of the Graziers' Meat Export Company of Sydney, N. S. W., to ask that gentleman a few pointed questions, which he has answered very fully as will be seen below.

"Is Australia likely to seriously affect the meat trade of the United States with Europe?" was the first question put by us.

"As regards hogs," answered Mr. Featherstonhaugh, "you may rest easy. We are not likely ever to interfere to any appreciable extent with your greatest meat industry, viz., the pork, bacon, and ham trade. At the present time we hardly do more than supply our own requirements, and there are in Australia and New-Zealand only a little over 1,000,000 hogs, as against 46,000,000 in the United States, giving an annual surplus of some 17,000,000. Until we can grow more corn or grain at a much lower rate than it is now produced, I do not see how we can raise hogs. Our rainfall is not certain enough to be sure of large corn crops, and our farmers cannot make corn pay at 50 cents the bushel. Wheat is with us much more easily grown than corn, and even at 50 cents, wheat can scarcely be made to pay. I understand that in the States it will not pay to raise hogs on fifty-cent corn, so I think we may consider ourselves out of it as regards hog production."

"Australia is, we understand, essentially a sheep-producing country?"

"That is so; but you must make no mistake. Queensland, the largest of the Australian colonies, is, I say advisedly and without hesitation, the finest cattle country in the world. In ordinary seasons cattle are fat all the year round in Queensland. The winters are mild, no snow, and the frosts would hardly be noticed in the States—this applies to Australia generally.

"There is good fattening country for cattle in Queensland right on the coast, and cattle will fatten on the natural grasses and herbage up to 1,000 pounds, dressed weight. Eight hundred pounds, dressed weight, is a very ordinary weight for cattle in Australia.

"There are about 7,000,000 cattle in Queensland, mostly well bred, but being all range cattle, they are wild, do badly in cars, and fret and get fevered. Queensland is not nearly stocked up yet, and the number of cattle can be largely increased if circumstances admit. The export of cattle from Queensland at present in frozen beef and canned is comparatively small—not over 120,000 head a year—a good deal of extract is made, and the rest of the surplus is 'boiled down.'

"New South Wales, the colony to which I belong, is essentially a sheep-raising country. We have some 56,000,000 sheep and 2,000,000 cattle in New South Wales, and, as at present improved, the colony is fully stocked; that is to say, it takes it all its time in ordinary seasons to fatten its surplus.

"Practically, as competitors, you have only to consider Queensland for cattle, New South Wales for merinos and some crossbred sheep, and New-Zealand for cross-bred sheep. As New-Zealand is not likely to increase her exports to any great extent, we really have only to deal with Queensland and New South Wales. The other colonies—Victoria, South Australia, &c.—may export to some extent, but, as these colonies do not raise enough stock to supply their own requirements, the ultimate drain must come on the two colonies named.

When contrasted with the immense herd of cattle in the United States, a cursory consideration of the subject would result in the dismissal absolutely of Australia as being at all likely to compete with a country that produces cattle in such numbers. The cattle stock of the States totals over 50,000,000 head, even after a decrease of 3,000,000 head since 1892, while the whole of the cattle in Australia only amounts to some 10,000,000 head—that is to say, the United States would slaughter and use up the whole of the cattle in Australia in one year, or one large packing house in Chicago would slaughter more cattle in one year than the whole surplus meat of Australia put together. When these facts became apparent to me I at first thought that there was no more to be said about it; that, in fact, our competition need not be considered.

"But there is another aspect of the question. It is not what does Australia produce as against the production of the States, but what surplus has she which she can export as against the exportable surplus of the States, and at what price will it pay Australia to lay down her surplus in the European markets? Now, the meat products of Australia available for export are, as to the home consumption, somewhere about two to one, whereas in America the total export of beef and cattle does not represent more than one-twelfth of the annual surplus. The United States exports some 280,000 tons of beef alive and dead annually. Now, Queensland in an increase her beef exports by 80,000 tons annually, if the London values warrant it, and New South Wales can increase her mutton exports by 25,000 tons under similar circumstances.

"Now, if we can put our meat on the home market merely refrigerated, or 'chilled,' as we term it, we can afford to sell our beef at 7½c. per pound by the side, and our mutton at 6½c. per pound by the carcass, and not only live but make money. Hitherto we have been shut out of the home market by your refrigerated beef, because our meat had to be frozen hard in order to convey it the long distance we have to travel to reach the home market, and there is a strong prejudice against frozen meat and, as a matter of fact, though lamb does not suffer at all, and cross-bred mutton very little by being frozen, it is certain that beef does suffer a great deal, and while your refrigerated beef sells readily by the side at 9c. to 10c. per pound, our frozen beef is hard to sell at 6c., and often goes lower when you flood the market with your refrigerated beef.

"But a new departure has occurred in the meat export trade of Australia. In the first place, several deck shipments of live cattle and sheep have been made, and I expect every day to hear of the successful arrival of our first ''tween-deck' shipment of live stock from Sydney. The steamship Southern Cross, going around Cape Horn, should by this time have arrived in England, carrying 460 cattle, 400 sheep, and 40 horses. If this shipment proves successful, and we have no reason to doubt that it will, then a steady trade in live stock will be gradually induced from Australia—chiefly, probably, from Queensland, as cattle are cheaper and more plentiful there.

"It is estimated that it will cost £13, or about $65, to land and sell these cattle in London—insurance included. Cattle that will go above 1,500 pounds live weight, or rather heavier, will be shipped, and such cattle are worth, at the outside, $20 in Sydney; so we will stand in about $85 in London, just about their value in the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, to-day, viz., 1,550 pounds at $5.50 per 100 pounds.

"There is no reason why beef cannot be exported in large quantities from Australia merely refrigerated, not frozen. I know it will involve more risk, care, and trouble, but I am confident that the days of frozen meat are over.

"Now, the moral of this is, I think, very plain. Instead of competing against each other in the home market to the loss of both, and, as I think I have shown, to the ultimate discomfiture of the American grower or shipper, would it not be much wiser to combine instead to the advantage of both countries?

"Once we succeed in putting our meat on the English market, alive and refrigerated, it is absolutely impossible for the States to compete with Australia."

"How do you regard the South American trade?" was asked.

"I have said nothing about South America as a factor. It is claimed that cattle can be put on the English market from Argentina and sold at £12, or about $60, a head. If so—and the animals are of a good grade—both Australia and the States can take a 'back seat.'"

Another View of Football.

From The Boston Globe.

President Andrews of Brown University, of Harvard, does not have the same opinion of football as that held by President Eliot. He says in his annual report, just issued: "I cannot but think football, despite all that is said against it, an invaluable game."

JAMAICA ABANDONED BY CUBANS

Formerly an Ideal Rendezvous of Filibusters, the Island Has Become Too Vigilant Against Them.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 28.—Jamaica has always been regarded as a favorable centre whence to launch expeditions against Cuba and Haiti during their periodical revolutions. The present Haitian Consul, however, has demonstrated how vigilance may make natural facilities for filibustering of no avail.

Since the revolution in Cuba began again, in February, Cubans anxious to make descent on that island have flocked to Jamaica. In point of fact two or three expeditions did get off from the north side and effect successful landings. This the British authorities, for obvious reasons, deny, but it is the truth.

At an early date Spain appealed to Haiti and San Domingo to prevent expeditions from leaving their shores. In accordance with instructions from the President, Haitian Consul Chant placed himself "at the disposal" of the Spanish Consul here, and an active campaign was begun. Not only were the entire police and detective services of the island enlisted, but hundreds of private detectives, some of them Cubans, were set to carry out a regular system of espionage on the Cubans. Every movement was traced, and it was found by the Cubans that they could do nothing.

One last effort was made. The celebrated pilot, Lanza, organizer of dozens of previous expeditions, was called from Colon. The idea was, as all the vigilance was concentrated on the North Side, to run an expedition out of Kingston. Through the very boldness of the plan the expedition nearly succeeded. In fact, it only failed at the last moment, owing to the timidity of the Cubans themselves.

The vigilance of the consorted Consuls was outmatched, although they ultimately turned defeat into victory by prompt action. The schooner Pearl sailed from Kingston on a Sunday afternoon, at 6 P. M. She was stowed from keel to deck with war munitions and stores. There were no Cubans aboard. Two hours later the Consul, who had at last learned of the affair, succeeded through the authorities in inducing the Captain of a warship to send launches in chase.

The launches found the Pearl lying off an inlet, "taking passengers." The vessel was searched, declared to contain no contraband of war, and the naval officers left her to continue the voyage. Capt. Love, the Pearl's skipper, then went ashore for his passengers—Col. La Cré and about forty others, who were to join an expedition from San Domingo in the George W. Childs, or some other steamer, which was lying in the offing awaiting them. But the Cubans had seen the launches board their vessel as she came in sight. They feared that the whole plot had been told by some traitor, and that the police might attack them at any moment.

So they at once decamped without awaiting developments. The Pearl made port the next day at Morant Bay, was searched, the munitions were found, and, of course, that was the last of Cuban expeditions from Jamaica.

But Jamaica could not just yet be abandoned. All along the North Side exist secret vaults, dating back to the old Spanish days. The buildings to which they belonged have long years ago been destroyed, and sugar estates or farm buildings have been erected on the sites. They were well chosen for proximity to the sea. In many instances these English structures have in turn gone to ruin, as estate or pen was abandoned. The Cubans possessed the secrets of nearly all these hidden vaults, stolen from Havana prior to the first revolutionary outbreak in 1829.

Now these vaults have always been used for storing war material when revolutions were contemplated. The Cuban patriots still own—but in the name of a Jamaican occupant and caretaker—a sort of old castle surrounded by valuable timber grounds, purchased by them at the outset, when "abandoned" estates were not the order in Jamaica.

Now that place is under suspicion and useless. But there are half a dozen other vaults available. These were pretty heavily stocked prior to February, and of course the stuff had to be got away. It had been easy enough to land it when there was no suspicion astir. But now, with the whole North Side alive with police and detectives, and two men of war cruising along the coast, the problem became serious.

The Cubans here could not themselves move, for they were too vigilantly watched. Yet they were reluctant to abandon so much precious war material so near the Cuban coast. According to incidents reported by the newspaper and other correspondents from the North Side, it now appears that several sailing vessels have dropped on the coast at night, approaching as traders under familiar house flags, and disappeared again. These, it is suspected, have quietly landed Cubans familiar with the vaults, who have succeeded in transferring the stores to the opposite shore.

Certain it is that among the ruins of some old estates open vaults hitherto unknown have been recently discovered; traces of stores and munitions were found in one or two. These incidents, while not really proving Cuban connection, show that whoever opened the vaults were in some way disturbed, and went off without covering up their tracks and reconcealing their storehouse.

The Cubans are now content to leave Jamaica, shaking its dust in disgust from their feet. Many have already sailed for Florida, New-Orleans, Venezuela, and even Costa Rica; and others are preparing to go. Many of the resident Cubans, too, have taken the patriotic fever, and are declaring their intention to volunteer with the fighters and join them in their efforts to reach the Cuban shores.

Indeed, only the older and settled Cubans, men with families and business affairs to look after, seem inclined to remain, and in a month or two Kingston will have probably shed its now teeming Cuban population.

Mackay and Fair's Profitable Mining.

From The San Francisco Chronicle, Aug. 28.

John W. Mackay was the principal witness yesterday in the big suit of Theodore Fox against the Consolidated California and Virginia Mining Company. The cross-examination of Mr. Mackay was conducted by District Attorney Deal, and called forth an interesting statement. Attorney Deal desired to know if the witness was not pretty familiar with the old California and Virginia mines before the consolidation.

"Well, I should say so," replied Mr. Mackay, decidedly. "Mr. Fair and myself owned those mines for twelve or fifteen years, and took out $125,000,000. We ought to know them pretty well."

Attorney Deal was contented with this answer. He refrained from asking for an estimate of the amount taken from the mines since they passed from the possession of Mackay and Fair.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Potsdam Mining Company of Potsdam, N. Y.; capital, $50,000. Directors—W. H. Stewart of Oshoes, F. M. Moore, D. A. Moore, Zenas H. Clarke, B. T. Scott, F. H. Baldwin, and E. A. Everett of Potsdam.

The British-American Ball Nozzle Company, to manufacture fire or other nozzles, ball nozzles, and appliances in New-York City; capital, $800,000. Directors—James McNeil, James R. Crawford, A. F. Burroughs, John A. Rawlings, Ralph T. Rokeby of New-York City; Charles A. Hendrickson of Jamaica, L. I., and William C. Smith of Brooklyn.

Manhattan Concert Company, to carry on a theatrical and concert business, and to keep a restaurant and café in New-York City and elsewhere; capital, $100,000. Directors—Daniel S. Goldner, William Grevel, George Nauss, Emil Heller, and Charles Kellner of New-York City.

Maltby Manufacturing Company, to manufacture tools and machinery in Brooklyn; capital, $12,000. Directors—F. D. Maltby, Charles W. Congdon, E. L. Maltby, and C. W. Congdon of Brooklyn.

Manhattan General Construction Company of New-York City, to manufacture machinery, electrical apparatus, and other goods; capital, $100,000. Directors—Charles B. Hill, Benjamin A. Gould, Jr., Cortland Betts, E. H. Floyd-Jones, and N. H. Swayne, all of New-York City.

Stratton Printing Company of New-York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Edwin Stratton, Edwin Stratton, Jr., and Charles J. Downing of New-York City.

The Keyes Tallow Soap Company of New-York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—Frederick G. Fetter, Eugene C. Potter, and J. N. Raymond of New-York City.

The Manchester Creamery Company, Limited, of Shortsville, Ontario County; capital, $3,825. Directors—Fred L. Mink, James S. Pettit, Finley Chism, A. J. Latting, E. D. Mather of Shortsville, and Christopher Tilden and R. Lee Crowell of Manchester.

The Southern Boulevard Land and Improvement Company, to deal in real estate in the Twenty-third Ward, New-York City; capital, $120,000. Directors—Thomas K. Egbert, Henry F. Shoemaker, M. D. Woodford, and J. H. Taylor of New-York City, and George Lowther of Riverside, Conn.

The Electric Illuminating and Power Company of Long Island City certified that it had increased its capital stock from $50,000 to $150,000. The amount of the capital actually paid in is $7,500 and the amount issued for labor done or property received is $42,500. The debts and liabilities are $37,441. Robert C. Pruyn of Albany and ex-Mayor Edward A. Maher and Thomas W. Olcott are interested in this company.

A CHEAPLY BUILT CITY HALL

Jersey City's Municipal Building Full of Poor Material, Says Robert Maynicke to Grand Jurors.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 6.—Because of many rumors that have prevailed about the manner of work done upon, and material used in erecting, the new City Hall, the Grand Jury decided to employ an expert to inspect the work. Robert Maynicke of New-York was employed, and his report serves as the basis of a presentment made by the Grand Jury to-day.

Mr. Maynicke says that all the work is done in an unworkmanlike manner, and the plumbing work he characterizes as unusually bad. Very little of the work was done in accordance with the specifications. Some of the floors are not level. That of the Tax Clerk's office is raised seventeen inches higher than is shown in the plan, which was done so that a corresponding distance could be saved in making the excavation for the boiler room.

In the matter of flooring, the expert says that where Georgia pine was called for North Carolina pine was substituted. In the tiling for the basement American bricks of inferior quality were used, the specifications calling for English glazed bricks. Some of the tiling that should have been worth 80 cents per square yard could be done for 45 cents.

For the cellar a concrete floor should have been laid, but no concrete was used. The material is cinders and rubbish mixed with sand, there being only an occasional trace of cement. In the ornamental-metal work, joints that should have been soldered are filled with paint skins, while in some cases these joints have been left open. Sheet-iron lathing, unpainted, was used in place of Roebling standard fire-proof lathing.

The iron work is also bad, the trusses and girders being rusted through in places as if second-hand material had been used. The dome is improperly supported and unsafe.

The presentment was filed.

DOUBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE

Indiana Farmer Kills His Father-in-Law, Brother-in-Law, and Himself.

SULLIVAN, Ind., Sept. 6.—James Ward murdered Aaron Hunter, his father-in-law, and John Hunter, his brother-in-law, near here last night with an axe and committed suicide by shooting when he was surrounded by a posse of miners and farmers, who were determined to lynch him. The double murderer decapitated his father-in-law's head and kicked it. Both of the victims were lured to their death. A domestic quarrel led to the tragedy.

Ward and Aaron Hunter were in town last night, and apparently arrived at a satisfactory understanding. Ward insisted upon the old man going to the woods with the purpose of hunting coons. While the hunt was in progress and Hunter was sitting on a stump, Ward hit him on the head with an axe. His head was split wide open. When Hunter fell Ward struck the prostrate body again and cut off the head, the axe sinking into the ground. The victim's head rolled to the ground, and the murderer kicked it away from him and then went home. He awoke his wife and told her to call her brother, as he and the old man had treed a coon, and ask him to help in felling the tree.

Hunter went into the yard with only his shirt on, when Ward, with a stroke of the same axe, felled him to the ground. He died almost immediately, with his head split open. Ward told his wife to keep quiet or she would suffer the same fate.

Ward then went about a half mile down the road and stopped at the Breckets's home. He told Mrs. Breckets that he had killed both Hunters. Before many hours the crime was generally known, and a posse consisting of miners and farmers started on the hunt for Ward, armed with various weapons. The posse became enraged when they found the old man's body, and became more determined than ever to hang Ward if caught alive.

Just as the posse had located Ward and surrounded the field in which he had been hiding a single shot was heard. The posse closed in on the spot whence the firing had come and found Ward on his back on the ground with a revolver in each hand and a bullet wound under the left ear. He was dead.

A Single Silver Standard.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

The Wilmington Messenger says: "There is not a Democratic paper in North Carolina that advocates a single silver standard or measure." Of course they do not; but why? If silver is as good as gold; if it is as stable a measure of value as gold; if it could stand alone and was not dependent upon gold for whatever value as a standard or measure it has, why should they not advocate a single silver standard? They say that the country needs more money, that it would have more money if we had free-silver coinage, that the only thing in the way to the success of free silver and stacks of money for everybody is the single gold standard. Why not beat the single gold standard with the single silver standard? Because they know that their are not telling the truth. Free and independent silver coinage means the single silver standard, and the free-silver organs know that the country will not submit to the robbery.

Yellowstone Park Better Guarded.

From The Washington Times, Aug. 31.

A report received to-day at the Interior Department from Capt. Alexander Rodgers of the Fourth Cavalry, on duty in the Yellowstone National Park, shows that the rights of the Government have been protected better this year than heretofore. The troops have driven many trespassing parties from the reservation, but were especially annoyed by sheepmen, who, early in June, drove their herds into the reservation for grazing purposes. This practice has been to a great extent broken up, but, with the small force at his command, Capt. Rodgers says it is almost impossible to keep out the sheep. The park is being thoroughly patrolled and serious depredation has been prevented. The amount of game in the park is increasing, and Capt. Rodgers says but little of it is being killed.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—D. Van Schaick has been appointed receiver for Zink & Roht, dealers in bottiers' supplies at 74 Warren Street, on the application of W. L. Morgan a partner. The receiver's bond was fixed at $20,000. Mr. Morgan accuses the other two partners of mismanaging the business, collecting large sums of money belonging to the firm and applying it to their own use, charging up $6,396 to the expense account, and selling an asset of the firm worth $7,950 for $2,500, to a friend of theirs. Mr. Morgan became a partner on Dec. 5, 1894, putting in $5,000 capital.

—E. Lee Heidenrich, President of the Heidenrich Company, which is building two mammoth elevators at Toledo, makes the following statement: "We have made an assignment, but we will meet every claim against us in full. The cause of the failure was our inability to meet current liabilities. We were hard pressed and concluded we could best protect our creditors by making an assignment. We will come out all right, as we have $2 with which to meet every $1 of liabilities if we are only given time."

—Three executions have been received by the Sheriff against Bernard Ratkowsky, manufacturer of furs at 56 East Broadway, who was arrested on Tuesday, charged with putting his stock out of reach of creditors, in favor of the following creditors: Adolph Liebes, $1,990; Adolph Platky & Co., $1,444, and W. & A. Solomon, $621.

—An order was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday appointing Joseph H. Dickson receiver in supplementary proceedings for Frederick F. Beals, on the application of Andrew McKeefery and S. Bolland. Mr. Beals owns 150 shares of the Du Bois Manufacturing Company, which are hypothecated for a loan of $2,500.

—Deputy Sheriff Heimberger yesterday closed up the place of business of Max M. Paeltz, manufacturer of sealskin cloaks, at No. 12 Clinton Place, on executions in favor of the following: Adolf Lublintz, $1,174; George Dettloff, $693; Claus Kirchner, $172; W. E. Ball & Brother, $1,150.

—Emma A. Camp, dealer in meat at Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, confessed judgment yesterday for $1,079 to Felix Levy for balance due for merchandise. The total claim was $2,579, but Mrs. Camp gave him a bill of sale of the business for $1,500.

—An execution has been received by the Sheriff against Kaley Brothers, produce commission dealers at Harrison and West Streets, for $586, in favor of Olivit Brothers, but he found nothing to levy upon. Their liabilities are reported to be $5,000.

—Transcript of a judgment from Binghamton, N. Y., was filed here yesterday against Frank F. Wright, William O'Connor, and Harvey L. Dougherty for $6,623, in favor of Henry G. Jackson. Mr. O'Connor is in the Port Warden's office here.

—George Bowrgouin & Co., wholesale dry goods of Montreal, assigned yesterday, with liabilities of about $200,000, and assets consisting of large holdings of real estate.

—The schedules of Frederic M. Hall, wholesale liquor dealer at 30 Front Street, show liabilities of $4,100, nominal assets of $5,427, and actual assets of $2,956.

—Judge Holmes yesterday in the Supreme Court appointed Harry A. Wyman of Boston receiver of the insolvent Globe Investment Company.

MAY GET ONE HUNDRED PER CENT

St. Nicholas Bank Depositors' Prospects if the Compromise with the Madison Square Bank Is Confirmed.

Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, as receiver of the St. Nicholas Bank, made the announcement yesterday that the depositors in that unfortunate institution will probably be paid 100 cents on the dollar within a short time.

The matter came up in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Beekman yesterday, when L. G. Reed, representing Receiver Grant, and the attorney of the receivers of the Madison Square Bank made motions for an order confirming the report of Referee Choate, to whom had been submitted the cross-claims between the banks. Mr. Choate recommended, as a final settlement, the payment by the Madison Square Bank to the St. Nicholas Bank of $165,000.

A motion was also made on behalf of Receiver Grant for leave to pay, if the settlement is confirmed, an extra dividend of 10 per cent. to the depositors in the St. Nicholas Bank. Dividends aggregating 90 per cent. have already been paid.

Mr. Grant shows that he has on hand now $66,567.75, that he will receive as the amount of the compromise $165,000, against which is the claim of Smith & White for $8,700, leaving the total amount in his hands after the compromise money is paid, $222,867.75. Claims have been filed and allowed aggregating $2,007,132.97, of which 90 per cent. has been paid, and if this extra 10 per cent. is also paid it will leave a balance still in the receiver's hands of about $22,000.

Against this are claims, not yet allowed, aggregating $31,469, and the receiver says that he expects to collect $40,000 or $50,000 more, which will be used to pay interest to the depositors.

Judge Beekman took the papers and reserved decision.

TRUSTEE EDGAR LOGAN'S PETITION.

Wants to Make an Accounting of His Stewardship of T. E. Davis's Estate.

Edgar Logan has begun an action in the Supreme Court for an accounting of his stewardship as trustee of the estate of Thomas E. Davis, the grandfather of Frederick Gebhard. Mr. Davis left a very large estate, running well into the millions.

Mr. Davis died on March 16, 1878, and under his will his wife, Anne Davis, and, Charles O'Conor, William Gebhard, Thomas Vyse, and Thomas E. Davis, Jr., were appointed trustees. The only person who qualified was Thomas E. Davis, Jr. He served until May, 1883, when he made an accounting to the Surrogate, which was ratified.

He then appointed John Mathews and Edgar Logan as trustees, in place of Anne Davis, and withdrew as trustee himself.

John Mathews died in September, 1893, since which time Mr. Logan has administered the estate alone. He now petitions that he be allowed to render an accounting for the time before the death of his associate, and since the latter's death for his own stewardship, and that a referee be appointed for the purpose of passing on the accounts.

WANTED TO REFORM QUICKLY.

Young Walton and O'Donnell Will Have to Do So Leisurely, However.

John Walton and Stephen O'Donnell are bad boys, who want to reform, but they want the process hurried up as much as possible.

The boys, who are seventeen years old, were arraigned yesterday before Judge Fitzgerald, in the Court of General Sessions, charged with attempting to commit a burglary in John Purcell's saloon at 1,339 Third Avenue. They pleaded guilty.

When arrested a plan, carefully written out, to rob a railway train was found in O'Donnell's pocket.

"Who wrote that plan?" asked Judge Fitzgerald.

"A stranger to us," replied O'Donnell. "He gave it to me, but I never intended to use it."

"I am afraid you are pretty bad boys," commented the Judge.

"But we want to reform, yer Honor," said O'Donnell, who acted as spokesman. "So, if you will send us to the penitentiary, and let us out by Christmas time, we won't steal any more."

The Judge did not see it in that light. He sent them to the Elmira Reformatory.

Ask for a Lower Street Car Fare.

The residents of City Island and Pelham Park have grown tired of paying 10 cents for a short street-car ride.

Through F. J. Williams they asked Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, for a mandamus to compel the Pelham Park Railroad Company to reduce the rate of fares on its line from 10 to 5 cents.

The road is three miles long, and is the only means of transportation between City Island and Barton Station, and to Belden's Point. It is alleged that the road was incorporated under the laws of 1884, which allowed it to charge a fare of 10 cents, but that in 1890 the Legislature passed a law compelling roads in cities, towns, and villages to charge 5 cents fare or less for a continuous passage. It is asserted that the Pelham Park Road comes under this law.

Judge Beekman reserved decision.

Upset His Lawyer's Plea for Mercy.

Peter Burke is a thief, but he does not believe in lying—that is, lying too much.

Peter is thirty-four years old, and when out of prison he lives at 141 West Houston Street. He was arraigned before Judge Fitzgerald, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, for stealing a gold watch on Aug. 20 from Herbert Robinson of 139 Eldridge Street.

"I ask clemency for this unfortunate man, who is of good character, and was never arrested before," Burke's counsel said.

"Only once before, your Honor," interrupted Burke.

"Were you not arrested more than once?" Judge Fitzgerald asked, coaxingly.

"Come to think of it, I was arrested twice."

"Think again."

"Oh, yes; I was arrested three times."

"Jog your memory again."

"I can't remember any more," said Burke, after a pause.

The Judge sentenced him to one year in the penitentiary.

Shea's Motive for Theft Was Revenge.

John J. Shea would be revenged, and in consequence he will have to serve six months in the penitentiary.

Shea is thirty-four years old, and lives at 412 Bleecker Street. He pleaded guilty before Judge Fitzgerald, in General Sessions, yesterday, to stealing stereotype plates worth $300 from Stephen S. Battle of 80 Leonard Street, on Aug. 6.

He said he stole through revenge, because he had a quarrel with Mr. Battle. The Judge sentenced him to six months in the penitentiary.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Louis A. Gilley of 1,428 Broadway has brought a suit in the Superior Court against George V. Bates to recover $20,000 damages. He charges that Bates has alienated Mrs. Gilley's affections and has induced her to abandon her home.

—Judge Giegerich, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday granted Julius Lehmann, as receiver, permission to rent Walhalla Hall for dances, to sell liquor, and to manage the business of the place until such time as he can sell it.

—Franz Diglus of 206 East Tenth Street was arrested yesterday on an order by Judge Bischoff for contempt of court for having failed to appear in supplementary proceedings. He was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail.

—George Mardorf was sentenced yesterday to five years in State's prison for shooting Louis Kuntz. Mardorf pleaded guilty to assault in the second degree. He said that he shot Kuntz in defending his mother's honor.

—The trial of Thomas F. Dineen, ex-Police Court Clerk, who is charged with election bribery, will be begun on Monday in the Court of General Sessions. The charges were made by John Murray Mitchell.

—Judge Beach has signed a decree in the Supreme Court granting an absolute divorce to Clara Phillips from her husband, Charles. Both are theatrical people. Sadie Layton was named as co-respondent.

—Deputy Sheriff Walgering yesterday arrested Moses Gelbert, who is being sued by Mrs. Lena Kessler of 151 Attorney Street in the City Court for $1,000 damages for slander.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Catharine J. Cole, Emmet Near.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Botty, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Motions.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Matter of Tieman—John B. Pine.

CITY COURT—Botty, J.—Rosenthal vs. Elsaesser—David Welch.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—William L. Morgan vs. Charles L. Zink et al.—Dannelle Van Schaick.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Adolf Gans vs. John D. O'Connell and Theodore Schultz—Thomas F. Coen.

A DOUBLE EPIDEMIC NEAR PEEKSKILL

Measles and Whooping Cough Disastrous Individually and Together.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 6.—The medical fraternity of Peekskill is busy fighting an epidemic of measles and whooping cough at Verplanck's, a settlement four miles south of Peekskill. These two diseases appeared among the children of the place, (and there are three children to every adult in the hamlet,) about three weeks ago.

In some families every member of the household is ill. Some persons are satisfied with one of the ailments; many others are more unfortunate, and are suffering from both the measles and the whooping cough. The older inhabitants are not forgotten either, and a great many men and women who neglected to have these childhood diseases in their youth are now suffering from the ills.

Many of the adult cases are very severe. The public school has not been closed yet and the authorities hope that it will not be necessary. A very careful quarantine is kept. The town Board of Health, at its meeting Tuesday afternoon, investigated the matter thoroughly, and delayed taking any action for the present, except to establish quarantines.

The epidemic is probably now at its height. Among those who have died in the last two weeks from either one or both, generally both of the diseases, are: Margaret Condon, age one year; Mary A. Dorsey, four years; Owen Flaherty, six months, and his brother William Flaherty, two years; Thomas Springstead, ten months; Rosalie Mackey, one year; Mary Botos, one year; Elizabeth Hansome, seven months; Mary E. Kellar, one year, and Lorenzo Burns, one year.

The Chief Justice at Home.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

Chief Justice Fuller, in his library, is the only one of the great Judges who does not seem at all oppressed with the gravity of his position. He is at his library table very early, and all the evening. He reads all the periodicals, and is better posted upon matters of the world than a man to whom the strife of life is entirely a thing of the past would be expected to be.

He has the face of the "rosy, posy lad" of Irish melody, and his voice is young and cheery. His eight children visit him often, and his grandchildren are never debarred from his library. His desk stands in the middle of the floor, and the children stand on opposite sides of the room and play ball over his head, while a frisky terrier snaps at the toes of the Chief Justice of the United States. Judge Fuller is about sixty-three years old, and he feels as if he had just twenty-one more years upon the bench, for he expects to be as old as Gladstone and as lively.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, 8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

NEW-ENGLAND, generally fair, southeasterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, generally fair, light to fresh southeasterly winds.

ILLINOIS, fair, preceded by local rains in southeastern portion, winds shifting to northerly cooler. KENTUCKY and TENNESSEE, partly cloudy weather, local showers in western portion, southerly, shifting to northwesterly, winds, cooler Saturday night. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE fair, possibly preceded by cloudy weather and showers in the early morning, fresh southerly winds, variable, warmer. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, and MARYLAND, fair during the day, possibly cloudy, and light showers in the early morning, warmer, northerly winds, shifting to southwesterly. VIRGINIA, fair, warmer in southern portion, variable winds. NORTH CAROLINA, fair, southerly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, possibly local thunderstorms in eastern portion, southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, except local showers on the eastern coast, easterly winds. GEORGIA, generally fair, southerly winds, warmer in northern portion. WESTERN FLORIDA, showers, variable winds. ALABAMA, local showers, variable winds. MISSISSIPPI, fair, except showers in east and extreme north portions, variable winds, cooler in northern portion, variable winds. LOUISIANA, fair, followed by showers in northern portion, cooler in northern portion Saturday night, variable winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, except local showers in extreme north portion, southerly winds, shifting to northerly in north portion, cooler in northern portion. WESTERN TEXAS, fair, northerly winds. NEW-MEXICO, fair, easterly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, preceded by showers in eastern portion, northerly winds, cooler in extreme eastern portions. ARKANSAS, local showers, followed by fair, cooler, northerly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair Saturday, south winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, winds shifting to southwesterly. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA and OHIO, fair, followed by local showers, southerly winds, shifting to westerly, warmer in northern portions, cooler and fair Sunday. INDIANA, local showers in the morning, followed by fair weather and cooler, northwesterly winds, cooler and fair Sunday. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair, but partly cloudy Saturday, cooler, fair Sunday, westerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair and cooler, westerly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, cooler, northwesterly winds. MISSOURI, fair, preceded in the early morning in extreme southeastern portion by showers, northwesterly winds. IOWA, fair, northerly winds, cooler in extreme southeastern portion. MINNESOTA, generally fair, northwesterly winds, cooler in southeastern, slightly warmer in northwestern, portion. KANSAS and NEBRASKA, fair, northerly winds. COLORADO, fair, easterly winds, slightly warmer in extreme northern portion. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, northwesterly winds, warmer in western portion. NORTH DAKOTA and MONTANA, fair, westerly winds, slightly warmer Saturday evening. WYOMING, fair, variable winds.

SIGNALS are displayed on Lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron. The barometer is lowest north of Lake Superior; it has fallen in the lake regions and risen rapidly to the west of the Mississippi; it has also risen north of New-England. Local rains have prevailed in the central portion of the Middle Atlantic States, Missouri, Illinois, Alabama, near Lake Superior, Eastern Georgia, and in Oklahoma; elsewhere the weather continues fair. The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) were reported during the last twenty-four hours: Harrisburg, 1.92; Baltimore, 8.74; Augusta, 1.08; Oklahoma, 2.20. The temperature has fallen decidedly in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and has remained stationary in eastern portions of the country.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.

Sun rises...5:33|Sun sets...6:23|Moon rises..7:35

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	9:22	9:41	3:07	3:34
Governors Island	9:47	9:55	3:41	4:12
Hell Gate	11:40	11:48	5:09	5:40

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 7.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Alamo	Galveston	Sept.
Buffalo	Hull	Aug. 23
Frankfort	London	Aug. 20
Indian Prince	St. Lucia	Aug. 29
La Touraine	Havre	Aug. 31
Manitou	Gibraltar	Aug. 23
New-York	Southampton	Aug. 31
Niagara	Nassau	Sept. 3
Normannia	Hamburg	Aug. 31
Peninsular	Lisbon	Aug. 18
Prins F. Hendrik	Port au Prince	Aug. 31
Thingvalla	Christiansand	Aug. 31
Venezuela	La Guayra	Aug. 31

SUNDAY, Sept. 8.

Elliott	Bermuda	Sept. 5

MONDAY, SEPT. 9.

Alvena	Navassa	Sept. 3
Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Aug. 28
Berlin	Antwerp	Aug. 31
City of Washington	Havana	Sept. 5
El Norte	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
Fulda	Bremen	Aug. 31
Monomoy	Swans

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The Oregon Railway and Navigation Reorganization.

BONDHOLDERS APPROVE THE PLAN

A New Company Will Be Formed to Issue Consolidated Mortgage Bonds Not to Exceed $24,500,000.

Holders of certificates of deposit of the New-York Security and Trust Company for consolidated mortgage bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company met in the office of the trust company, in Wall Street, yesterday, for the purpose of approving a plan and agreement for the reorganization of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

John Crosby Brown was the Chairman of the meeting. A majority of certificate holders were represented, and the plan as outlined by the Reorganization Committee was adopted without opposition. The committee consists of Alfred S. Heidelbach, W. L. Bull, George Coppell, Charles S. Fairchild, Arnold Marcus, John Crosby Brown, A. A. H. Boissevain, and Henry R. Reed. Charles C. Beaman is the counsel for the committee.

The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company owns a railroad in the States of Oregon and Washington of about 642 miles in length. It also owns all the capital stock of the Cascades Railroad Company, the Columbia and Palouse Railroad Company, the Mill Creek Flume and Manufacturing Company, the Walla Walla and Columbia River Railroad Company, the Oregon Railway Extension Company, and the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company. The bonded indebtedness of the company is $4,906,000, on gold bonds, maturing July 1, 1909. The property of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company covered by consolidated mortgages, according to the new plan, will be vested in a new company to be formed.

The new company will make a consolidated mortgage to secure an issue limited to $24,500,000 of 4 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds, such mortgage to be a second mortgage on the property covered by the present first mortgage of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, and a first mortgage on all the other property of the new company. The bonds issued under this plan will bear interest from June 1, 1895, payable semi-annually. Provision is also made that the interest may be payable in Berlin at the fixed rate of 4 marks 20 pfenigs per dollar. The new company will also issue $11,000,000 of 4 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock, and $24,000,000 of common stock.

An assessment of $6 per share will be made on the holders of the present common stock. Of the 4 per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds, $2,830,000 of such bonds will be issued and used for the construction of additional road to the mouth of the Columbia River or elsewhere, at the rate of not more than $20,000 per mile of constructed road. The various plans will be carried out under the direction of the General Reorganization Committee.

A ROAD NOT FOR SALE.

Charles P. Clark's Alleged Attempt to Buy the Narragansett Pier Road.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 6.—Railroad men who have heard the story are laughing at the expense of Charles P. Clark, President of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. Mr. Clark did not return with the other delegates to the International Convention of Railroad Men, but prolonged his stay in Europe until early in August. There were many matters waiting his attention. The nature of the changes at Bridgeport, by which four tracks are to be carried through the city and grade crossings eliminated at a cost of $1,500,000 or $2,000,000, must be decided upon, and the work done before the erection of a new station at New-Haven. The improvements in the Jamaica Plain district, just out of Boston, on the Old Colony Division, mean the expenditure of more millions. Incidentally, another thing was referred to the President. Many complaints have been received from Narragansett Pier visitors because of the fare charged by the little single track road running from Kingston, R. I., to the pier. The road is twelve miles long, and the fare is 60 cents. It was built by the mill owners of Peacedale long before the consolidated road even thought of running through coaches from the Grand Central Station, in New-York, direct to the pier. There is no chance for competition, and the owners have charged what they liked—60 cents for every passenger brought to them by the consolidated, which carries people over its own lines at 2 cents a mile.

Mr. Clark said that he would attend to the matter, and wrote to the Narragansett Pier Railroad Company asking what they wanted for the whole business—equipment, right of way, and all. This is the reply he received:

"This road is not for sale; what do you want for yours?"

Business of the Reading.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—Special Master Crawford to-day filed his audit in the United States Circuit Court of the account of the receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company of the business for July. For the railroad a balance was shown to have been carried forward on July 1 of $456,855.84.

To this were added the receipts from travel, freight, and tolls on coal, merchandise, &c., $1,809,536.94, and sundry other receipts, making a total of $3,059,065.69.

There was deducted for wages and salaries $683,265.88; for materials and expense bills paid, $1,122,728.30, and the various other outlays.

A balance of $524,691.74 was carried forward to Aug. 1.

The account for the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, which the Special Master also filed, showed a balance, brought over from June 29, of $450,-978.80. To this were added the receipts for coal sales, $1,367,395.03, and the other receipts, giving a total of $1,850,622.30. There was deducted for wages in mining department, $653,500; for other wages, $39,282.13; for coal purchased, $81,747.55; for material purchased, $146,824.46, and the other disbursements. A balance was brought forward to Aug. 1 of $344,993.46.

Reorganization of the "S. A. M."

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.—The plan for the rehabilitation of the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery Railroad has been unanimously approved by the Reorganization Committee, and to-day was promulgated by Gen. John Gill, Chairman of the committee. The plan provides for the raising of $1,675,000, which is deemed sufficient to wipe out the indebtedness of the company, extend the road from Lyons to Savannah, and provide a considerable amount for the improvement of the property.

A new corporation has been formed, under the name of the Georgia and Alabama Railway, which will issue first mortgage preference 5 per cent. gold bonds. These securities will be redeemable after five years at 105 and interest. The total issue will be limited to $4,000,000, and of this amount $2,210,000 has already been issued. First mortgage consolidated 5 per cent. gold bonds to the amount of $6,000,000, of which $3,060,000 has been issued, and non-cumulative preferred stock to the amount of $3,400,000 will also be issued. This stock will be entitled to a 6 per cent. dividend. Common stock will be issued to the amount of $5,100,000.

Under the plan, each one-thousand-dollar Savannah, Americus and Montgomery first mortgage bond will receive $800 Georgia and Alabama first consolidated fives, $750 Georgia and Alabama preferred stock, and $500 Georgia and Alabama common stock.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Hudson River and Washington County Midland Railroad Company was incorporated in Albany yesterday to operate a steam railroad seven miles long from Schuylerville, Saratoga County, to Greenwich, Washington County. The capital is $125,000, and the directors are Charles K. Phelps, James Cameron, William M. Kennedy, of New-York City; Sanford Stewart, Norman F. Stewart, James J. Wells, Watson B. N. Sprague, of Greenwich; William H. McCall, of Saratoga Springs, and William Orr of North Adams, Mass.

—At a meeting of the holders of certificates of deposit of the consolidated bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, held at the office of the New-York Security and Trust Company a day or two ago, the plan and agreement of reorganization, as presented by the committee of these bondholders, was unanimously adopted. More than two-thirds of the bonds were represented and voted in favor of the plan.

—The Northern Pacific Railway Company has been made defendant in an action brought in the Superior Court, wherein the American Exchange National Bank of New-York seeks to recover $74,079 balance, alleged to be due on a promissory note given in 1892.

—A cablegram from London says: "Half a million sterling 3 per cent. Illinois Central Railroad first mortgage bonds will shortly be issued in this city at 94. These will be the highest-priced American railroad bonds ever offered in London."

—The Master Car Builders' and Master Mechanics' Associations have decided to hold their annual conventions in Saratoga during the second week in July, 1896.

—At a public sale in Fort Worth, Texas, yesterday, the Waco and Northwestern Road was sold to Wilbur F. Boyle of St. Louis for $1,505,000.

—Judge Newman, in Atlanta, Ga., has made T. E. Blanchard of Columbus, Ga., permanent receiver of the Columbus Southern Railway.

RICHMOND FAIR TO CLOSE TO-DAY

Many Ladies Enjoy the Programme Arranged for Them—Fine Jumps by County Hunters.

WEST NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Sept. 6.—This was ladies' day at the Richmond County Fair and Horse Show, and the attractive programme arranged for the day brought out over 2,000 visitors during the afternoon, and, contrary to the usual rule, a great majority were ladies. During the track and field events, which began at 3 o'clock, the stands were well filled with ladies in bright gowns, and the scene was an attractive one. In two of the classes ladies drove.

The event of the day was the special high-jumping contest for the Richmond County Hunt Challenge Cup, for qualified hunters, regularly hunted and owned by members of the Richmond County Hunt, best performance over five successive jumps, five feet high. The cup was won by Hart Brothers' bay belding Amherst, ridden by P. A. Hart, with 23 out of a possible 25 points, while E. Norman Nichols's bay gelding Shakespeare, ridden by the owner, and Hart Brothers' chestnut gelding Vulcan, ridden by James A. Hart, tied, with 20 points. Aurel Betoni of Durland's Academy and G. Jason Waters of Philadelphia, who were the judges, declared it the finest exhibition and closest contest they had ever seen.

In the class for ladies, to drive a single horse to a suitable trap, there were four competitors. Mrs. A. R. Butler of West Brighton won the blue ribbon with her bay gelding Brownie. Miss Elsie Bonnell of Grant City secured the red ribbon with her chestnut gelding Munbrath, and Miss Violet M. Bedell had the yellow ribbon with her bay mare Pussywillow.

In the class for heavy harness or coach horses to a suitable trap there were seven competitors, and two of the pairs were driven by ladies. The first was awarded to Mrs. Ewa Bechtel's bay mares Marjorie and Dido, second to Henry T. Boody's gray mare Cleopatra and chestnut mare Beatrice, and third to Daniel P. Duffie's bay mares Carnation and Sweet Brier.

In the competitive driving of pairs by professional coachmen, first was awarded to J. H. Alexandre's coachman, John Donnelly; second to H. T. Boody's coachman, Byron, and third to Frank L. Pommer's coachman, Edward Edwards.

Morton W. Smith's Mascot won in the class for donkeys under saddle. In the stallion classes, first were awarded to Sir Roderick Cameron's hackney Roan Fashion, by Brown Fashion; to Morton W. Smith's thoroughbred Commissioner, by Inspector B., out of Luxury, and to John Colon's bay trotting stallion Joe. For mares with foal bred in Richmond County, first was awarded to Sir Roderick Cameron's bay mare Vina, second to Patrick McKay's chestnut mare Shadow, and third to A. J. Outerbridge's bay mare Mischief.

The fair will close to-morrow, and a long list of attractions is announced. It is promised that 300 of the boys from Mount Loretto will be present and give an exhibition drill and the boy band of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New-York, will also be on hand. There will be judging of harness horses, tandems, green hunters, heavyweight hunters, and an open high-jumping contest. The day will close with competitions for the volunteer fire companies of the county, for which six hose carts, five hook and ladder companies, and five seamer companies are entered.

A dance for invited guests will be given in the old athletic clubhouse in the evening.

Mystic Attributes of Number Nine.

From The Westminster Gazette.

It is by nines that Eastern presents are given when made on a scale of great magnificence. "To the nines" expresses a state of perfection, as "dressed up to the nines." Chaucer, Haywood, and Shakespeare speak of a nine days' wonder; a cat has nine lives; a tailor is the ninth part of a man; Shakespeare makes Hotspur cavil on the ninth part of a hair; it was a number of magical power dear to witches, as we read in "Macbeth;" Shakespeare again has the "Nine Sibyls of Old Rome"; we have the games of nine men's morris and ninepins; the butcherbird is called the nine-killer, from its habit of impaling nine of the animals on which it feeds before it begins its meal; the nine of diamonds is called the curse of Scotland; there were nine muses; nine planets; nine orders of angels—Angels, Archangels, Virtues, Powers, Principalities, Dominions, Thrones, Cherubin, Seraphim; the Etruscans had nine gods, who alone had the power of hurling thunderbolts; the Novensiles were the nine Sabine gods; the Novendial ashes were the ashes of the dead buried on the ninth day; the nine worthies were Hector, Alexander, Julius Caesar, Joshua, David, Judas Maccabaeus, Arthur, Charlemagne, and Godfrey of Bouillon; there were, too, nine worthies of London, whose chronicles were written by R. Johnson in the sixteenth century. Every ninth wave, as Tennyson sings, is said to be the largest; and last, not least, possession is nine points of the law. Pythagoras made three the perfect number; nine was consecrated by Buddhism, and is revered by the Moguls and Chinese. The peculiar property of number nine from a mathematical point of view is, that when it is multiplied by another number the digits composing the product, when added together, give nine. Altogether her Majesty has no reason to be ashamed of number nine.

How the Pullman Cars Are Named.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Post.

Miss Florence Pullman, daughter of the head of the company, is said to draw a salary of $10,000 a year for naming cars. In the performance of her duties Miss Pullman evidences a decided preference for names which sound euphoniously, and which have a soft and musical quality.

Many of the names of the cars are of Spanish origin. They are the names of countries, rivers, historic towns, battlefields, flowers, and geographic names miscellaneously selected. Such names as Guatemala, Brazil, Guiana, Peru, Chile, Mexico, and the Central American States are frequently seen. Floral names, such as Narcissus, Sweet Brier, Geranium, May Bells, and other floral favorites are common, while Windsor, Worcester, Indianola, and the names of States are also common. Germania, Italy, Egypt, &c., are often seen.

There is a fine discrimination displayed in the naming of cars for special service. For instance, dining cars, are in all cases named after celebrated cooks, as Savarin, and the cooks of famous men and women. There are cars named after the cook of Queen Victoria (Francatelli) and of Emperor William of Germany, the President of France, and noted chefs of mention in the literature of cooking.

Smoking cars attached to such trains as the limited express are given names which suggest luxury and leisurely enjoyment, as Sultan, Khedive, Mussulman, &c. Observation cars are nearly always named after some famous place of scenic beauty, as Yellowstone, Yosemite, Appalachian, Watkins Glen, Niagara, &c.

Abraham Lincoln's Birthplace.

From The Washington National Tribune.

Mr. A. W. Dennert, who owns the farm in Larue County, Ky., upon which Abraham Lincoln was born, has given orders to have the old cabin in which the great President first saw the light reconstructed out of its original logs. The cabin was torn down some years ago, and the logs, which are yet sound, used to build another house about half a mile away. The old cabin will be restored as near as possible to the exact condition it was in when the home of Thomas Lincoln and his wife, Nancy Hanks, and the work will be done in time for the reception of visitors from the National Encampment. There will be a pavilion erected also for the accommodation of visitors, and the spring at which little Abe used to drink and play will receive special care.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

THE FIRM OF SMYTH & RYAN TO DISSOLVE PARTNERSHIP.

Sale of the Hotel de Logerot Property —A New Improvement Company Incorporated.

It was announced yesterday that the firm of Smyth & Ryan, so long and favorably known as real estate brokers and auctioneers, would dissolve partnership on Sept. 14, and regrets were expressed by the numerous friends of both members. The parting is a thoroughly amicable one. The firm came into existence in June, 1885. Prior to that time the two men had been associated together in the office of Richard V. Harnett & Co., where Mr. Smyth was a partner and Mr. Ryan was a clerk. During the last ten years the partners have built up a large and highly profitable business. They have conducted many large auction sales and have engineered a number of notable operations in real estate. They have also established an enduring reputation for honorable business dealing. Mr. Smyth will open an office at 11 Pine Street, in the Hanover Bank Building, and Mr. Ryan will retain the present office of the firm, at 111 Broadway. The last of the notable auction sales by the firm will be held this afternoon at White Plains Park, details of which are given below.

Messrs. Hoffman Brothers have sold for Henry Corn the Hotel de Logerot property, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, 90 by 115, with five-story brownstone building, at about $410,000. The firm has also effected a lease of the property for a term of years at the annual rent of $24,000 and taxes. The property was bought by Mr. Corn at the beginning of the present year, from W. K. Everdell, at $355,000, and he has since expended about $30,000 in fitting up the building with new plumbing, decorations, steam plant, and elevators.

Mr. John N. Golding has sold for Emilie Talbot and Frances A. Hunter, to Mandelbaum & Levine, at $29,000, the three-story front and rear brick buildings 97 and 99 Cannon Street; each 25 by 100, at $29,000.

Messrs. Maclay & Davies were the brokers in the sale of 29 to 33 East Nineteenth Street by W. F. Havemeyer, which was reported yesterday. The buyer, Benjamin Silliman, will erect a twelve-story store and office building on the site.

Mr. J. W. Stevens has sold for Robinson Gill, Jr., and C. Cuyler, at $24,000, the four-story brick dwelling 150 West Ninety-fourth Street, 18 by 52 by 99.1.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, under foreclosure, at $35,000 each, to the plaintiff, the Germania Life Insurance Company the two five-story brick flats 115 and 117 West Ninety-sixth Street, north side, beginning 262.6 feet west of Columbus Avenue, each 31.3 by 100.11.

Mr. James L. Wells sold, under foreclosure, at $151,191.67, to the plaintiff, Lincoln McCormack, the five five-story brick flats 210 to 218 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 250 feet west of Seventh Avenue, lot 5 by 99.11.

The auction sale set down for to-day is by Messrs. Smyth & Ryan, who will offer 300 lots and 60 villa plots, at White Plains Park, either on the installment plan or for cash. The sale will begin on the premises, near the White Plains Station, on the Harlem Railroad, at 1 P. M. Lunch and railroad passes will be provided. The property is exceptionally well located and is in a neighborhood which is rapidly improving.

Articles of incorporation of the Southern Boulevard and Improvement Company were filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office. The capital stock of the company is $120,000, and the object of the company is to purchase, hold, lease, and convey real estate in the Twenty-third Ward and to erect buildings and to fill, grade, and otherwise improve streets and land in the annexed district. The incorporators and Directors of the company are Thomas K. Egbert, George Lowther, Henry F. Shoemaker, John Howard Taylor, and M. D. Woodward.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Tenth Avenue, two-story brick stable and shop, by John W. Stigler, of 252 West Sixty-fifth Street; cost, $7,000.

Jefferson Avenue, east side, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, three-story frame tenement, by Patrick Lahey, of 882 Willis Avenue; cost, $3,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, three five-story brick flats, by Charles Fisher of 103 West Eighty-seventh Street; cost, $60,000.

Crescent Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, one-story frame store, by Edward Reilly of 2,320 Monroe Avenue; cost, $500.

Vyse Avenue, east side, 225 feet north of Jennings Street, two-story frame dwelling, by Owen F. Harretty of 1,476 Vyse Avenue; cost, $4,000.

Dawson Street, south side, 102 feet east of Beach Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, by Treadwell Ketcham of 447 Willis Avenue; cost, $3,500.

Westchester Avenue, north side, 500 feet west of Union port Road, two-story and attic frame dwelling, by W. Cavanagh; cost, $1,600.

Sherman Avenue, east and west side of One Hundred and Sixty-third and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Streets, by Isabella Glass, alterations to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; cost, $500.

No. 427 East Nineteenth Street, by Pincus Lowenfeld, alterations to a five-story brick store and tenement; cost, $1,500.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Messrs. Jones & Co. have sold for Lester & Ryerson to William T. James, at $12,000, the four-story brick apartment house 256 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, 25 by 63 by 100; and for George H. Eager to Lester & Ryerson, at $6,000, a plot 52.6 by 100 on the south side of Twelfth Street, about 200 feet east of Fifth Avenue.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Linden Street, north side, 87 feet west of Rogers Avenue, a three-story frame flat, 42 by 41; $7,000; Anna G. Gibson, owner.

Twelfth Street, south side, 121.4½ feet east of Fifth Avenue, two four-story brick flats, 25 by 62, $16,000; Lester & Ryerson, owners.

On dock foot of State Street, a one-story brick repair shop, 50 by 25, $1,000; Union Ferry Company, owner.

Thirteenth Avenue, east side, 80 feet south of Sixty-seventh Street, a two-story frame store and lodge rooms, 28 by 60, $3,000; Intrepid Association, owner.

Thirty-seventh Street, northwest corner of Thirteenth Avenue, a three-story frame store and flat, 30 by 60, $3,500; John Gallagher, owner.

Nineteenth Street, south side, 300 feet west of Sixth Avenue, a two-story and basement brick dwelling, 20 by 42, $17,500; James Montgomery, owner.

Herbert Street, south side, 200 feet west of Knickerbocker Avenue, a two-story frame store and dwelling, 25 by 58, $2,500; P. Brandimer, owner.

Milford Street, southwest corner of Glenmore Avenue, a two-story frame store and dwelling, 20 by 45, $2,500; May J. Elliott, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Sept. 6.

10TH ST, n s, 281.4 ft e of 6th Av, 24.6x94.10; Katherine W. Tone to S. Kate Hasbrouck $25,750
LEWIS St, 844; Pauline Bennett to Samuel Jacobs, 12-17 share 1
MORTON ST, s s, 309.6 ft e of Hudson St, 15.8x104.4; Mary N. Hyatt to Theodore P. Hyatt 2,000
107TH AV, 425; Charles Lewis and another, executors, &c., of Joseph Staples, Sr., to George E. Kitching 26,250
22D ST, n s, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 23.6x98.9; George W. Tubbs to Jefferson M. Levy 40,000
91ST ST, 144 west; Frederick W. Sauer and others to Andrew Reich 10
94TH ST, s e corner of Amsterdam Av, 80x89.1, to centre of Apthorpe's Lane, x80x88; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Sarah Stalker 1
40TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 20x98.9; Charles McCready and another, executor, &c., of Laurence Rock, to Mary Fitzgibbon 8,250
SAME PROPERTY; Laurence J. Rock and others to same 1
MONROE ST, s s, 209.7 ft w of Market St, 18.9x35.4x19.10x34.2, also adjoining strip; Abraham I. Weinstein and wife to Louis Manheim 1
71ST ST, s s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 12.6x100.5; Jennie Graham to Randolph Guggenheimer and another 1
71ST ST, s s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 12.6x100.5; Judson S. Todd to Jennie Graham 1
1ST AV, 852; Randolph Guggenheimer and wife and another to same 11,000
115TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.11; Susanna W. Thorne to Vincent Garafalo and another 9,111
132D ST, n s, 160 ft e of 5th Av, 100x99.11, and other property; James Everard and wife to James Everard's Breweries 750,000
114TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.10; Emilie Kenny to Theresa Goldman 1
WEST END AV, 223 West; Frank Donohue, referee, to Rosamond Woolf 18,200
100TH ST, 257 West; same to New-York Realty Company 15,200
136TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; George Clemens and wife to John Unger 8,300
105TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100; Joseph K. E. Poynton to George H. Gilman 1
97TH ST, 63 to 67 West; Abbie B. Buek to Charles Buek 1
106TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100; Sarah Stake to Joseph K. E. Poynton 1
VALENTINE AV, e s, 600 ft from 184th St, 250x100, being Lots 58 and 71, map of Valentine farm; Charles H. Collins and wife to Marie Collins 1
ERNESCLIFF PLACE, n s, 871.8 ft w of Grenada Place, 25x134.6; Vito Claps and wife to Michael Tuoti 1,500
ERNESCLIFF PLACE, n s, 896.8 ft w of Grenada Place, 50.8x126.7x50x134.6; Saverio Tuoti and wife to Michael Tuoti .. 1,500
KING'S BRIDGE AV, s w corner of Van Corlear Place, 50.1x irregular; Richard Alexander and others to Mattie A. Alexander 1
148TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Clifton Av, 25x100; James Russell to John A. Knox 1
UNION AV, e s, 173.6 ft s of 156th St, 18.9x93.4; Hattie and John A. Knox to James Russell 1
BOSTON AV, e s, 62.7 ft s of 169th St, 40x125; William Sherwood and wife to Roderick O'Connor 9,750
137TH ST, n s, 165.8 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; Arthur S. McCaffray and wife to Asa R. Roath 10
LOT beginning 50 ft from n w corner of 167th St and Hoe Av, 25x75, part of Fox estate; Rose and John C. Lynch to Martha C. Lavelle 100
GROVE AV, w s, 433.4 ft n of Cliff St, 16x100; Caroline Bassong to Margaret Steiger 1
FOREST AV, e s, 66.8 ft s of 157th St, 16.8x75; William F. Rutherford and wife to Minnie Moore 4,300
WATERLOO PLACE, n e corner of 175th St, 112x52x101.8x53; Mary Guignes to Helen J. Allcot 3,500
JEROME AV, w s, 100 ft n of Wolf Place, 25x140; Frederick Kolmsky and wife to Lindley J. Higham 1,900

Recorded Leases.

ELSAESSER, August, and others to William Burmeister; 331 East 10th St, 3 years $576
BERG, Amelia F., to Frederick Kirschenman; 2,388 1st Av, 5 1-12 years..... 540, 720

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLCOT, Helen J., to Henry E. Klugh; n e corner of Waterloo Place and 175th St, (two mortgages,) 1 and 2 years.... $5,600
BYERS, Moses G., to Anthony Van Bergen; e s of 7th Av, 21 ft s of 18th St, 9 years 47,500
BRENNER, Philip, and wife to Frank A. Seitz; 41 East 12th St, 1 year 25,000
COLUMBIA CLUB OF THE CITY OF New-York to Isidor Stern and others, trustees; s w corner of 5th Av and 127th St, bonds 40,000
SAME to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; same property, 3 years 30,000
CLELAND, Henry, and wife to S. V. Constant, as trustee; w s of Crotona Av, 208.4 ft s of Lebanon St, 3 years 2,500
CHAFFEE, Harry, to New-York Realty Company; w s of Amsterdam Av, 100.5 ft n of 70th St, demand 8,000
DREW, Cornelia B., to E. L. Edgar; s s of 123d St, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years.... 12,000
GRAHAM, Jennie, to Judson S. Todd; e s of 1st Av, 75.5 ft s of 48th St, 1 year.... 17,000
SAME to Randolph Guggenheimer and another; 852 1st Av, 1 year 4,000
GARAFALO, Vincent, and another to Susanna W. Thorne; s s of 115th St, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 8,000
GOLDMAN, Therese, to John Stemme; n s of 114th St, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 6,500
HOLLAND, Sarah E., to John H. Loos; s s of 143d St, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 500
HUTCHINSON, John, and wife to Emilie J. Murray; s e s of 3d Av, 50 ft n of Grove St, 1 year..... 10,000
HOLLAND, Alice M., to F. J. Middlebrook; n s of 144th St, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 1 year..... 2,000
HASBROUCK, S. Kate, to Katherine W. Tone; n s of 10th St, 381.4 ft e of 6th Av, installments..... 4,000
HILLEBRANDT, Gertrude, and another to J. W. Hansen and others; n w corner of 1st Av and 92d St, 2 years..... 3,000
KIRK, John, to E. T. Wolf, trustee; w s of Brook Av, 50.1 ft s of 168d St; secures debts..... 3,233
NOXON, John C., to James Russell; n s of 148th St, 200 ft w of Clifton Av, 1 year 1,000
LIEBERTZ, Edward, to Harlem Savings Bank, City of New-York; e s of Prospect Av, 86.6 ft n from n w corner of Lot 67, map of Woodstock, 1 year..... 2,750
LOFTUS, William L., and wife to Mary Guinan; s s of 165th St, 100 ft e of Washington Av, 1 year..... 600
LAVELLE, Martha C., to Rose Lynch and another; plot 50 ft from corner of 167th St and Hoe Av, part of Fox estate, 5 years 900
LAWSON, Jacob, to Francis M. Jencks; s s of 112th St, 75 ft w of Grand Boulevard, and other property, demand..... 15,000
LACHENBRUCH, Henrietta, to Johanna Lachenbruch; s s of 74th St, 75 ft e of Lexington Av, demand..... 2,000
MOORE, Minnie, to William F. Rutherford; e s of Forest Av, 66.8 ft s of Cedar Place, 1 year..... 800
MATTESON, Henrietta, and another, to West Side Bank; s s of 65th St, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 2,850
MERRITT, Arthur, to New-York Life Insurance Company; s s of Broome St, 75 ft e of Crosby St, 4 years..... 125,000
McWALTERS, Mary, to Henry Wiener; n s of 98th St, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 years 21,500
SAME to same; n s of 98th St, 275 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 years..... 21,500
NEWTON, Henry J., and wife, to the Jennings Street Insurance Company; n s of Broome St, 75 ft w of Mercer St, 4 years..... 60,000
O'CONNOR, Roderic, to William Sherwood; e s of Boston Av, 62.7 ft s of 169th St, 3 years..... 7,500
POYNTON, Joseph K. E., to E. C. Potter; n s of 105th St, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 2 years..... 3,000
PICKEN, John A., and wife to the Germania Life Insurance Company; n s of 120th St, 98 ft w of Manhattan Av, (three mortgages,) 3 years..... 33,000
ROATH, Asa R., to Maria Weininger; n s of 137th St, 165.8 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 2 years..... 1,000
RICH, Andrew, to Conrad R. Gross and another; s s of 91st St, 181.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 11,500
ROHRIG, William F., and wife to Harris Mandelbaum and another; n w corner of 7th Av and 27th St, demand..... 10,000
TENNEY, Willie, and another to G. H. Brown, Jr.; 87 Madison Av, 3 years. 47,500
WORMS, Paul, to Emanuel Burlando; n s of 3hiel St, 108.9 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years 325
WEAVER, Julia E., and another to J. L. Wells, as trustee; n s of Woodruff Av, 179.2 ft w of Boston Road, 3 years.. 2,800
WEST, James O., and others, executors and trustees, to Rebekah W. Griffin and others; 126 St, s s, 210.5 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 2,500
JAMES EVERARD'S breweries to the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, as trustee; 1224 St, n s, 160 ft e of 5th Av, 100x99.11, and other property; also, all machinery, tools, &c., bonds;..... 250,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BURLANDO, Emanuel, to H. H. Barnard. $325
DRAKE, Simeon J., and others, executors, to Franklin B. Lord..... 10,000
DE LA MERE, James C., to D. W. Moran..... 1
FERRIS, Leone, to A. M. Ferris, 3 assignments..... 3
GERMAN AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Leopold Friedman 12,000
MERRITT, Annie M., trustee, to D. P. Condon..... 7,000
REYNOLDS, Thomas L., to Jacob Vix, Jr.. 1
SHEIL, Dennis R., to E. L. Clocke..... 1,600
SIMON, John E., to Ida Keller..... 2,500
SIMON, Ascher, to Ida Keller..... 3,500
SNOW, Frederick A., to Continental Trust Company, City of New-York..... 1
STAKE, Albert, to Ferdinand Forsch..... 6,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to E. P. Kellogg and another, executors..... 20,000
SAME to Newburg Savings Bank..... 18,000
WINSLOW, Edward, to Frederick A. Snow. 1

Lis Pendens.

PERRY ST, 97; Benjamin Croner against Lawrence Houlihan and others (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
FORSYTH ST, w s, 151.10 ft s of Canal St, 25 ft from Mary J. Stafford against Christian Biersack and others (foreclosure of mortgage.)
CHERRY ST, 407; Sophia Emenstein against Joe Jablowsky and others (foreclosure of mortgage.)
MONROE ST, n s, Lot 543, 25.10 ft front; Clarence R. Conger against RosaIppenheim and others (action to recover possession.)
146TH ST, Lot 245, 23d Ward; Eliza Brown against Jane Brown and others (partition.)
BOULEVARD and 158th St, n e corner, 99.11x100, and Boulevard and 159th St, s e corner, 99.11x100; William A. Wheelock against Charles Judson and others (foreclosure of mortgage.
63D ST, 409 East; Washington M. Taylor against Mark Davis and others (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

98TH ST, 140 West; Bernard Diamant against Richard W. Hawkes and John Friedel, owners and contractors..... $151
141ST ST, 205 West; F. L. Blom against Xavier Club, owners and contractors.. 2,141
156TH ST and Prospect Av, s e corner, 150x100; P. H. Duffy against H. C. Thornton, owner and contractor..... 44
MANHATTAN AV and 103d St, n e corner, 95x100.11; P. Caruccl against Howard E. Van Orden, owner and contractor. 278
149TH ST, 451 East; Frederick Klein against J. Smith, owner; P. Secolla, contractor..... 2,155
17TH ST, 311 East; Louis Arconowitz against Thomas F. Cunningham, owner; B. Diehl, contractor..... 437
COOPER ST, w s, 200 ft n of Academy St, 25 ft front; Overbaugh & Camp against William Hunt, owner; P. F. Maher, contractor..... 255
8TH AV, w s, 100.11 ft s of 118th St, 25x100; Michael Spinelli against Frank McCormick, owner and contractor..... 165
BEDFORD and Downing Sts, n w corner, 90x92.7; Catharine Cochran against Edward Judson, owner and contractor..... 453
FULTON AV, e s, 282 ft s of Pelham Av, 25 ft front; Lawrence Brothers against Robert L. Leslie, owner; Charles H. Orne, contractor..... 579

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate at Auction. | **Real Estate at Auction.**

TO-DAY.

White Plains Park AT Auction.

SPECIAL TRAIN—HARLEM R. R.

42d St., 1 P. M.; 125th St., 1:07; 138th St., 1:10.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, AUCTIONEER.

SMYTH & RYAN WILL SELL ON THE GROUNDS, AT WHITE PLAINS, 305 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS AND 60 BEAUTIFUL VILLA PLOTS, SATURDAY, SEPT. 7TH, AT 2 P. M. TITLES GUARANTEED. MAPS AND FREE PASSES AT STATION, OR FROM SMYTH & RYAN, AUCTIONEERS, 111 BROADWAY; NEW NETHERLAND REALTY CO., 256 BROADWAY; WM. H. HOYT & CO., 5 VANDERBILT AV., OPPOSITE GRAND CENTRAL STATION; BARNETT & CO., 9 EAST 125TH ST., AND 4,361 THIRD AV.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Money to loan at 4, 4½ & 5%
Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. Corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. / 159 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

PRIVATE STABLES,
204 AND 206 WEST 68th ST.
Two-story, 25x90x100. Nine stalls; ample carriage room; large coachman's apartments above; cannot be duplicated on the west side; open for inspection.
ARTHUR R. PARSONS, 177, 179 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHOICE THREE-STORY HOUSE, WEST SIDE; 91ST ST. NEAR 7TH AV. ATTENTION; RESTRICTED BLOCK; LATEST ARRANGEMENT OF ROOMS; HOUSE IS 20x70; LOT 100 FEET; PRICE, ONLY $21,500; EASY TERMS.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO.,
170 BROADWAY.

Country Real Estate For Sale.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—A plot of about 65 acres, suitable for subdivision, about 1,000 feet from Oradell Station, New-Jersey, in borough limits, on New-Jersey and New-York R. R., 18 miles from New-York City; 30 trains per day; surrounding land sells for $400 and upward per lot; price, $200 per acre; terms easy if desired. For particulars apply to
FAIRCHILD & YORAN,
171 Broadway.

NOW OWNS THE FIELD WHERE WOUNDED

An ex-Army Officer Makes a Land Purchase in Virginia.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Judge Charles E. Phelps has returned to Baltimore after a trip over the battlefields of Virginia, on many of which he was engaged as a Federal officer in the civil war. He was acc

AN ANSWER TO ALVAREZ

Havana's ex-Alcalde Said to Have Made Many Misstatements.

PROGRESS OF THE CUBAN REVOLUTION

A Lover of Freedom and Hater of Spain Criticises the Article of the Former Ruler of Havana.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Señor Segundo Alvarez, ex-alcalde of Havana by the grace of the Spanish Grandees, manufacturer of cigars and statesman of recent incubation, has condescended to write for The North American Review, a two-page article on the Cuban situation.

It is a genuine Spanish state paper; it begins with a misstatement and it ends with another. The whole civilized world knows to a certainty that the Cuban revolutionary forces, which at first amounted only to a few hundred, have increased so rapidly, that at present they number many thousands; that the outbreak, which at first was confined to a small district of the eastern part of the island, now extends from Baracoa and Guantanamo to beyond Puerto Principe, the whole territory, with the exception of the seaports, being in possession of the revolutionary army; and that in the western part several districts are occupied by them. Even by the very Spanish dispatches, it is known that Cuban forces have appeared as far west as within a few miles of the City of Matanzas. Yet, in the face of these facts, the honorable ex-alcalde of Havana coolly asserts that "the insurrectionary movement makes no progress." The honorable ex-alcalde thought, no doubt, that he was writing for Galicians and Asturians. He has made an awful mistake.

We, poor Yankees, and, as some of the honorable colleagues of the honorable ex-alcalde of Havana have been pleased to call us, people of traders and shopkeepers, we try to keep well informed of what is going on in the world; our newspapers give us every morning a full account of what the day before has happened on the whole face of the earth; and, moreover, with our acuteness of traders and shopkeepers, we have no trouble in detecting lies as soon as we hear or read them. I do not, of course, apply this epithet to the assertion of the honorable ex-alcalde of Havana. I have already characterized it; it is only a misstatement.

The honorable ex-alcalde of Havana further asserts that "as soon as the rainy season is over, the Government will increase its efforts to bring it [the insurrectionary movement] to a speedy termination." The honorable ex-alcalde does not state what sort of a termination it is going to be, but judging by Spanish precedents in all similar cases, I conclude that the termination will be the withdrawal of the Spanish Government from the island. This is, indeed, very satisfactory, and no lover of freedom will complain of the short delay, since it would cause the Spanish officials so much inconvenience to withdraw during the rainy season. They are welcome to the protection of the Cuban roof until they can embark under a clear and serene sky.

The honorable ex-Alcalde of Havana further states: "Whatever strength the insurrection has shown has been derived more than anything else from external aid, assisted by the involved financial situation of the country at present." We do not by any means wish to be severe with the honorable ex-Alcalde, but it seems to me that his logic is as badly involved as the condition of the island. The idea of the revolution having been "assisted by the involved condition of the country" is a curious one. Does not that condition imply weakness? If it does, how is it that it has been supplying strength? This is no doubt a secret of Spanish statesmanship which we do not possess in this country. And, by the bye, does the honorable ex-Alcalde realize the full significance of the admission he makes? Who has brought about that involved condition? Who has thrown the country into bankruptcy? Surely not the Cubans, for they have had nothing to do with the administration of it.

Cuba is indebted to the wisdom and goodness of the Spanish Government for the desperate economic condition which now afflicts her, and it is against that wisdom and that goodness that the Cubans are fighting now.

The honorable ex-Alcalde may rest perfectly assured that nobody makes "a mistake in believing that this insurrection is similar in character to the last outbreak in Cuba." No; nobody believes, or has ever believed, that it is similar; for all know, as well as the honorable ex-Alcalde does, that it is exactly like the previous one in origin, development, and purpose. The honorable ex-Alcalde need not be worried on this point.

I quote: "From the result of that struggle thinking men and lovers of the country learned that the only hope for the well-being of Cuba was to remain under the Spanish flag, and so to obtain all the liberties enjoyed by countries under modern laws." What Spanish thinking men may have thought I do not pretend to know; but I do know what Cuban thinking men have thought. When, in 1878, they accepted the propositions made by Gen. Martinez Campos, they reasoned this way: "We have shown Spain that we are determined to have freedom, that we are ready to fight for it, and that we know how to do it. It is possible that she has learned a lesson, and, consulting her own interests, will not dare to deceive us again. Let us accept her promises and avoid further bloodshed." So thought and reasoned the Cuban thinking men, and for sixteen long years they patiently waited for the fulfillment of the promises made by Spain. At last, the acts of bad faith of the mother country forced upon the Cuban thinking men the conviction that they have absolutely nothing to expect from Spain, except misrule and oppression, and that the only way to save the island from political and economical annihilation is to become independent of the metropolis. This they are determined to achieve at any sacrifice of property and life, fully convinced that whatever may be their fate as an independent State, it cannot be worse than the present one under the Spanish Government.

I intended to review in full the article of the honorable ex-Alcalde; but, really, it is not worth while. I have gone no further than the first paragraph and beginning of the second, but it is enough. The rest is as unsubstantial and nonsensical as the few lines I have already examined. If that article is a fair specimen of what the honorable ex-Alcalde can do, I advise him to withdraw from the literary arena, at least as a writer for the Yankees. I am opposed, as expressed in the mother tongue of the distinguished Alcalde, to "comulgar con ruedas de molino," which, in United States parlance, might be translated as unwillingness to swallow a cartwheel for communion bread.

JUNIUS.

New-York, Sept. 5, 1895.

CHIEF FAISON SECURES A PROMOTION

He May Possibly Become Solicitor of the State Department.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Walter E. Faison, Chief of the Consular Bureau, will be detailed as Acting Solicitor of the State Department, pending the appointment of a successor to Mr. Walter D. Dabney, who has accepted the position of Professor of Law at the University of Virginia.

The legal requirements of the office of Solicitor are very high, and considerable care is always exercised in the selection for the post. Mr. Faison is believed to be thoroughly equipped for the place, and Mr. Adee, the Acting Secretary of State, considers the department fortunate in so readily finding a man of so much legal ability.

It is not unlikely that Mr. Faison will be given the permanent appointment. He was born in North Carolina, and appointed from that State to a twelve-hundred-dollar clerkship in the State Department in July, 1886, under Civil Service rules. Six months later he obtained a third-class clerkship, and in July, 1889, was promoted to the fourth class. He became Chief of the Consular Bureau March 28, 1893.

De Peyster College of Languages.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Bishop Hurst, Chancellor, and John E. Andrus, President of the Board of Trustees of the American Methodist Episcopal University, to be established in this city, announce that the gift of Gen. J. Watts De Peyster of Tivoli, N. Y., for the establishment of a college of languages will be put into practical effect this Fall. The De Peyster College of Languages will be a companion building to the Hall of History, for which $150,000 was subscribed last Spring. Ground will be broken for both buildings next November.

FOR THE EAST SIDE'S HEALTH

A Committee of Boys Urges that More Care Should Be Taken in the Regulation of Pushcart Trade.

A committee from the Institute Street Cleaning League called at the office of The New-York Times yesterday afternoon to urge the importance of resolutions addressed to Mayor Strong relating to the pushcart nuisance which were adopted at the meeting of the league held last Saturday evening at the Hebrew Institute, 197 East Broadway. The committee afterward waited on Mayor Strong and submitted the resolutions to him.

The committee consisted of Harry Bernstein, thirteen years old, of 113 Broome Street, President of the league; Charles Glusker, fifteen years old, of 109 Broome Street, Vice President, and Isidor Kremer, fourteen years old, of 213 East Broadway, Secretary.

The league consists of fifty boys, who became interested in street cleaning work through listening to an address delivered by Commissioner Waring. They determined to assist Waring all they could, and formed an organization.

The league's resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, The east side has been greatly overflooded with many pushcart vendors, and

Whereas, Those pushcarts are hired out by the day for a very trifling sum of money, and without license, and,

Whereas, The said pushcarts contain all sorts of decayed fruits and vegetables, and,

Whereas, The health of the people of the east side is greatly endangered by the odor coming from said pushcarts, and,

Whereas, We, the Institute Street Cleaning League, a body formed for the purpose of looking after the cleanliness of the streets of the east side have,

Resolved, That a proper place be appointed for those pushcart vendors, having licenses, where they would not be troubled by the police, and,

Resolved, That certain policemen be appointed to find out those men hiring out pushcarts without licenses, and,

Resolved, That the Board of Health appoint more doctors for the inspection of those pushcarts carrying fruits and vegetables,

Resolved, That the Mayor of the City of New York, shall at once take proper action in enforcing all the aforesaid resolutions.

"I sincerely hope that Mayor Strong will see fit to act on those resolutions," President Bernstein said, emphasizing his remark with a dignified sweep of the hand. "They concern the vital interests of the citizens of the entire east side, who have long endured great inconvenience from the pushcarts.

"You see, the situation should be looked to at once. The Board of Health must do more. Its Inspectors ought to be more careful. They ought to prevent the sale of decayed fruit.

"Our society has found that most vendors hire their pushcarts. They pay 15 or 20 cents a day for them. The men who hire out the carts usually own quite a number. We know one man who hires out twenty-five or thirty every day. These men who hire out these carts usually have a license for but one cart. That is wrong. These men should be compelled to have licenses for all their carts. That is what we recommend. Let the Health Board look out for decayed fruit. Then have all carts licensed, and set aside certain places where pushcart vendors can sell things without fear of the police."

Secretary Kremer and Vice President Glusker said they heartily agreed with the remarks of the President.

The committee retired as sedately as it came. The President remarked, as he went out, that he hoped the newspapers would support the work of the league.

A BUILDING COLLAPSE PREVENTED

Fortunate Discovery of a Weakened Wall in Park Row—Two Houses in Danger —Tenants Driven Out.

According to the officials of the Building Department, the providential discovery early yesterday morning of the unsafe condition of the buildings at 153 and 155 Park Row prevented a possible disaster.

The police were notified early in the morning that the party wall between the two buildings had bulged to an alarming extent. Acting Captain Thompson and Policeman Gilhooly of the Oak Street Station made an immediate examination and then notified Superintendent Constable of the Building Department. The latter acted promptly, and inside of an hour wagons loaded with huge pieces of timber arrived at the buildings.

The wall was braced, and then the policemen and the Inspectors of the Building Department proceeded to drive out the tenants, amid much excitement. The tenants refused to look upon the evictors as good Samaritans, but loudly berated them.

Policeman Gilhooly discovered late in the afternoon the cause of the trouble with the party wall. The building at 153 is two stories high, and is occupied by Bernard Kommel, who has on the first floor a saloon known as the "Billy Goat," where he sold liquor at 5 cents a glass. His ice box and waste pipes were fastened against the wall, and the drippings occasioned by the leakage of the box and pipes softened and wore away the mortar in the wall.

Kommel's family, consisting of his wife and five children, lived over the saloon.

The adjoining building, which is five stories high, contained three families. On the first floor is a cigar store. This building is of recent construction, but, on account of its dependence for support on the southern side on the defective wall of the saloon building, it is badly weakened. The saloon building will have to come down. Both buildings are owned by Ernest Plath. The Building Department will have the buildings braced to guard against collapse until the owner makes the necessary changes.

A COOL LITTLE SCAMP

Pesky Escapes from an Asylum and Disputes Identification.

A boy who is known as William Pesky, but whose parents are Aaron and Rosie Goldstein of 27 Allen Street, was arrested last March and committed to the New-York Juvenile Asylum, a charge of burglary having been proved against him. A month after he had entered the institution he escaped.

The officers of the asylum, aided by some of the boy inmates, began a search for the fugitive. One of the lads, Robert Browntree, saw Pesky on Thursday and pointed him out to a policeman, who placed Pesky under arrest.

In the Essex Market Police Court yesterday the boy denied that his name was Pesky, that he had been in the asylum, or that he had ever seen any of the five officers and teachers from the institution who positively identified him. He also asserted that he never saw the Browntree boy, nor the officer of the Gerry Society who originally arrested him.

On hearing all the testimony Magistrate Deuel told Pesky that he "was the worst little liar he had ever met," and thereupon recommitted him to the asylum.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

Last Day of Its Saratoga Meeting Given Up to a Silver Debate.

SARATOGA, Sept. 6.—The American Social Science Association late this afternoon brought to a close its general meeting for 1895. Almost the whole day was devoted to a debate on the silver question, to which a large number of men and women listened.

The affirmative, or bimetallic, side of the question was taken by ex-Congressman A. J. Warner of Marietta, Ohio, and Judge Joseph Sheldon of New-Haven, Conn. The sound-money arguments were made by Congressman Josiah Patterson of Memphis, Tenn.; Roswell G. Horr, and Prof. A. B. Woodford of New-York City. Senator Higgins of Delaware was for international bimetallism, but believed in holding to our present position until England could be made to co-operate with this country. Anson Phelps Stokes of New-York City spoke in favor of free-coinage at a current commercial ratio.

The association probably will not hold its meeting here in 1896, but will return here the following year.

Bicycles in the Signal Service.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The Signal Service has added another item to the uses to which bicycles can be put. This consists of the laying of telegraph lines. Experiments having this end in view were made near San Antonio, Texas, by Capt. Thompson, and proved very successful. A light reel containing one mile of wire was rigged over the rear wheel of a machine, and the rider started to run it out. The run was made, and communications established with the starting point in about eight minutes. The return trip, reeling the wire up, was made in about the same time. The experiment proved highly satisfactory, the work being done much quicker and easier than by the old method, in which the horse was utilized.

DOCKMASTER TO BLAME

That the Point Made for Capt. Sumner by Naval Constructor Bowles.

COURT-MARTIAL EVIDENCE ALL IN

Columbia's Injuries at Southampton Not Structural—The Court to Meet To-day for Decision.

The Sumner court-martial was brought to an end yesterday. Naval Constructor F. T. Bowles was the only witness, and he proved to be a good one for the defense. The court listened attentively to his words, as the officer has a high reputation and his statements carry weight.

Mr. Bowles is at present Chief of the Construction Department at the New-York Navy Yard. He supervised the docking of the Columbia after her return from Europe, and was familiar with the injuries she had sustained in the Southampton dock, and the repairs which had been effected.

Mr. Bowles said he did not regard the injuries as serious. In his judgment, they were local in character, and not structural. The injuries, he thought, were due to unskillful docking. He was asked:

"Whom would you consider responsible for the docking of the vessel if the Captain supplied you with the docking plans and all other necessary information for the safe docking of the vessel?"

"If the Captain gave me the docking plans and the other information, I should consider myself responsible for any injuries the ship might sustain from improper docking," was the prompt reply.

As Capt. Sumner had proved that the docking plans of the Columbia and all other data required had been furnished by him to the docking master, the reply of the witness was considered important, as it went to show that the dockmaster, and not Capt. Sumner, was responsible.

In summing up, Lieut. Commander Marix, the counsel for the defense, said:

"I request your indulgence for a short time while I present a brief résumé of the evidence brought out in this case, and will also, at the request of Capt. Sumner, endeavor to present to the court the reason for his actions and the convictions he had formed. Everything he did was done with due care and deliberation, and at no time did he exhibit any but the greatest interest and concern in the ship he commanded. From what he has told me, it amounted almost to affection, for he was proud of the honor of commanding the Columbia. When the charges and specifications were first received they were carefully scanned by us, for we were fully prepared to admit any wrong committed by him. The unfortunate chain of circumstances indicated that some blame must be attached somewhere, and he was ready to acknowledge any wrong of which he may have been guilty. But the wording of these charges made this impossible, and the plea of 'not guilty' to all of them had to be entered. These pleas, we believe, have been fully verified by this trial.

"Referring to the second charge and specification, the defense claims that there is no proof whatever to substantiate it. Capt. Sumner was intrusted with the command of the ship, and his opinion as to her safety was paramount to that of all those under his command. By his own testimony it is shown that he made a thorough examination of the state of affairs as soon as the ship had settled, and was convinced that whatever damage had been done at this time would be all that would be done. In this he was backed up by the dockmaster, and the testimony of the navigator, chief engineer, and senior assistant engineer shows that they were of the same opinion. It has been shown that Capt. Sumner felt fully convinced that all the damage had been done at this time and that the Columbia had not been unduly hazarded.

"In regard to the third charge and specification, I can do no more than to refer to Capt. Sumner's evidence. His actions, instead of being negligent, seem to have been commendable. To have an American man-of-war leave a foreign port without having paid her bills would not have been a pleasant report to have spread abroad, especially as these things are always very much garbled. The payment under protest will, I firmly believe, be considered by this honorable court to have been the proper course for Capt. Sumner to have pursued. The standing of Capt. Sumner and his reputation need not be touched upon here. He is an officer of high rank, and is well known to you all."

The summing up by the Judge Advocate concluded the trial. The court adjourned at 1 o'clock to reassemble to-day at 10 A. M. The session will be for the purpose of reaching a decision and to be closed one. When a verdict has been reached, that, with the testimony taken in the case, will be forwarded to Washington. The accused will not know the result until it is officially announced by the Navy Department.

His friends are confident that a reprimand is the most serious thing that is likely to result from the trial.

AN ALLEGED INCENDIARY TRAPPED

Charles F. Jewett of Candor Charged with Burning Creameries.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Charles F. Jewett of Candor has been arrested for arson. During the last year about a dozen buildings have been burned in Candor and Owego, the fires being all of incendiary origin. The last fire was that in J. C. Taylor's creamery, involving a loss of about $30,000, a large number of cows and valuable machinery being burned. Jewett, who conducted a rival creamery, was suspected. In fact, from the first incendiary fire suspicion has rested on Jewett, and detectives have been employed to watch him, two of them working for him. After the last fire the Supervisors of Tioga County offered a reward of $3,000 for the capture and conviction of the incendiary.

The detectives tell the following story: After entering Jewett's employ they suggested to him that the three in a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western passenger train. They he agreed to, but the scheme fell through, and the detectives had to lay another plan. This proved successful. They suggested that the Candor bank be robbed. Jewett agreed. The two detectives said they must first consult with their chief, who was in Binghamton. Jewett consented to go to Binghamton with them, and there the Chief of the Detective Bureau met them, and the "job" was fixed. When the plan had been made the detectives said that Jewett must give some evidence that he could be trusted. Jewett replied: "Why, I have burned a half dozen buildings this Winter." He then went on to tell what he had burned, and named the Taylor creamery and his own building, which were burned a short time ago. He claimed to have set fire to his own creamery in order to get the insurance, having a mortgage of $2,000 coming due.

Jewett explained how he started the fires. Starting out early in the evening, he would take a bunch of cotton and soak it with oil. He would then place a candle in the middle of this, light it, and go home, and before the fire started he would be safely in bed.

The detectives made him put all this down in writing, to make their safety sure from his squealing, and when Jewett started back to Candor they telegraphed the Sheriff at Owego, and as Jewett stepped off the train he was placed under arrest. His confession, it is claimed, implicates a half dozen other Candor men.

Report of Washington Insane Asylum.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—According to the annual report of the Board of Visitors of the Washington Government Hospital for the Insane, the number of admissions, 371, an average of over one a day, has never been exceeded within the hospital history, except during the last two years of the war. The whole number under treatment, 2,052, is in excess of that of any previous year, and the daily average is nearly 50 more than ever before. An appeal is made in the report for better sanitary conditions. Malaria is prevalent in the institution, owing to the insalubrity of the flats of the eastern branch of the Potomac, on which the hospital stands. This is due to the abortive attempts of the Government to fill the flats, and sickness at the hospital is reported to be on the increase every year.

Weighed His Words.

From The Chicago Record.

"Miss Octave is a beautiful player."

"You mean she plays beautifully."

"No, that's exactly what I don't mean!"

MONEY SAVED FOR NEW-YORK

Controller Fitch's Statement as to the State Assessors' Limitation of Increase in Value.

In an interview yesterday on the subject of State taxes, Controller Fitch said:

"The action of the State Assessors in limiting the addition to the assessed value of New-York City's real estate upon which the State tax of 1895 will be levied to $70,458,738 ought to be satisfactory to reasonable people. This addition, large as it seems, represents a material concession to the claim of New-York City that the real estate of this city has been equalized at too high a figure in the past.

"If the addition had been made upon the basis which prevailed with the State Assessors and the State Board of Equalization previous to 1892—when the present State Assessors were appointed—the increase would have been $130,000,000 in round figures, or $60,000,000 less than the addition made Tuesday. Since 1892 this city has received some consideration from the State Assessors, and the result has been a large saving to the taxpayers of the city. Before that year the State Assessors held that the assessed value of real estate as fixed by the Department of Taxes and Assessments, represented only 60 per cent. of the true value. As the average assessment for all the counties of the State was 65 per cent., the assessed value of New-York City real estate, in the process of equalization, had to be increased to 65 per cent. of its true value from 60 per cent., as returned by the City Assessors.

"The State Assessors appointed by Gov. Flower in 1892 raised New-York City's percentage in the State table of county percentages to 63, and as the average for the State remains about the same—65 per cent.—the annual addition is very much less, representing only the difference between 63 and 65 per cent., instead of the difference between 60 and 65. The annual saving in amount of State tax to New-York City amounted to about $250,000 in the years 1892, 1893, 1894, and this year, owing to the larger tax rate, it will amount to nearly $400,000.

"Here is a statement of the amounts added by the State Assessors, to the assessed value of real estate in New-York since 1887:

1887	$119,725,885	1892	$80,997,890
1888	118,885,202	1893	67,879,338
1889	119,425,033	1894	67,982,422
1890	122,031,343	1895	70,458,733
1891	116,524,167		

"In my opinion the city is greatly indebted in this matter to State Assessor John A. Mason. His determined efforts in behalf of the city, the great industry with which he studied all the questions involved, and the fair and reasonable way in which the claims of the city were presented, have brought about this result. His associate State Assessors, William H. Wood and Henry D. Brewster, are, in my opinion, also entitled to the thanks of the taxpayers of New-York City in connection with this matter.

"I doubt whether any single official in the city has saved the city Treasury so much money as has Mr. Mason."

THE MOTORMAN'S DIFFICULTY

Too Many Levers to Handle to Stop a Car as Quickly as He Might.

From Electricity.

We believe that it has been very fairly demonstrated that a four-wheeled car can be brought to a standstill by the handbrake within a space so short that neither the air brake nor the electric brake could do much better, and that the difference in favor of the two latter is more than counterbalanced by certain disadvantages inherent in them. A cable car is by no means as heavy as a motor car, nor is there a cable line anywhere in the country running at as great a speed as electric cars are habitually driven. We think also that there is no question at all but that an electric car, notwithstanding its greater weight, can be stopped more quickly than can a cable car, and that all it requires with its present braking facilities is that those facilities should be applied intelligently.

A cable car cannot back out, nor rely upon anything to stop in course but the adhesion of the wheels on the track. With the electric car, as with the steam locomotive, the wheels may be reversed as soon as the speed is reduced so that this may be done without skidding. The storage battery car is more difficult to stop than the trolley, if both are at the same speed, simply because the storage battery car weighs just about twice as much as the heaviest cable car.

The greatest trouble, in our opinion, with the braking facilities of our electric cars is that the motorman has too much to do already. He has the controlling lever in one hand, the brake lever in the other, a reversing switch, which we suppose he is expected to control with his teeth, while he blows a whistle with his mouth; a bell push to occupy one of his feet, and the pawl on the brake rachet which his other foot is intended to control, and a sand valve that must be operated somehow. There is a canopy switch also, which, if he be very tall and sprightly, he might work with the top of his head. Now, supposing we add an emergency brake or two, as The American Machinist would have us do, that would have to be controlled in the same way that the one-armed fifer held his fife while passing his hat for alms, and this, we think, would not be an effective method of control.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 7 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre; at 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany must be directed "per Umbria"); at 6 AM for Germany, per steamship Trave, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe via Southampton and Bremen must be directed "per Trave"); at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam"); at 11 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship City of Rome, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per City of Rome.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM for Greytown, per steamship Salamanca, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, Puerto Cortez, and Belefields must be directed "per Salamanca"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alleghany; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Tucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca"); at 1 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship South Cambria; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. *3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Sept. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 17 and up to Sept. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe, New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *14 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mails closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

Steamers leave San Francisco:

COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO...Sept. 21, 2 P. M.
GAELIC.....Oct. 1, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....Oct. 12, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Oct. 22, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Trave, Sat., Sept. 7, 9 AM | Ems, Sat., Sept. 21, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Sept. 10, 8 AM | Havel, Tu., Sept. 24, 9 AM
Fulda, Sat., Sept. 14, 9 AM | Kaiser W. II., Sep. 28, 5 AM
Spree, Tu., Sept. 17, 5 AM | Aller, Tu., Oct. 1, 8 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

*Werra, Sat., Sep. 7, 10 AM | Werra, Sat., Oct. 12, 10 AM
Saale, Sat., Sept. 28, M |
*These steamers touch at NAPLES.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

*F. Bismarck...Oct. 16 | †Fulda.....Nov. 16
†Kaiser W. II...Nov. 2 | *Columbia.....Nov. 23
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6 | †Ems.....Nov. 30

All steamers sail at 11 A. M.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | N. German Lloyd S.S.Co. Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg. Holding the record for fastest time on this route.

Norm'nia, Sept. 12, 11 AM | Norm'nia, Oct. 10, 11 AM
F. B'marck, Sep. 19, 11 AM | F. B'mar'k, Nov. 21, 11 AM
Columbia, Sept. 26, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 3, 9 AM |

I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.

DIRECT ROUTE TO Paris. WITHOUT CHANNEL CROSSING

Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

NEW-YORK...Sept. 11 | ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 25
BERLIN...Sat., Sept. 14 | NEW-YORK.....Oct. 2
PARIS.....Sept. 18 | PARIS.....Oct. 9

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.

Sailing every Wednesday at noon.

FRIESLAND...Sept. 11 | WESTERNL'D. Sept. 25
SOUTHWARK...Sept. 18 | NOORDLAND...Oct. 2

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Umbria, Sept. 7, 8 A. M. | Campania, Sept. 28, noon
Lucania, Sept. 14, M. | Umbria, Oct. 5, 3 P. M.
Etruria, Sept. 21, 3 A.M. | Lucania, Oct. 12, 11 A.M.
EXTRA. | CAMPANIA, Oct. 19.

AURANIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 10, 10 A. M.
SERVIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 24, 10 A. M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.

Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

United States Mail Steamships for GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
From Pier 54 N. R., foot W. 24th St.

S. S. City of Rome, Sat., Sept. 7, 1 P. M. Saloon, $50; 2d cabin, $25 & $30. Steerage, $17.
Ethiopia, Sept. 14, 1 PM | Circassia, Sept. 28, 1 PM
Furnessia, Sept. 21, 1 PM | Anchoria, Oct. 5, 7 AM

Cabin, $45; second cabin, $25. Steerage, $15.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Sept. 11, 10 AM | Britannic, Oct. 9, 9 AM
Majestic, Sept. 18, 4 PM | Majestic, Oct. 16, 3 PM
Germanic, S. 25, 11:30 AM | Germanic, Oct. 23, 9 AM
Teutonic, Oct. 2, 4 PM | Teutonic, Oct. 30, 3 PM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers

Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.

LA TOURAINE, Santelli..Sat., Sept. 14, 10 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon..Sat., Sept. 21, 5 A. M.

Parlor-seat and buffet smoking cars attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK—LONDON, Manitoba, Sept. 7.

For Freight and Passage apply to NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents, Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.

Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 PM.
IROQUOIS.....Monday, Sept. 9
ALGONQUIN.....Wednesday, Sept. 11
SEMINOLE.....Friday, Sept. 13

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight and Passenger Line, via Charleston.

T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Tues., Thurs., and Sat. FOR RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Wed. and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26, N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.

Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to

J. D. Hasbagen, E. A. Ellis, Agt. | W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. | C.&S.R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. | J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O. S.S.Co., N.Pier 35 N.R. | F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. &P. A.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

For BOSTON, WORCESTER, WHITE MOUNTAINS, THE NORTH AND EAST. The Connecticut and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Connecting trains leave wharf Providence 6 A. M., due Boston 7:15 A. M., and 6:30 A. M., due Worcester 8 A. M., (Sundays, 9:15 A. M.) Due Worcester 10:25 A. M.) White Mountain train, with parlor car from Providence, 7:50 A. M., (except Sundays.) Full night's rest; shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

STONINGTON LINE.

Steamers leave same pier at 6:00 P. M., including Sundays. The only direct Sound route to NARRAGANSETT PIER and WATCH HILL.

FALL RIVER LINE, for Boston, Newport, Fall River, and all Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points in the East.

DOUBLE SERVICE.—The Priscilla, Puritan, Plymouth, and Pilgrim in commission together. Two boats each way daily. A fine orchestra on each. Leave New-York from Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days at 5:30 and 6:30 P. M., Sundays 5:30 P. M. only. Vestibuled trains leave Fall River at 5:30 and 7:40 A. M., due Boston 6:50 and 9:00 A. M. Boats from New-York on Sunday nights only. Tickets at 5:30 P. M. Sundays, touch at Newport.

BOSTON, WORCESTER, Watch Hill, Block Island, all Eastern Resorts, VIA NORWICH LINE.

Annex service from Brooklyn and Jersey City. Steamers City of Lowell and City of Worcester leave Pier (old No.) 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., 5:30 P